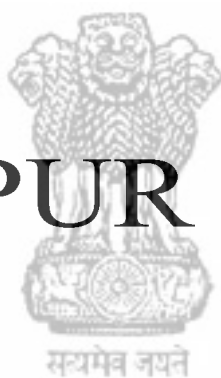


SETTLEMENT REPORT

SINDGI & INDI TALUKA

BIJAPUR DIST.



1907

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

Bijapur.

**Revision settlement of the Sindgi and Indi
Tálukas.**

No. 7679.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th August 1907.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 5251, dated 9th November 1906—Submitting,

Letter from the Assistant Collector, N. D., Bijapur, No. s.—413, dated 20th October 1904, to the Collector of Bijapur with accompaniments.

Memorandum from the Collector of Bijapur, No. 3272, dated 4th May 1905.

Memorandum from the Director of Land Records, No. 3478, dated 23rd October 1906, with its accompaniment.

ting, with his remarks, the papers specified in the margin, containing proposals for the revision settlement of the Sindgi Táluks of the Bijapur District.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 5252, dated 9th November 1906—Submitting,

Letter from the Assistant Collector, N. D., Bijapur, No. s.—357, dated 26th August 1904, to the Collector of Bijapur with accompaniments.

Memorandum from the Collector of Bijapur, No. 3077, dated 28th April 1905.

Memorandum from the Director of Land Records, No. 3477, dated 23rd October 1906, with its accompaniment.

ting, with his remarks, the papers specified in the margin, containing proposals for the revision settlement of the Indi Táluks of the Bijapur District.

RESOLUTION.—The proposals made by the Commissioner, S. D., in his memoranda Nos. 5251 and 5252, dated 9th November 1906, are sanctioned, subject to the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 7087, dated 18th July 1907, concerning the abolition of patasthal assessment in the whole of the Bijapur District. The appended statement shows the rates now sanctioned. The rates are on the lines sanctioned for the Bijapur Táluks on the one hand and the adjoining group of the Sholapur Táluks on the other, and, considering the adverse circumstances through which the tract has passed and is only too likely to pass again, are as high as is consistent with moderation.

2. The petitions of objections do not disclose any grounds for modification of the orders passed above.

3. Mr. Cama merits commendation for the careful and comprehensive character of his reports.

M. K. NARIMAN,

Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Collector of Bijapur (with the petitions of
objections accompanying his memorandum
No. 3077, dated 28th April 1905),
The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land
Records,
The Director of Agriculture,
The Accountant General,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat.
The Government of India (by letter),
A. K. Cama, Esq., B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), I.C.S.

With an intimation that the papers are being printed in the form of Selections from the Records of Government and that, when they are ready, the usual number of copies will be forwarded to them.

*** Printed on the reverse.**

Rev 2095

No. of 1907.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to

Statement referred to in Government Resolution No. 7679, dated 5th August 1907.

Taluka.	Group.	Dry crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Indi ...	I	*1 2 0	4 0 0	*1 2 0	*In five villages the maximum rate will be Re. 1-1-0 until 1908-09.
Sindgi ...	I	1 2 0	4 0 0	1 2 0	
	II	1 1 0	4 0 0	1 1 0	
	III	1 0 0	4 0 0	1 0 0	

NOTE.—The settlements are guaranteed upto the end of the revenue year 1934-35.

No. ⁸₄₁₃ of 1904.

From

A. K. CAMA, Esq., I. C. S.,
Assistant Collector, N. D., Bijápur ;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF BIJAPUR.

Bijápur, 20th October 1904

SIR,

1. I have the honour to submit the following report for the revision settlement of land revenue of the Sindgi Táluka of the Bijápur District.

2. The táluka contains 150 villages, of which 136 are Government villages and 14 Inám. This report relates to the 136 Government villages. The term of the current settlement of all the 136 villages expires in 1904-1905. The report really refers to the second revision settlement of the táluka, the first revision settlement having been introduced as shown below :—

Number of villages.	Original term of settlement.	First Revision Settlement introduced.	
		in	by
56 (N., N.-W., and E. of the táluka) ...	1843-44 to 1872-73 ...	1874-75 ...	Government Resolution No. 1337 of 16th March 1874.
77 (S., S.-W. and E.) ...	{ 7 villages, 1860-61 to 1872-73; 70 villages, 1844-45 to 1873-74, }	1875-76 . {	Government Resolution No. 1670 of 18th March 1875.
1 (Khánápur) ...	First surveyed about 1875 and settled in 1876-77. सयमेव जयते		Government Resolution No. 1669 of 16th March 1876.
1 (Torkangori) ...	.....	1882-83 ...	.....
1 (Nagarhalli) ...	1856-57 to 1885-86 ...	1887-88 ...	Government Resolution No. 46 of 4th January 1887.

3. The village of Khánápur was at first inám and lapsed to Government in 1861-62 and was first surveyed at the time of its being settled with the 68 villages of the Bágevádi Táluka and 81 villages of the Muddebihál Táluka by Government Resolution No. 1669 of 18th March 1876 (*vide* section 42 of Colonel Anderson's No. 115 of 26th January 1876 accompanying the Government Resolution).

4. Torkangori was an inám village till 1878-79 and was made Khalsa in 1879-80. I have been unable to trace the authority for the settlement of Torkangori in 1882-83.

5. No new survey or classification has been undertaken for the purpose of the proposed settlement, except that all the lands which stand at present assessed at patasthal-bagait rates have been re-examined with a view to find out the present duration of water and the extent of irrigation by the pats (or open channels). At the time of the last classification, the fertility of the fields on the Bhima river was specially taken into consideration by putting on an increase in the ordinary classification-value ($\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 classes) of the fields according to circumstances. For villages, situated in the fertile valley of the Don river, an increase of 4

annas in the classification-value was then put on the best soils near the river and an increase of 1 anna was put for soils classified at 7 to 9 annas of classification-value, the rate of increase varying with the distance from the river.

6. The taluka of Sindgi is bounded on the north by the Bhima river, separating it from the Afzalpur Mahál of the Nizám's territory, on the east by the Kalburgá and Lingsur Districts of His Highness the Nizám, by the Don river and the talukas of Bágévádi and Muddebihál on the south, and by the Indi and Bijápur Talukas on the west. The three villages, named in the margin, are outlying villages of the Nizám's territory and are surrounded on all sides by villages of the Sindgi Taluka. Similarly two of the villages of the Sindgi Taluka, *viz.*, Bhilwad and Ainapur, outlie in the Nizám's territory.

7. The Bhima river winds its tortuous course over the northern limit of the taluka for about 27 miles, the Don forming part of the southern boundary for about 13 miles. The lie of the taluka is from south to north, several nalas flowing almost over the whole length of the taluka from south to north and discharging their water in the Bhima. The tract consists, like that of the Indi Taluka, of an almost treeless monotonous undulating plateau. The villages are mostly situated near the nalas, on the banks of which at isolated places are to be found small clusters of nim and mango trees. In the villages of the nalas the soil is generally fertile black soil: at other parts it is the typical superficial covering of the Deccan trap-rock. Large tracks in the east and in the south-west near Hippargi contain soil of a very indifferent character and are covered by stones, which however enable the soil to retain the moisture and thus help it in cultivation unless when they are big enough to interfere with the ploughing of the land. Lime-stone, blue-black in appearance, is found at Honhalli in the east near the borders of the Nizám's territory.

8. The total area of the 150 villages of the taluka is 518,220 acres or 809.72 square miles, of which 488,280 acres or 764.19 square miles form the gross area of the 136 Government villages. Of the latter (*i. e.*, in the 136 villages) 15.9 per cent. is inám and 84.1 per cent. Government land. Of the Government area in the 136 villages, 5.1 per cent. is unassessed and unavailable for cultivation, 94.9 per cent. being assessed. Of the assessed Government area in the 136 villages, 1.4 per cent. (*i. e.*, 5,504 acres assessed at Rs. 1,845) is unoccupied, 98.6 per cent. being occupied (*vide* Appendix Q¹). There is no forest in the taluka.

9. On the whole, the cultivation in the villages on the banks of the Bhima and Don rivers is good, the fields being weeded out. In other parts it is of an indifferent or fair character. As in the Indi Taluka, cotton is not grown to a large extent in the Bhima-side villages. There are several fields with "Karl" soil in the Bhima valley, while the soil in the valley of the Don is particularly soft. To the south in the Don valley cotton is grown to a fairly considerable extent: the soil, however, is generally not rich enough to grow cotton every year, late jowári (or wheat) and cotton being sown in alternate years. In very few fields is exotic cotton being grown of late.

10. Appendix A gives the rainfall for the last 28 years. That from 1876 to 1890 is obtained from page lxxxvi of Mr. Beale's report of 1901 on the Irrigation Works in the Bombay Presidency, Part IV; it excludes of rainfall of less than 1" in 24 hours from 1st November to 31st May. The rainfall for 1891 and 1892 is obtained from the Mámlatdar of Sindgi and that since 1893 from the Director of Land Records and Agriculture. The average rainfall per year is shown below—

From 1876 to 1885	...	...	23.66"
From 1886 to 1895	...	...	31.48"
From 1896 to 1903	...	...	21.05"
For 1903	...	...	32.63"

The rainfall is very fluctuating from year to year and precarious. It varies from 1·62" in 1876 to 50·05" in 1892. The extreme easterly part of the taluka bordering on the Nizám's territory has slightly better rainfall than the rest of the taluka. The saline nature of the fields in the Don valley probably enables them to absorb the moisture from the air and from the clouds which so often hover over the district and move on.

11. During the term of the current settlement the rainfall was so insufficient as to produce famine in the years 1876-1877, 1896-1897 and 1899-1900 and scarcity in the years 1891-1892 and 1900-1901. During the last specified year, the effects of scarcity following upon the famines of two years just preceding were almost as intense as those of a famine year. The average rainfall during the last 8 years is appreciably less than that during the two preceding decades, though the fall during 1903 was exceptionally high.

12. In the black soil are sown the late crops, especially rabi jowári, wheat, linseed and cotton. In the mardí or brown soil are generally sown the early crops. In soils of an intermediate texture the ryot grows the early or the late crop according to the seasonable nature of the rainfall or his own convenience. In some well situated soils near the village sites, a double crop of sesamum followed by gram or rabi jowári is raised without any irrigation. Rice is not unfrequently grown in parts of the fields just below the embankments and in years of good rain is followed by a second crop of gram. The fields, however, producing double crop without irrigation are very few.

13. Appendix B gives the average of the crops grown in the 150 villages of the taluka from 1891-92 to 1902-03, excluding the years of famine 1896-97 and 1899-1900. The following table gives the percentage of the early and late crops in the taluka, derived from this average:—

Nature of the crop.	Kharif.	Rabi.
Cereals	31·30	45·01
Pulses	3·97	1·70
Garden produce	...	·12
Tobacco	·10	...
Condiments	·20	...
Sugarcane	...	·03
Oil-seeds	1·55	9·47
Fibres { Cotton	...	5·91
{ Rest	·48	...
Miscellaneous	...	·06
Total	37·70	62·30
	1·00	

14. Of the cereals, 39·94 per cent. is rabi jowári, 13·62 per cent. early jowári and 16·62 per cent. bajri. The area sown with cotton, viz. 5·91 per cent., compares favourably with that sown in the Indi Taluka in the same period, which is ·99 per cent. Of the other produce generally exported, the principal are wheat (5·07 per cent.), linseed (5·42 per cent.) and safflower (2·98 per cent.). The black fields, bearing alternate rows of wheat and linseed upon them, with the tiny violet-tinged flower of the latter, make a very pleasing impression upon the eye during the cold season.

15. Appendix B' gives the irrigated crops for the last 12 years. The largest area irrigated is 7,000 acres in the famine year 1896-97. The average of the area irrigated per year before this famine is 1,939 acres and that after it is 2,711 acres. Irrigation is mostly done by wells and occasionally by pats diverting the water from the nalas into the fields. The crops chiefly irrigated are jowári and wheat.

The fields are generally large varying from 15 to 25 acres and the rainfall is barely sufficient even for the crops of the unmanured fields, while the ryot is easily satisfied with the mediocre crop afforded without much trouble or expense by his jirayat field.

16. Appendix B¹¹ gives the results of 8 crop-experiments performed in the táluka since 1896. The incidence of the assessment on the gross produce is found to vary from 3·38 to 12·27 per cent.

17. Excepting the extreme east, the táluka is well connected by roads with the principal markets. The easterly portion is rather stony and the means of communication are indifferent. The old road, going from Sindgi almost due east to Khainur, is now only a cart-track though a portion of it was taken up as a relief-work in the famine of 1896-97. The Railway does not pass through the táluka. But the Bijápur-Sindgi and Indi-Almel roads are in good condition and conveniently connect the táluka with the Railway Stations on the Southern Mahrátta Railway. The Dudneh Station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway is only 15 miles from the northern boundary of the táluka: but it is separated from it by the Bhima-River and the Afzalpur Peit of the Nizám's territory. A rough country track, generally unpassable in the monsoons, connects the left bank of the Bhima (to the north of the Sindgi Táluka) with the Dudneh Station. Thirty years ago, when forwarding proposals for the settlement of 56 villages of this táluka among others, Colonel Anderson thought that Almel must establish in course of time a direct line of export with the Dudneh Station. Before the famine of 1896-97 some merchants of Dudneh used to come to the north of this táluka and buy jowári and cotton to a fairly considerable extent and transport it to Dudneh. At present, however, the trade with Dudneh is very insignificant. The Bhima is fordable near Devangaon for only about 5 months in the year. There are heavy export and import duties for the Nizám's territory: and though there is no customs duty for goods in transit, the vexations of the petty customs clerks, the indifferent nature of the country-track from Afzalpur to Dudneh and the unfordability of the Bhima during the monsoons, when cotton is often despatched to the market, have always attracted the agricultural produce of the Sindgi Táluka to Sholápur before the starting of the Southern Mahratta Railway in 1884 and to Bijápur and Indi since its start. The bulk of the produce exported from this táluka now goes to Bijápur by a main road annually kept in repairs. Much of the produce of the north of the táluka is taken up in the villages by the Bhattias of Almel and exported to Sholápur and Bombay from the Indi Road Railway Station. By the same route is not unfrequently carried over the produce even of the adjacent parts of the Nizám's territory lying to the east of the táluka, notwithstanding the fact that heavy export duties (*e. g.*, Rs. 2-3 per cart of jowári or wheat—a cart containing 6 bags each of about 2 cwts.—and Rs. 4 per cart of 45 maunds of cotton) have to be paid by the owners to the Nizám's Government on the crossing of the goods across the frontier into British territory. A little of the produce growing in the south-east of the táluka, finds its way over the Hippargi-Talikote road to the market at Talikote in the Muddebihal Táluka. Though some villages in the Nizám's territory, within sight of the villages of the Sindgi Táluka, have a weekly market in them, no produce is taken out for sale from the latter villages on account of import duties levied at the frontier by His Highness the Nizám's Government.

18. A portion of the old Sholápur-Bellary road passes from north to south in the west of the táluka. It is in fairly good condition. There is practically no traffic over it now. In the monsoons the river Don is sometimes unfordable for a day or two. As, however, the line of trade or intercourse does not lie across the Don, there is now no necessity of throwing an embankment across the Don near Satihál.

19. The toll receipts for the Bijápur-Sindgi road, about half of which lies in the Sindgi and the other half in the Bijápur Táluka and which mostly carries the produce of the Sindgi Táluka to the Bijápur market, were Rs. 2,400 in 1902-03.

20. There are markets held weekly at 7 villages in the taluka, *viz.*, Sindgi, Almel, Hippargi, Moratgi, Kalkari, Korvár and Golgeri. Of these the market at Almel is the most important, though it does not come anywhere near that of Bijápur. It is through the merchants of Almel and Moratgi that part of the produce of the Moglai on the east finds its way to the Indi Road Station on the Southern Mahrátta Railway. As written above, the principal agricultural produce of the taluka, especially cotton, is taken directly by the ryots to the markets at Bijápur. The figures given in Appendix C are obtained from the Mámlatdár of Sindgi: those for Almel seem to be rather low. Cotton is generally sold in the local markets for four months in the year: but the figures given in Appendix C represent the average for every week of the year. No market is noted for the trade of anything in particular, except perhaps that of Moratgi to which fairly good country blankets are generally brought.

21. There are several fairs held in the taluka. Of these the one at Golgeri is the most important in the taluka, being probably next in importance in this district only to that of Sangam in the Hungund Taluka: a temporary Municipality is established at the time of the Golgeri Fair. Of late, however, this fair has dwindled in importance on account of the prevalence of plague in several localities. The following table shows the number of people and the articles sold of late at the fairs:—

Village at which the fair is held.	Number of people assembled.	ARTICLES SOLD AT THE FAIR.	
		Value in rupees.	Kind of articles.
		Rs.	
Golgeri ...	6,000	13,500	Cloth, groceries, vessels and iron.
Hippargi ...	5,000	8,000	Cloth, groceries, vessels.
Kalkari ...	2,000	4,000	Do.
Sindgi ...	800	700	Sweetmeats and vessels.
Almel ...	800	200	Sweetmeats and fruit.

22. The following table gives the population of the taluka according to the census of different years:—

In 1872	...	...	...	99,269
In 1881	...	...	...	72,650
In 1891	...	...	...	93,618
In 1901	...	...	...	86,238

The present population is 106·4 per square mile. The decrease of population during the last decade is due to famines. The area available for cultivation in the whole taluka is 28·7 acres per family of five; six villages of the taluka are uninhabited.

23. The average birth-rate for the five years 1898 to 1902, as given in Appendix G, is 35 per 1,000 and the death-rate for the same period comes to 22·4 per 1,000. The people take easily to vaccination. From 1899 to 1903, 259 persons died of plague in the taluka.

24. Of the total population, three-fourths is agricultural and one-fourth non-agricultural. Of the agricultural population, 83 per cent. have interest in land and 17 per cent. are labourers. Of the occupants of land, 93 per cent. cultivate their lands themselves, 7 per cent. subletting them.

25. Of the total survey numbers in the 136 villages of the taluka, 82 per cent. are Government and 18 per cent. Inam, and 19 per cent. are cultivated on lease by others and 79 per cent. by the occupants either by themselves or conjointly with others, the rest being uncultivable. Appendix I shows that there are twice as many fields sublet for grain-rent as for cash.

26. Of the total population of the táluka, 42 per cent. are Lingayats, 14 per cent. are Mahomedáns, 10 per cent. Kurubas, 10 per cent. low-castes, and 9 per cent. Kubbulgirs. The Maráthas and Lummanies are few. compared to their number in the Bijápur Táluka.

Castes.

Appendix E.

27. There is no particular industry or manufacture in the táluka. Saris and bodices are woven at several villages in the táluka but are not particularly famous like those of Ilkal or Guledgudd. Fairly good blankets (kamlis) are made at Gundgi and other villages, find a sale at the market of Moratgi, and are sometimes exported as far south as Mysore: their quality, however, appears to be daily deteriorating. The following table compares the number of looms as recorded for the táluka at the time of the introduction of the current settlement with the number given in Appendix G, furnished now by the Mámlatdár of Sindgi:—

Industries.

Appendix G.

Year.	Number of looms.	
	Cloth (cotton).	Blankets.
1874-75 ...	459	201
1903 ...	180	93

These figures speak for themselves. Even if the figures supplied by the Mámlatdár are supposed not to take into account the looms which are not actually working for one reason or another, there is no doubt that the weaving industry of this district has been hard hit by successive famines during the term of the current settlement. Not unfrequently does one find a weaver stand before him with his Receipt Book of land revenue, showing one or two small fields standing on his name purchased by him of late.

Income-tax.

28. The following table shows the final demand of income-tax for the whole táluka:—

Year.	Final demand.	Minimum income liable to the tax.
		Rs.
1887-88 ...	1,202	500
1902-03 ...	846	500
1903-04 ..	572	1,000

Post Offices.

29. There are at present only three Post Offices in the táluka, viz., at Sindgi, Almel and Hippargi.

30. Appendix F shows that since the famine of 1896-97 the plough cattle have diminished by 35 per cent. This is due to the recent famines and is all the more remarkable when it is considered that since 1896-97 up to 1902-03

Agricultural stock.

Appendix F.

there was granted to the rayats for seed and cattle tagái exceeding $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees, of which nearly Rs. 19,000 have been remitted. The total number of cattle of all sorts is now about half of what it was in 1895-96: and so is the number of ponies. There is a steady decrease ever since 1875-76 in the number of large ploughs drawn by 4 or more oxen. This fact is partially due to the recent famines and mostly to several of the fields, especially of black soil, being now-a-days weeded out. The cropped area per pair of bullocks comes now to 45 acres, which is much in excess of the area of 30 acres, which may be taken to be the average capacity for an ordinary pair of bullocks in this district. The passengers' carts are recorded to be only 4, which is rather a small number for a táluka, the head-quarters of which is 35 miles by road from the Bijápur

Railway Station. The number of sheep and goats has increased from 41,582 in 1875-76 to 44,923 in 1902-03.

31. Appendix H compares the state of education as it existed in 1875 with that of 1903. There are now 34 Government and private schools, giving instruction to 1,412 pupils against 36 schools instructing 985 students in 1875, whilst the population of 1875 was about 99,000 against 86,000 at the present day.

32. Appendix J compares the number of wells and tanks for the years 1896-97 and 1902-03. There are now 1,826 wells in use against 1,968 in 1896-97. Of these, 1,384 are now used for irrigation against 1,440 in 1896-97 and 983 in 1874-75. The abnormal drought of recent years has thrown several wells out of use and with the recurrence of normal times some of these will be used once more. There is no tank used for irrigation in the taluka. Except in the south, where the water in the Don valley is brackish, the taluka is on the whole fairly well off for potable water.

33. The two Appendices K give the results of 100 cases of ordinary sales taken at random from the registration records for each of the two periods 1891-92 to 1895-96 and 1896-97 to 1900-1901. The former period was free from famine and plague, the latter was affected by both. The average price for which the lands were sold comes to 13 times the assessment during the first period and 12 times during the second period. In the great majority of cases registered and acreage sold, the price varies from 7 to 16 times the assessment.

34. The Appendices K¹ give the results in 18 cases for the first period and 32 cases for the second period of sales of land by order of the Civil Court. The average price fetched in the first period is 9 times the assessment and in the second period 10 times the assessment.

35. Appendices L give the result of 200 cases of possessory mortgages and Appendices L¹ give 200 cases of simple mortgages from 1891-92 to 1900-01. The average of the value to which land can stand mortgage with possession varies from 12 to 14 times the assessment and mortgage without possession from 10 to 11 times the assessment. In the great majority of cases and acreage mortgaged the consideration varies from 6 to 17 times the assessment.

36. Twice the assessment is found to be the average annual subletting value of land in the taluka: in such cases the lessor generally pays the land revenue to Government. On the banks of the Bhima and the Don, lands are sublet at a much higher value, three-fourths of the crop being sometimes given by the cultivator to the khatedár in the case of fertile lands.

37. I have examined some cases of sales and mortgages registered in the Sindgi Sub-Registrar's office and find that in most of the cases examined the value of the consideration recorded approximates to the real market-value.

38. The prices given in Appendix N have been obtained from old Settlement Reports for the years 1864-65 to 1873-74 and have been obtained from the Mámlatdár of Sindgi for the years 1874-75 to 1887-88 and from the Director of Land Records and Agriculture from 1888-89 to 1903. The price of jowári shown is that of late jowári: early jowári is not often sold in the market and fetches about 20 per cent. less price than late jowári. Even of the staple food (jowári) the prices, it is seen, fluctuate considerably from year to year. The following table compares the prices for the different period, excluding prices prevailing in famine years:—

Period.	How many years' average.	PRICE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS PER RUPEE.							
		Jowári.	Bájri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Linseed.	Saf-flower.	Cleaned rice.	Cotton.
1864-65 to 1873-74 ...	9 and 10 years ...	23	27	12	13*	18	29	...	...
1873-79 to 1886-87 ...	6 and 8 years ...	37	31	22	22	...	...	11½	...
1888-89 to 1896 ...	9 years ...	25	24	16	15	10	20	10½	9
1897 to 1903 ...	4 years ...	23	23	11	13	10	22	9½	9½
1903 ...	1 year ...	34	31	13	13	9	21	9½	8

39. Taking the price given above for the first period as the one prevalent at the time of the introduction of the current settlement, the average price of jowári now is 22 per cent. higher and of bájri 17 per cent. higher than the average about 1874. The prices of jowári and bájri during the normal period 1888-89 to 1896 are greater by 12 per cent. than the prices obtained for them before 1873-74. During the period of 30 years, the prices of wheat, safflower and linseed, which are grown to a fairly considerable extent in the taluka and are generally exported, have gone up by 9, 32 and 80 per cent. respectively. The prices of 1903 for bájri and jowári are very low: this is probably due to the re-action of the preceding years of scarcity, the merchants selling off their accumulated stores, as also to the deterioration of the jowári caused in 1902-03 by late excessive rainfall. The average of the prices given above for the period 1878-79 to 1886-87 may be taken to be the price about the time of starting of the Southern Marátha Railway: these prices are much lower than those prevailing since the railway has started.

40. The following table, as given by the Mámlatdár of Sindgi, shows in solgis or sers of about 145 tolas each the daily wages obtained by an agricultural labourer:—

Person.	IN A PROSPEROUS YEAR.		In a famine year.	Remarks.
	Harvest time.	Non-harvest time.		
Male ...	4 solgis	2 solgis	$\frac{1}{2}$	An agricultural labourer kept per year gets about Rs. 48 per year.
Female ...	2	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	

41. The five Appendices O give the revenue-history of the villages settled at five different times, as stated in section 2 above. Of the 136 villages, 56 are covered by Appendix O¹ and 77 by Appendix O². It is seen that after the famine of 1876-77 the occupied area steadily diminished till it reached the minimum of 282,803 acres in 1880-81, leaving 28 per cent. of the assessed land fallow. Since this year the occupied area has steadily increased up to date, notwithstanding the famines of recent years, showing in its way with what consideration the ryots have been treated of late. The remissions of land-revenue chiefly occur during the first (1874—1883) and last (1894—1903) decades and are almost entirely due to years of famine and scarcity prevailing during these decades, and to a small extent to the partial temporary abatement of the increase in the assessment imposed by the settlements of 1874 and 1875 (*vide* section 45 below). The small drop in the area (column 11) of alienated land about 1885-86 is due to the pot-kharab of Inám lands not being included in the figures since that year. The rise in the judi (column 13) since 1888-89 is due to the levying of the full assessment (bhar-judi) on service inám lands.

42. The following table shows the remissions granted for the different groups during the period of the current settlement. In the fractions the numerator shows the total sum

Remissions.

remitted during the decade and the denominator shows the assessment of the occupied Government land in the last year of the period :—

Maximum dry-crop rate per area.	Number of villages.	When last settled.	TOTAL REMISSIONS DURING THE DECADE.		
			1875 to 1884.	1885 to 1894.	1894 to 1903.
	Appendix.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
18 annas for 33 villages ...	O ¹ 56	1874-75	60,040	57	1,12,025
17 do. 21 do. ...			55,905	63,358	63,553
16 do. 2 do. ...					
18 annas for 40 villages ...	O ² 77	1875-76	92,979	120	2,69,924
17 do. 28 do. ...			1,14,082	1,27,326	1,27,619
16 do. 2 do. ...					
17 annas ...	O ³ 1 (Khánápur)	1876-77	480 429	...	231 454
17 annas ...	O ⁴ 1 (Torkungori)	1882-83	431 314	...	336 358
18 annas ...	O ⁵ 1 (Nagarhalli)	1887-88	1,103 370	...	1,012 633
18 annas for 83 villages ...	136	Total ...	1,5,033	177	3,83,528
17 do. 51 do. ...			1,71,100	1,90,684	1,92,517
16 do. 2 do. ...					

43. The remissions during the first decade are nearly nine-tenths of the full assessment in 1883-84 and those during the last decade are nearly twice the full annual assessment. Considering only the 133 villages settled one after another in 1874-75 and 1875-76, we find that the average area occupied in these 133 villages before these settlements was 360,902 acres, assessed at and fully bringing in Rs. 1,51,554; on measuring again the area was found in 1874 to be 375,180 acres and was assessed at Rs. 1,90,466, giving an increase of nearly 26 per cent. in the assessment. The average occupied area for these 133 villages for the last 9 years (1894-95 to 1902-03) is 379,876 acres fully assessed at Rs. 1,91,188, for which (after deducting the remissions granted), the average for these 9 years of the land revenue actually realized per year is Rs. 1,48,748, i.e. with an increase in the occupied area the total assessment realized of late has been less by Rs. 2,800 than before the introduction of the current settlement in these 133 villages.

44. During the second period (1884 to 1893), which may be looked upon as the normal period, there were 24,716 acres of unoccupied Government land, assessed at Rs. 7,745, which fetched grazing fees to the average of Rs. 299 per year. For the last decade (1894 to 1903) the area unoccupied is 5,925 acres, assessed at Rs. 1,915, which has brought in an average grazing-income of Rs. 128.

45. Temporary remissions at the rate of 2½ annas in the rupee were granted on account of the increased assessment for the 56 villages settled by Government Resolution No. 1337 of 16th March 1874 and at the rate of 6 pies in the rupee for the 77 villages settled by Government Resolution No. 1670 of 18th March 1875 (*vide* Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 1459 of 4th March 1882, printed below in Appendix R).

46. Remissions have also been given on account of famine during the first and last periods, specified above, in the adjoining talukas of Indi, Bijapur, Bagevadi and Muddebihal. In his hour of need the ryot has been very liberally treated by Government showing leniency in realizing the Government dues, granting remissions wherever necessary, allowing grazing free in Government lands, making advances of tagái, and opening relief works in famine.

Coercive processes.

47. The following table shows the amount of coercion, which was had recourse to for realizing Government dues :—

Year.	Number of cases in which recourse was had to				Remarks.
	Notices.	Distraints.	Sale of land.	One-fourth fine.	
1893-94 to 1896-97 ...	864	34	33	16	
1897-98 ...	1,358	...	...	...
1898-99 ...	1,346	1	2	2	
1899-1900 ...	799	6	6	...	
1900-01 ...	215	...	...	...
1901-02 ...	572	2	...	...	In one case land was confiscated.
1902-03 ...	625	...	...	...

Of late the ryots appear to have got somewhat demoralized and some notices had to be issued to persons who, though able to pay, did not give their land-revenue in time.

Current rates.

48. The following table shows the maximum rates now in force for the best kind of land and the greatest duration of water :—

When settled.		Number of villages for which the maximum dry-crop rate per acre is		
		18 Annas.	17 Annas.	16 Annas.
1874-75 ...	...	33	21	2
1875-76 ...	...	49	28	.....
1876-77 ...	...	.....	1	.....
1882-83 ...	...	.....	1	.....
1887-88 ...	...	1	.....	.....
Total ...		83	51	2

In all these villages motasthal bagait was treated as dry crop, in accordance with Government Resolution No. 1028 of 25th February 1874. The maximum rate per acre now in force for the greatest duration of water and the best rice-land is Rs. 4 and for the best patasthal bagait field Rs. 5 per acre, except for Torkangori for which the maximum patasthal rate fixed in 1887-88 is Rs. 8 per acre.

49. The two villages, Bhilwad and Ainapur, coming under the group of 16 annas per acre of best dry-drop, are situated to the extreme east of the taluka and are outlying-villages of the Sindgi Taluka, situated in the midst of the Nizam's territory. The 51 villages, assessed at 17 annas per acre, were at the time of the introduction of the current settlement not so favourably situated for the G. I. P. Railway and the Sholapur market as the 83 villages assessed at 18 as per acre, being in most cases more to the east or south than the latter. The disadvantage about facility for the market holds true for these 51 villages even now, when the produce is attracted to the Bijapur market and the Southern Mahratta Railway.

50. As has been written above trade has been diverted within the last 20 years from the old Sholapur market to the more conveniently situated Bijapur market and some ryots take advantage of the Southern Mahratta Railway, opened in 1884, for exporting produce to distant parts. An excellent road connects the important markets of Almol and Sindgi with that of Bijapur. The average price of jowari for the last four years is 22 per cent. higher than the average of the ten years preceding 1874-75. The number of wells for irrigation purposes is now 1,384 against 983 in 1874-75. There are now 1,442 pupils receiving instruction in 34 schools against 985 students learning in 36 schools in 1875. The occupied area is practically maximum to-day.

51. On the other hand, the passengers' carts are now 4 against 7 in 1889-90. The number of plough-cattle is now 19,110 against 29,274 in 1895-96. Large ploughs are now 778 against 1,813 in 1895-96. The number of oil-presses in the 136 villages is now 103 against 111 recorded in 1875 for 77 villages of the taluka. The number of cotton and blanket looms is now 273 against 660 recorded for the taluka at the time of the introduction of the current settlement. The income-tax decreased from Rs. 1,202 in 1887-88 to Rs. 846 in 1902-03. Tagái to the extent of 2½ lakhs of rupees was granted in the taluka from 1896-97 to 1902-03 under India Act XIX of 1883 and to the extent of 1½ lakhs under Act XII of 1884, of the latter Rs. 18,800 having been of late remitted. The remissions of land revenue given on account of the periods of famine and scarcity since 1896-97 is Rs. 3,84,000, i.e., nearly two years' full assessment for the occupied land. With all efforts the outstanding balance of land revenue for the year 1903-04 is Rs. 3,300. The population in 1901 stands at 86,238 against 99,269 in 1872.

52. Under these circumstances, I respectfully submit that the existing dry-crop rate of 18 annas maximum per acre for the 83 villages, 17 annas for the 51 villages and 16 annas for the 2 villages be allowed to remain and continued. As stated in section 49 above, disadvantage as regards facility for transport to the Bijápur market justifies the disparity in the existing and proposed maximum rates, though the villages, to the extreme east of the taluka, are probably slightly better off for rainfall than the rest of the taluka. Appendix Q gives the Government dry-crop area, occupied in 1902-03, to be 380,664 acres assessed at Rs. 1,89,233, giving an average of 7 annas 11 pies per acre. I propose the same assessment for this land to continue. There is an increase of about 16 acres in the dry-crop land under the proposed settlement due to a corresponding decrease in pátasthal land.

53. Motasthal bágáit being treated like dry-crop, I submit that the pitch of assessment for this kind of land be continued as now. There are now 2,476 acres of lands, irrigated by wells and assessed at Rs. 2,445, giving an average of 15 annas 9 pies per acre. I propose this rate to continue. There is an increase of 8 acres in motasthal bágáit under the proposed settlement, due to the removal of some land at present assessed as pátasthal bágáit land, from that category.

54. The maximum rate for rice-lands, at present in force, is Rs. 4 per acre. In section 60 of my letter No. S.—357 of 27th August 1904, submitting the report for the revision settlement of the Indi Taluka, I have proposed the rate of Rs. 6 per acre. For the three talukas of this district, south of the Krishna, (all settled since 1882,) and for the 97 villages of the Bijápur, Bagevádi and Muddebihal Talukas, settled by Government Resolution No. 3645 of 4th June 1888, the maximum rate for the best kind of rice-land is Rs. 8 per acre. Considering the recent droughts and the fact that the tract between the Bhima and the Krishna is singularly devoid of any forest, I submit that the rate of Rs. 6 per acre of best rice-land be adopted. The following table shows the effect of this proposal on the rice-lands of the 136 villages :—

Rice-land.	By Current Settlement.			By Proposed Settlement.		
	Acres.			Acres.		
Area ...	547			547		
Assessment ...	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
	559	0	0	839	0	0
Average per acre ...	1	0	4	1	8	0

55. There are at present 180 acres, assessed at Rs. 492, of pátasthal bágáit land. The General Duty Inspector has now inspected these lands and I have taken test of his work in several villages. These lands are irrigated by páts

Proposed rate for pátasthal bágáit.

or open channels, deriving their water from nālās, in none of which the water-supply is perennial. In all cases the bandhāras are kaacha and in several fields pāt-water is supplemented by well-water. Of the present pātasthal-bāgāit area, I find that 84 acres should be reduced from that class, mostly for want of supply of water, while 60 acres should be newly assessed as pātasthal. For the same reasons as those stated in the preceding paragraph, I respectfully submit that the existing maximum rate of Rs. 5 per acre for the best land irrigated by perennial pāt-water be raised to Rs. 6 per acre. The following table shows the effect of these proposals:—

Pātasthal bāgāit land.	By Current Settlement.	By Proposed Settlement.
Area	Acres. 180	Acres. 156
Assessment	Rs. a p. 492 0 0	Rs. a p. 519 0 0
Average per acre	2 12 0	3 8 "

56. The following table shows the effect of these proposals on the assessment of all kinds of land in the 136 Government villages of the taluka:—

Kind of Land.	Area in Acres.	Assessment.		Judi.
		Current Settlement.	Proposed Settlement.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government assessed.	Occupied ...	382,868	1,92,731	1,93,075
	Unoccupied ...	5,504	1,845	1,845
Government unassessed land ...	21,204	.....	.....	.....
Inām land ...	77,704	(45,614)	(45,614)	20,776
Total ...	488,280	2,40,190	2,40,534	20,776

57. It is thus seen that the total assessment on the Government land is proposed to be increased from Rs. 1,94,576 to Rs. 1,94,920, giving an increase nearly of .2 per cent. The inām lands (77,704 acres) are fully assessed at Rs. 45,614 and yield a judi of Rs. 20,776, including the judi of Rs. 1,593 derived from Mahāl Jāmedārs for chavrat-lands in Government villages. The average assessment per acre for all cultivable Government lands comes to 7 annas 11 pies per acre under the current and 8 annas per acre under the proposed settlement.

58. I submit that these proposals, if approved, be guaranteed for a period of 30 years.

59. Appendix R gives some past correspondence relating to the settlement of the villages under report. The reports dealing with the settlement of 56 villages in 1874 and 77 villages in 1875 are printed in Appendix R of the Indi Taluka Revenue Settlement Report, submitted to you with this office No. S—357 of 27th August 1904 and are not re-printed here.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. K. CAMA,

Assistant Collector, N. D.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing Rainfall recorded at Sindgi, District Bijapur, for the years 1876 to 1890 (compiled from Mr. Beale's Report of 1901 on Irrigation Works in the Bombay Presidency, Part IV).

Years.			Total Rainfall.	Remarks.
			In. cts.	
1876	1 62	NOTE.—This neglects falls of less than 1 inch in 24 hours from 1st November to 31st May.
1877	...	...	22 80
1878	...	...	32 7
1879	...	...	20 76
1880	...	...	28 34
1881	...	...	20 34
1882	...	...	25 60
1883	...	...	31 13
1884	...	...	20 59
1885	...	...	33 41
1886	...	...	33 10
1887	...	...	33 51
1888	...	...	32 76
1889	...	...	25 44
1890	...	...	30 27
Average ...			26 10	

Statement showing Rainfall recorded at Sindgi, District Bijapur, for the years 1891 to 1903.

Monsoon Kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon Rabi (15th August to 21st October).		Late Rains (22nd October to 31st December).		Total.		REMARKS.
Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	
Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	Inches.	No.	
6 61	17	8 83	17	0 25	1	18 68	53	Season was good, though break of rain in July produced some rats.
7 15 44	31	25 75	27	6 20	9	50 5	76	Rain in the beginning of June deficient. Kharif crop fair, rabi fairly good.
								Rain in June insufficient for kharif sowing: fall in August light also: season middling to fair.
								Famine, excepting rabi-jowari in river-side places: rain insufficient.
								Total fall in July insufficient: rain in first half of August deficient and no rain after October: season poor to middling.
								Fall in July and August short of the requirements. Fall in September and October was opportune. No rain after November. Season middling.
								Mostly famine. Rain insufficient except in September. Season poor.
								Famine: rain in June fall in scattered cyclonic showers: fall in the 2nd week of September good: rain otherwise insufficient.
								Rain in June, July, August and November insufficient. Rain in September and October sufficient: grasshoppers destroyed rabi seedlings. No rain from 2nd week of November. Season not good.
								Rain in June, July, insufficient and in second half of August and in September and October sufficient. Season fair.
								Rainfall copious: early rain too much and spoiled the early crop by producing weeds: early crop also spoiled by grasshoppers: rain for the late crop was good, but the rat-pest damaged it. Crop fair to middling.

Details of Cultivation and Crops in the Villages of the Sindgi Taluka of the Bijapur Collectorate.

15

Taluks.	Years,		Pulses—continued.								Orchard and Garden Produce.				Drugs and Narcotics.			Condiments and Spices.						Oil seeds.						Fibres.			Miscellaneous, Roots and Tubers and Starches.	Gross area cropped.	Deduct area twice-cropped.	Remainder net area crop- ped.
	1	2	Mung and Udid.	Math and Kuth.	Others.	Total.	Vegetables.	Green Fodder.	Fruit trees.	Total.	Tobacco.	Others.	Total.	Sesame.	Linsed.	Castor-oil seed.	Safflower seed.	Others.	Total.	Dyes.	Cotton.	Others.	Total.	Roots and Tubers and Starches.	Gross area cropped.	Deduct area twice-cropped.	Remainder net area crop- ped.									
			29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55							
* Average for 1891-92 to 1902-03 ..			4,970	1,711	171	24,573	175	105	252	532	438	...	438	802	140	6,345	23,486	821	12,595	4,616	48,163	..	25,599	2,075	27,674	236	433,186	3,435	429,751							
* Percentages.			1·15	0·39	0·04	5·67	0·04	0·02	0·06	0·12	0·10	..	0·10	0·12	0·03	1·46	5·42	0·16	2·98	1·07	11·12	..	5·91	0·48	6·30	0·06	100							

The period excludes the famine years of 1896-97 and 1899-1900.

4 Of the 53:34 13:2 is kh uif-jowári and 39:24 rabi-jowári.

APPENDIX B¹.

Details of Irrigated Area in the Sindgi Taluka of the Bijapur District during 1891-92 to 1902-03.

Years.	CROPPING OF IRRIGATED AREA (IN ACRES.)									Balance net irrigated area.
	Wheat.	Rice.	Other cereals and pulses.	Sugar-cane.	Other food-crops.	Non food-crops.	Fodder crops.	Total.	Deduct area cropped with irrigation more than once.	
1891-92	215	103	364	203	537	617	284	2,323	185	2,138
1892-93	497	312	116	209	480	785	68	2,467	79	2,388
1893-94	287	237	70	285	511	648	26	2,044	47	1,997
1894-95	164	149	57	244	460	515	21	1,610	60	1,550
1895-96	91	125	27	163	410	415	20	1,251	84	1,217
1896-97	409	25	4,385	103	707	463	954	6,996	1,991	5,015
1897-98	605	116	496	36	613	812	145	2,823	132	2,691
1898-99	487	171	183	62	582	854	53	2,392	110	2,282
1899-1900	250	29	1,160	94	685	666	497	3,381	522	2,859
1900-01	435	253	555	56	604	720	243	2,866	175	2,691
1901-02	443	118	666	79	548	621	95	2,570	37	2,533
1902-03	704	42	308	60	475	553	91	2,233	62	2,171

APPENDIX B.¹¹*Summary of Crop Experiments made in the Villages of Sindgi Taluka of the Bijapur District.*


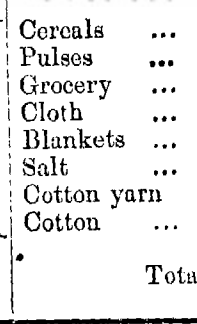
No.	Village.	Crop and date of Experiment.	Local estimate in Annas.	AVERAGE PER ACRE.				PRICES OF PRODUCE PER RUPEE.			REMARKS.
				Yield of		Total value of produce.	Assessment excluding Local Funds.	Incidence of assessment on the value of gross produce.	Principal product.	By-product.	
				Principal product.	By-product.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				Lbs.	Lbs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Per cent.	Lbs.	Cwts.	
1	Kalkeri	Wheat, 28th January 1896	8	276	209	8 5 11	0 15 11	11.88	38	1½	
2	Do.	Linseed, 28th January 1896	12	294	...	12 9 7	0 15 11	7.89	23½	...	
3	Sindgi	Great millet (late jowari), 13th February 1896	8	Seed. 362	1,090	8 12 7	R. S. 1 1 3	12.27	64	3¾	
4	Almol	Gram (Kadla), 7th February 1898	5	192	245	6 8 6	R. S. 0 10 9	10.36	80½	14	
5	Sindgi	Linseed (Agashi), 14th February 1898	6	161	265	7 4 2	R. S. 0 9 4	8.07	22½	...	
6	Do.	Great millet (Bilejol), 15th February 1898	6	Seed. 621	1,433 kadbi, 127 chaff. 398	22 10 6	R. S. 0 12 3	3.38	37½	2¼ kadbi, 1¾ chaff. 9½	
7	Do.	Linseed (Agashi), 25th January 1899	7	250	...	12 1 5	0 15 3	7.88	21½	...	
8	Do.	Wheat (Holad Godi), 5th February 1903	16	Seed. 456½	647½	12 12 0	R. S. 1 2 0	8.82	32½	5½	

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the Villages in which the principal Weekly Bazars are held in the Sindgi Taluka of the Bijapur Collectorate.

Number.	Villages.	Days on which Bazar is held.	WEEKLY SALES.		Chief articles traded in.		
			Articles.	Amount.			
1	2	3	4	5	6		
				Rs.			
1	Sindgi	... Sunday ...	{	Cereals	65	{	Cotton and gro- ceries.
				Pulses	30		
				Grocery	150		
				Cloth	150		
				Salt	60		
				Cotton yarn	15		
				Cotton	490		
Total	960						
2	Hippargi	... Monday ...	{	Cereals	55	{	Country cloth useful for jackets.
				Pulses	15		
				Grocery	150		
				Cloth	150		
				Salt	50		
				Cotton yarn	50		
				Cotton	327		
Total	797						
3	A' 1	... Friday ...	{	Cereals	130	{	Cattle and jowari.
				Pulses	35		
				Grocery	160		
				Cloth	150		
				Salt	120		
				Cotton yarn	75		
				Cattle	300		
Cotton	163						
Total	1,133						
4	Kalkeri	... Thursday ...	{	Cereals	60	{	Groceries.
				Grocery	100		
				Cloth	60		
				Salt	10		
				Cotton yarn	10		
				Cotton	65		
				Total	305		
5	Kodwar	... Friday ...	{	Cereals	60	{	Groceries.
				Pulses	8		
				Grocery	100		
				Cloth	75		
				Salt	40		
				Cotton yarn	15		
				Cotton	327		
Total	625						

APPENDIX C—continued.

Number.	Villages.	Days on which Bazār is held.	WEEKLY SALES.		Chief articles traded in.
			Articles.	Amount.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
6	Golgeri	... Saturday ...		Rs.	Groceries, cloths and blankets.
				Cereals 75	
				Pulses 30	
				Grocery 300	
				Cloth 200	
				Blankets 40	
				Salt 75	
				Cotton yarn 75	
				Cotton 131	
				Total 926	
7	Mortgi	... Tuesday ...			Blankets of good quality and cloths.
				Cereals 65	
				Pulses 20	
				Grocery 200	
				Cloth 200	
				Blankets 75	
				Salt 60	
				Cotton yarn 40	
				Cotton 65	
				Total 725	

APPENDIX D.

Detail of Population according to Occupation by Percentages of the Sindgi Taluka.

AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.									NON-AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.			
Having interest in land.					Labourers.			Total agricultural population	Crafts.	Unskilled labour.	Others.	Total non-agricultural population.
Land occupants not cultivating.	Land occupants cultivating.	Tenants and sharers cultivating.	Others.	Total.	Farm servants.	Field labourers and crop-watchers.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1,231	49,770	2,536	68	53,605	62	11,063	11,125	64,730	8,573	4,785	8,150	21,508
1.43	57.71	2.94	0.07	62.15	0.07	12.84	12.91	75.03	9.94	5.55	9.45	21.94

APPENDIX E.

Details of Population according to Religion and Education in the Sindgi Taluka.

Taluka.	Sex.	As per Imperial Census of 1901.	Percent- age on total popula- tion able to read or learn- ing.	RELIGION.											
				Hindu Castes.									Musal- mans.	Christ- ians.	Others.
				Brah- mins.	Kabli- gars.	Kurubs.	Ling- ayats.	Mará- thas.	Pan- chals.	Vad- dars.	Low castes such as Holers and Mangs.	Others.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Sindgi.	Males...	43,504	5.71	1,080	3,685	4,290	18,560	484	725	648	4,294	3,240	6,305	...	193
	Females.	42,734	0.09	1,134	3,816	4,238	18,071	439	705	665	4,147	3,251	6,067	...	201
	Total.	86,238	2.92	2,214	7,501	8,528	36,631	923	1,430	1,313	8,441	6,491	12,372	...	394

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the Agricultural Stock of the 136 Government Villages in the Sindgi Taluka of the Bijapur Collectorate during the years 1875-76, 1895-96 and 1902-03.

Number of villages.	Year.	CATTLE.											Horses and ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	Ploughs.		Carts		Cropped land per pair of plough cattle.
		For plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes.		Milk cattle.		Young stock.		Total.				Small.	Large (i. e., of cover 2 cattle).	For passenger.	For produce and goods.	
		Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Bulls.	Bull buffaloes.	Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffalo-calves.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
*13	1875-76 ...	34,754	3,418	† ...	...	...	...	18,742	11,751	†...	...	68,695	1,733	41,582	†...	3,877	3,411	4	401	...
136	1895-96 ...	23,134	1,140	43	20	703	342	14,823	7,716	21,399	6,606	80,991	1,789	20,793	21,065	3,109	1,813	3	1,636	...
136	1902-03 ...	18,519	591	17	11	253	43	5,814	4,271	8,551	4,507	42,877	825	5,523	29,400	3,440	778	4	1,713	45.3

* The village of Torkangori was Inám in 1875-76.

† Bulls and calves were included in oxen before the present form of enumeration was introduced in 1896-97.

‡ Probably included in column 15.

APPENDIX G.

Statement of Shops, Looms, Temples, &c., and average Births, Deaths and Vaccination, Taluka Sindgi, District Bijapur.

Number of villages.	Shops.	Oil presses.	LOOMS.		COTTON SAWGINS.		Births.		Deaths.		Vaccination.		Liquor shops.	Talim-khánas.	Dharm-shálas.	TEMPLES	
			Cotton.	Wool-en.	Hand Gins.	Steam Gins.										Hindu.	Muslim.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9		10		11	12	13	14	15
136	193	103	180	93	1898	2,197	1898	1,357	1898	3,088	6	...	13	381	170
							1899	4,257	1899	2,421	1899	3,719					
							1900	2,671	1900	2,418	1900	3,405					
							1901	2,862	1901	1,775	1901	3,062					
							1902	3,123	1902	1,676	1902	2,808					
							Average	3,022	Average	1,929	Average	3,216					

APPENDIX H

Statement of Schools in the Sindgi Taluka together with their average attendance in the years 1875 and 1903.

Year.	Number of villages in which there are schools.	LOCAL BOARD.				MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS.				PRIVATE SCHOOLS.				Remarks.
		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		
		Number of schools.	Average attend-ance.	Number of schools.	Average attend-ance.	Number of schools.	Average attend-ance.	Number of schools.	Average attend-ance.	Number of schools.	Average attend-ance.	Number of schools.	Average attend-ance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1875 ...	36	15	713	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	272	...	...
1903 ...	44	29	1,116	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	326	...	...

APPENDIX I

Statement showing the proportion of Government occupied and Inám lands cultivated by occupants and sub-tenants, &c., in the year 1902-1903 in the Sindgi Taluka.

Number of village.	Taluka.	TOTAL NUMBERS CULTIVATED BY OCCUPANTS OR INÁMDARS.		TOTAL NUMBERS CULTIVATED BY OCCUPANTS OR INÁMDARS IN PARTNERSHIP WITH OTHERS.		TOTAL NUMBERS CULTIVATED BY SUB-TENANTS ON MONEY RENT.		TOTAL NUMBERS CULTIVATED BY SUB-TENANTS FOR PRODUCE OF GRAIN RENT		Waste Numbers.	Par-ampok Numbers.	TOTAL NUMBER.	
		Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.	Government.	Inám.			Government.	Inám.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
136	Sindgi	15,713	2,573	2,396	735	1,044	637	2,645	776	416	263	22,477	4,771
	Percentage	57.7	9.5	8.8	2.7	3.8	2.5	9.7	2.9	1.5	.9	82.5	17.5

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing Wells, Buckies, Tanks, and other sources of water-supply in the 150 villages of the Sindgi Taluka of the Bijapur Collectorate for the years 1896-97 and 1902-1903.

Number of Villages.	Year.	WELLS, BUCKIES AND THE LIKE								TANKS				OTHER SOURCES				REMARKS.								
		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.			For Irrigation.		For cattle and washing and other purposes but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.			
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in dis-repair.	Other causes.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
150	1896-97	...	193	1,247	331	110	36	51	127	26	...	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
150	1902-1903	...	140	1,244	252	130	20	40	372	32	...	...	2	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...

APPENDIX K.

An abstract statement showing ordinary sales in the villages of the Sindgi Táluka of the Bijápur Collectorate during the years 1891-92 to 1895-96.

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total acres sold.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sold.	Average rate per acre for which sold.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I — 1 to 10 times ...	45	1,191 3	855 8 0	0 11 6	6,202 0 0	5 3 4	7
„ II — 11 to 25 „ ...	39	839 6	579 14 0	0 11 6	9,205 0 0	10 15 6	16
„ III — 26 to 50 „ ...	12	173 18	117 12 0	0 10 10	4,200 0 0	21 3 5	36
„ IV — 51 to 100 „ ...	4	92 8	20 0 0	0 9 11	1,200 0 0	37 5 2	60
„ V — 101 to 250 „ ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	100	2,235 33	1,573 2 0	0 11 3	20,807 0 0	9 4 11	13

APPENDIX K—continued.

An abstract statement showing ordinary sales in the villages of the Sindgi Táluka of the Bijápur Collectorate during the years 1896-97 to 1900-1901.

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total acres sold.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sold.	Average rate per acre for which sold.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I — 1 to 10 times ...	55	1,117 13½	811 1 0	0 11 7	5,767 0 0	5 2 7	7
„ II — 11 to 25 „ ...	38	723 15	498 9 0	0 11 0	7,430 0 0	10 4 4	15
„ III — 26 to 50 „ ...	4	68 9	42 8 0	0 10 0	1,498 0 0	21 15 4	35
„ IV — 51 to 100 „ ...	3	24 17	14 12 0	0 9 8	1,125 0 0	46 0 11	76
„ V — 101 to 250 „ ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	100	1,933 14½	1,363 14 0	0 11 4	15,820 0 0	8 2 11	12

APPENDIX K¹.

An abstract statement showing ordinary sales by Civil Court in the villages of the Sindgi Táluka of the Bijápur Collectorate during the years 1891-92 to 1895-96.

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total acres sold.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sold.	Average rate per acre for which sold.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I — 1 to 10 times ...	12	743 23	629 2 0	0 13 7	5,036 8 0	6 13 1	8
„ II — 11 to 25 „ ...	4	98 19	51 0 0	0 8 10	600 0 0	6 1 6	12
„ III — 26 to 50 „ ...	2	53 32	28 8 0	0 8 6	813 8 0	15 1 11	29
„ IV — 51 to 100 „ ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
„ V — 101 to 250 „ ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	18	895 34	708 10 0	0 12 8	6,450 0 0	7 3 2	9

APPENDIX K¹—continued.

An abstract statement showing ordinary sales by Civil Court in the villages of the Sindgi Taluka of the Bijapur Collectorate during the years 1896-97 to 1900-01.

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total acres sold.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sold.	Average rate per acre for which sold.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I — 1 to 10 times ...	21	620 37	487 0 0	0 11 4	2,550 0 0	4 1 9	6
" II — 11 to 25 " ...	7	163 1	126 8 0	0 12 5	2,262 0 0	13 14 0	18
" III — 26 to 50 " ...	4	97 12	47 8 0	0 7 5	1,601 0 0	16 7 0	34
" IV — 51 to 100 " ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" V — 101 to 250 " ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	32	881 10	611 0 0	0 11 1	6,413 0 0	7 3 5	10

APPENDIX L.

An abstract statement showing mortgages with possession in the villages of the Sindgi Taluka of the Bijapur Collectorate during the years 1891-92 to 1895-96.

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is mortgaged.	Number of cases.	Total acres mortgaged.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per acre.	Total sum for which mortgaged.	Average rate per acre for which mortgaged.	The average number of times the Survey Assessment is equal to the sum for which the land is mortgaged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I — 1 to 10 times ..	46	1,305 2	954 10 0	0 11 8	5,633 0 0	4 5 1	6
" II — 11 to 25 " ...	39	864 14	656 1 0	0 12 2	9,950 0 0	11 8 2	15
" III — 26 to 50 " ...	13	271 7	207 13 0	0 12 3	6,425 0 0	23 11 1	31
" IV — 51 to 100 " ...	1	8 31	7 0 0	0 12 9	50 0 0	56 15 8	71
" V — 101 to 250 " ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	99	2,449 14	1,825 8 0	0 11 11	22,508 0 0	9 3 0	12

APPENDIX L—continued.

An abstract statement showing mortgages with possession in the villages of the Sindgi Taluka of the Bijapur Collectorate during the years 1896-97 to 1900-01.

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is mortgaged.	Number of cases.	Total acres mortgaged.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per acre.	Total sum for which mortgaged.	Average rate per acre for which mortgaged.	The average number of times the Survey Assessment is equal to the sum for which the land is mortgaged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I — 1 to 10 times ...	42	882 4	532 8 0	0 9 8	3,615 0 0	4 1 7	7
" II — 11 to 25 " ...	30	778 19	461 8 0	0 9 6	7,888 0 0	10 2 1	17
" III — 26 to 50 " ...	8	141 17	114 2 0	0 12 11	3,725 0 0	26 5 5	33
" IV — 51 to 100 " ...	2	31 2	8 0 0	0 4 1	480 0 0	15 6 9	60
" V — 101 to 250 " ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	82	1,833 2	1,116 2 0	0 9 9	15,708 0 0	8 9 1	11

APPENDIX L¹—continued.

An abstract statement showing simple mortgages in the villages of the Sindgi Taluka of the Bijapur Collectorate during the years 1891-92 to 1895-96.

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total acres mortgaged.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per acre.	Total sum for which mortgaged.	Average rate per acre for which mortgaged.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which mortgaged
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 10 times ...	58	1,556 14	1,046 0 0	0 10 9	6,900 0 0	4 6 11	7
„ II— 11 to 25 „ ...	35	669 9	504 14 0	0 12 1	7,820 0 0	11 12 2	15
„ III— 26 to 50 „ ...	9	114 10	62 0 0	0 8 8	2,075 0 0	18 2 7	33
„ IV— 51 to 100 „ ...	1	4 4	3 0 0	0 11 8	200 0 0	48 12 6	67
„ V— 101 to 250 „ ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	100	2,343 37	1,615 14 0	0 11 0	16,795 0 0	7 2 8	10

APPENDIX L¹—continued.

An abstract statement showing simple mortgages in the villages of the Sindgi Taluka of the Bijapur Collectorate during the years 1896-97 to 1900-1901.

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is mortgaged.	Number of cases.	Total acres mortgaged.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per acre.	Total sum for which mortgaged.	Average rate per acre for which mortgaged.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which mortgaged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 10 times ...	51	1,196 31	897 4 0	0 12 0	5,969 0 0	4 15 10	7
„ II— 11 to 25 „ ...	38	871 24	646 8 0	0 10 0	8,205 0 0	9 6 7	15
„ III— 26 to 50 „ ...	9	135 4	67 8 0	0 8 0	2,295 0 0	16 15 10	34
„ IV— 51 to 100 „ ...	2	12 32	13 12 0	1 1 2	800 0 0	62 8 0	63
„ V— 101 to 250 „ ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	100	2,216 11	1,525 0 0	0 11 0	17,269 0 0	7 12 8	11

APPENDIX M.

An abstract statement showing sub-lettings in the villages of the Sindgi Taluka of the Bijapur Collectorate for the years 1892 to 1896.

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which the land is sub-let.	Number of cases.	Total acres sub-let.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sub-let.	Average rate per acre for which sub-let.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which sub-let.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 2 times ...	43	1,336 10	898 8 0	0 10 9	1,056 7 5	0 12 8	1
„ II— 2 to 3 „ ...	14	426 10	326 0 0	0 12 3	826 15 0	1 15 0	3
„ III— 3 to 4 „ ...	10	218 8	176 0 0	0 11 4	613 0 0	2 7 7	3
„ IV— 4 to 5 „ ...	4	75 37	38 8 0	0 8 1	185 0 0	2 7 0	6
„ V— 5 to 8 „ ...	5	70 26	56 0 0	0 12 8	370 0 0	5 3 9	7
„ VI— 8 to 12 „ ...	2	15 34	9 8 0	0 9 7	105 0 0	6 9 11	10
„ VII— 12 to 20 „ ...	3	37 4	20 0 0	0 8 7	267 0 0	7 3 2	13
„ VIII— Over 20 „ ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	81	2,210 9	1,524 8 0	0 11 0	3,423 6 5	1 8 10	2

APPENDIX M—continued.

An abstract statement showing sub-lettings in the villages of the Sindgi Taluka of the Bijapur Collectorate for the years 1897 to 1901.

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is sub-let.	Number of cases.	Total acres sub-let.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sub-let.	Average rate per acre for which sub-let.	Average number of times the Survey Assessment for which sub-let.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 2 times ...	21	841 26½	640 6 6	0 12 2	720 11 6	0 13 8	1
" II— 2 to 3 " ...	11	408 80½	240 8 0	0 9 5	590 10 6	1 7 1	2
" III— 3 to 4 " ...	4	101 14	37 8 0	0 5 11	130 0 0	1 4 6	3
" IV— 4 to 5 " ...	7	129 18	91 8 0	0 11 4	402 15 0	3 1 10	4
" V— 5 to 8 " ...	3	33 35	20 8 0	0 9 8	125 0 0	3 11 0	6
" VI— 8 to 12 " ...	1	16 18	20 0 0	1 3 5	190 0 0	11 8 10	10
" VII— 12 to 20 " ...	1	11 8	4 0 0	0 5 9	80 0 0	7 2 3	20
" VIII—Over 20 " ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	48	1,542 30	1,054 6 6	0 10 11	2,239 5 0	2 2 0	2

APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the prices prevalent in the Sindgi Taluka from 1864-65 to 1873-74.

Years.	SEES OF 80 TOLAS PER RUPEE.						Remarks.
	Jowári.	Bájri.	Wheat.	Gram.	Linseed.	Kardi.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1864-65 ...	18	18	8	8	16	20	The prices for jowári and bájri are taken from page 66 of Government Selections, New Series, CXLVIII, about the settlement of 102 villages of this District in 1874-75 and for the other articles as given by Mr. Price in his Settlement Report about 182 villages settled by Government Resolution No. 1670 of 18th March 1875.
1865-66 ...	12	12	6	6	14	16	
1866-67 ...	30	24	10	12	16	24	
1867-68 ...	30	30	16	18	20	30	
1868-69 ...	28	30	10	10	20	30	
1869-70 ...	28	30	8	8	20	30	
1870-71 ...	28	28	16	16	20	32	
1871-72 ...	20	20	10	10	18	28	
1872-73 ...	58	52	14	14	16	32	
1873-74 ...	...	...	24	24	18	48
Total ...	252	244	125	126	178	290	
Average ...	28	27	12·5	12·6	17·8	29	

APPENDIX N—continued.

Statement showing the prices prevalent in the Sindgi Táluka from 1874-75 to 1887-88 as given by the Mámlatdár of Sindgi.

Years.	Sers of 80 tolas per rupee.						Remarks.
	Jowári.	Bájri.	Rice.	Wheat.	Tur.	Gram.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	S. t.	S. t.	S. t.	S. t.	S. t.	S. t.	
1874-75	Information is not available.
1875-76 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1876-77 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1877-78 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1878-79 ...	8 60	9 30	Information is not available.
1879-80 ...	21 70	19 0	...	...	...	...
1880-81 ...	52 20	49 0	11 30	22 60	28 0	28 0	
1881-82 ...	56 0	42 0	11 40	28 0	24 40	26 20	
1882-83 ..	45 40	38 40	11 40	23 50	19 20	21 0	
1883-84 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1884-85 ...	28 0	24 40	12 0	15 60	11 20	15 60	
1885-86 ...	42 0	35 0	11 0	22 60	14 0	19 20	
1886-87 ...	42 0	30 0	9 60	19 20	14 0	21 0	
1887-88 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	296 30	248 30	67 10	132 10	111 0	131 20	
Average ...	37 4	31 4	11 15	22 2	18 40	21 70	

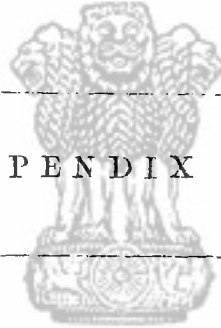
APPENDIX N.

*Statement showing the Prices prevalent in the Sindgi Taluka from 1888-89 to 1903
as given by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture.*

Years.	SEERS OF 80 TOLAS PER RUPEE.										PRICE PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS : SER = 16 CHATAKS.
	Jowári.	Bájri.	Clean Rice.	Wheat.	Tur-dál.	Gram.	Linseed.	Safflower Seed.	Cotton with Seed.	Jowári Kadbi.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	Rs. a. p.	
1888-89	26 5	23 8	11 9	16 7	15 9	17 4	12 4	21 8	8 9	0 3 2	
1889-90	25 8	24 0	10 15	18 6	13 11	16 2	11 11	19 12	8 3	0 3 2	
1890-91	26 11	27 0	10 9	19 1	15 14	18 5	11 11	25 0	8 10	0 4 0	
1891-92	22 12	21 8	9 1	11 14	11 12	12 2	11 10	20 4	8 6	0 6 4	
1892-93	21 1	20 12	8 3	9 9	9 3	11 1	11 3	16 5	9 6	0 7 5	
1893-94	21 5	23 6	10 13	13 3	11 1	15 3	8 9	20 4	9 6	0 6 0	
1894-95	26 0	24 4	11 5	19 10	9 13	18 10	8 13	22 15	9 10	0 6 4	
1895	31 12	28 13	11 12	22 4	10 0	14 9	7 15	17 5	9 7	0 5 9	
1896	23 2	21 3	10 11	14 2	9 9	12 7	9 3	14 7	8 8	0 12 11	
Total	224 8	214 6	94 14	144 8	106 8	135 11	92 15	177 12	80 1	3 7 1	
Average	25 0	23 13	10 9	16 1	11 13	15 1	10 5	19 12	8 14	0 6 1	
1897	9 10	9 2	7 2	6 12	6 7	6 10	7 13	10 1	7 12	2 1 5	
1898	22 5	23 1	9 6	11 12	8 6	13 0	11 7	24 12	8 11	0 9 10	
1899	19 0	19 11	9 15	13 5	10 15	14 9	9 1	19 0	11 8	0 5 10	
1900	9 15	11 2	8 2	7 13	7 6	7 12	7 2	12 6	7 4	0 7 0	
1901	12 14	14 8	8 10	7 6	6 15	8 0	7 12	11 8	10 7	0 9 1	
1902	17 10	19 4	8 15	7 10	8 15	10 4	...	...	...	0 10 3	
1903	34 1	31 1	9 8	13 3	9 4	12 11	9 4	21 7	8 0	0 4 0	
Total of non-famine years	93 10	93 1	37 12	45 14	37 8	50 8	29 12	65 3	28 3	1 13 11	
Average	23 6	23 4	9 7	11 8	9 6	12 10	9 15	21 12	9 6	0 7 0	

* N. B.—Omitted from the total and average, being a famine year.

APPENDIX O¹



सत्यमेव जयते

APPENDIX C.

Revenue Settlement for the Government Villages situated in the Sindgi Taluka of the Bijapur Collectorate in which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1874-75.

Year.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.				LAND, THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY.						TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND IRAM.				Amount finally remitted.	REMARKS.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions during the year.		Balance of Collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from Auction Sale of Grazing.	A.	G.	Rs. a. p.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collection, Quit-rent, etc.	Total of columns 8 and 11.	Full Assessment, Total of columns 9 and 12.	Grand Total, for Collection, Total of columns 7, 10 and 13.						
			Per-centage.	Cashal.													Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19				
1869-70	A. G.	Rs. a. p.																				
121,611 37	46,799 8 0					46,799 8 0	739 31	225 9 6	129 9 0	31,831 9	13,090 10 3	5,352 1 3	154,212 39	60,115 11 9	62,251 2 3							
1870-71	121,648 35	46,798 11 0				46,798 11 0	734 35	227 8 6	122 1 0	31,831 9	13,015 11 0	5,351 9 3	154,212 39	60,041 14 6	52,272 5 3							
1871-72	121,740 21	46,821 7 0				46,821 7 0	641 8	204 8 6	56 9 9	31,831 9	13,015 3 0	5,350 9 3	154,212 39	60,041 2 6	52,223 10 0	90 0 0						
1872-73	121,740 21	46,821 7 0				46,821 7 0	641 8	204 8 6	36 11 6	31,831 9	13,015 3 0	5,350 9 3	154,212 39	60,041 2 6	52,223 10 0							
1873-74	121,603 21	46,817 4 0				46,817 4 0	778 5	208 11 6	58 12 6	31,831 9	13,015 3 0	5,350 9 3	154,212 39	60,041 2 6	52,223 10 0							
Total	6,8372 19	234,058 5 0				234,058 5 0	3,535 11	1,070 14 6	445 11 9	130,155 5	65,151 14 3	26,755 6 3	771,064 35	300,251 1 9	261,219 7 0	30 0 0						
Average	121,674 18	46,811 10 0				46,811 10 0	707 2	214 2 10	81 2 4	31,831 9	13,030 6 0	5,351 1 3	154,212 39	60,056 3 7	52,243 14 3	18 0 0						
1871-75	126,128 35	61,671 2 0		1 5 0	1 5 0	61,663 13 0	935 25	412 6 0	57 5 3	32,317 14	17,657 6 0	5,348 4 3	150,421 24	81,740 14 0	69,075 6 6							
1875-76	125,777 12	63,517 4 0				63,437 4 0	1,273 7	656 6 0	79 9 9	32,317 24	17,654 15 0	5,345 8 3	159,368 13	81,748 9 0	68,862 6 0							
1876-77	125,834 15	63,502 2 0				63,502 2 0	1,245 28	501 6 0	59 1 0	32,317 24	17,654 6 0	5,341 5 3	159,368 0	81,747 14 0	68,902 8 3	69,223 3 6						
1877-78	125,793 7	61,881 11 0				61,884 14 0	1,256 36	608 10 0	27 14 6	32,317 31	17,654 6 0	5,341 5 6	159,368 0	81,747 14 0	68,814 2 0	16,633 9 7						
1878-79	125,411 22	63,315 11 0				63,315 14 0	1,408 36	777 10 0	40 10 6	32,317 34	17,654 6 0	5,341 5 6	159,368 6	81,747 14 0	68,697 14 0	31,829 0 4						
1879-80	90,614 20	52,955 4 0		5 0 0	5 0 0	52,985 4 0	27,435 32	11,103 4 0	193 2 3	32,317 31	17,754 6 0	5,341 4 3	160,368 6	81,747 14 0	58,521 10 6		45,679 5 8					
1880-81	36,866 27	51,896 11 0		8 4 0	8 4 0	51,891 14 0	30,174 10	12,208 19 0	209 4 9	32,308 36	17,642 6 0	5,300 15 3	159,367 23	81,747 14 0	57,432 2 0		4,582 3 8					
1881-82	93,911 16	52,045 2 0		9,585 7 6	9,535 7 6	44,800 14 6	24,178 31	9,339 10 6	12 6 0	32,076 9	17,511 14 0	5,243 12 3	159,387 9	81,747 14 0	50,123 0 9	191 12 6	149 0 0					
1882-83	103,132 8	54,306 6 0				55,935 10 0	20,790 38	8,567 6 0	117 0 3	32,076 9	17,520 14 0	5,267 12 3	159,369 38	81,702 14 0	51,230 6 6	7 0 0	80 1 0					
1883-84	166,432 30	53,965 10 0																				
Total	1,132,055 27	584,640 8 0		9,550 0 6	9,550 0 6	575,090 7 6	1,109,182 13	56,641 10	01,010 13 10	322,445 27	176,185 5 0	63,175 9 0	1,593,683 25	317,467 7 0	629,272 14 4	117,889 9 11	50,480 10 4					
Average	118,205 23	58,464 1 0		965 0 0	955 0 0	57,500 0 9	13,915 9	5,664 2 7	101 1 4	32,244 23	17,618 8 6	5,317 9 11	159,368 14	81,746 11 11	62,927 11 0	11,789 15 5	5,049 14 5					

18-455	108,311 23	57,215 10 0	...	...	...	57,315 10 0	17,312 7	6,927 7 0	...	...	32,076 9	17,529 14 0	5,297 11 3	159,299 38	81,702 15 0	62,513 5 3	5,515 11	7 0 9
18-456	112,377 6	58,292 14 0	...	...	...	58,292 14 0	14,846 2	5,880 2 0	...	...	32,076 9	17,529 14 0	5,297 11 3	159,299 38	81,702 14 0	63,560 9 3	...	...
18-457	114,076 17	59,019 2 0	...	...	...	59,019 2 0	13,165 1	5,111 14 0	...	...	31,654 18	17,529 14 0	5,297 11 3	158,803 12	81,720 11 0	64,583 1 3	...	...
18-458	121,869 15	61,584 0 0	...	...	...	61,584 0 0	5,398 19	2,306 0 0	...	...	31,654 18	17,529 14 0	5,297 11 3	158,803 12	81,719 14 0	67,255 0 6	...	...
18-459	122,835 3	62,280 8 0	...	...	...	62,280 8 0	4,365 37	1,871 12 0	...	...	31,654 18	17,529 14 0	5,297 11 3	158,803 12	81,682 2 0	60,292 10 9	...	...
18-460	123,564 39	62,617 4 0	...	...	...	62,617 4 0	3,673 27	1,573 4 0	...	...	31,654 18	17,529 14 0	5,297 11 3	158,803 12	81,720 7 0	60,673 3 3	...	...
18-461	124,385 34	63,008 4 0	...	...	...	63,008 4 0	2,884 1	1,163 4 0	...	...	31,654 18	17,529 14 0	5,297 11 3	158,803 12	81,720 7 0	70,011 6 3	...	...
18-462	124,801 5	63,204 14 0	...	...	...	63,204 14 0	2,401 1	897 2 0	...	...	31,654 18	17,529 14 0	5,297 11 3	158,803 12	81,720 7 0	70,081 9 3	...	...
18-463	124,906 3	63,257 14 0	...	...	...	63,257 14 0	2,217 21	913 10 0	...	...	1,622 32	17,516 9 0	6,377 6 3	158,803 12	81,688 1 0	70,251 1 3	...	...
18-464	125,167 22	63,358 6 0	...	...	...	63,358 6 0	2,083 17	12 10 0	...	...	31,622 52	17,516 9 0	6,377 6 3	158,803 12	81,687 9 0	70,338 15 3	...	...
Total	1,203,446 0	614,198 12 0	...	...	...	614,198 12 0	65,578 19	17,620 1 0	...	...	317,291 38	1,75,241 3 0	62,360 6 0	1,530,566 17	817,063 0 0	677,500 14 3	7,515 15 1	7 0 0
Average	120,344 24	61,419 14 0	...	...	...	61,419 14 0	6,557 39	27,62 0 1	...	...	31,729 8	17,524 6 8	6,236 0 8	153,953 26	81,706 4 10	67,750 1 5	751 9 0	0 11 2
18-465	125,693 21	62,211 10 0	...	...	...	62,211 10 0	1,559 27	672 8 0	...	...	31,599 6	17,493 9 0	6,839 14 3	158,822 14	81,682 11 0	70,435 14 3	...	...
18-466	125,659 11	63,530 10 0	...	...	...	63,530 10 0	1,541 32	643 8 0	...	...	31,599 6	17,494 9 0	6,805 14 0	153,800 9	81,673 11 0	70,500 9 0	...	...
18-467	125,459 11	63,230 10 0	...	...	...	63,230 10 0	1,541 32	643 8 0	...	...	31,599 6	17,499 9 0	6,805 14 0	153,800 9	81,673 11 0	70,432 15 0	...	...
18-468	125,659 11	63,230 10 0	...	...	...	63,230 10 0	1,541 32	643 8 0	...	...	31,599 6	17,499 9 0	6,805 14 0	153,800 9	81,673 11 0	70,432 15 0	...	...
18-469	125,564 30	63,535 4 0	...	...	...	63,535 4 0	1,637 1	635 6 0	...	...	31,599 6	17,493 9 0	6,872 2 0	153,800 33	81,674 3 0	70,430 15 0	...	...
18-470	125,610 23	63,572 8 0	...	...	...	63,572 8 0	1,501 9	602 2 0	...	...	31,599 6	17,498 9 0	6,872 2 0	153,800 33	81,673 3 0	70,430 15 0	...	...
18-471	125,611 13	63,563 0 0	...	...	...	63,563 0 0	1,580 10	611 10 0	...	...	31,599 6	17,498 9 0	6,872 2 0	153,800 33	81,673 3 0	70,430 15 0	...	...
18-472	125,634 9	63,565 8 0	...	...	...	63,565 8 0	1,587 23	608 2 0	...	...	31,599 6	17,498 9 0	6,872 2 0	153,800 33	81,674 3 0	70,474 3 0	...	...
18-473	125,803 3	67,553 8 0	...	...	...	67,553 8 0	1,514 10	622 2 0	...	...	31,593 25	17,498 9 0	6,871 2 0	153,800 38	81,674 3 0	70,424 10 0	...	...
Total	1,130,765 12	571,897 4 0	...	...	...	571,897 4 0	14,075 26	5,533 6 0	...	...	254,386 33	1,57,304 9 0	61,688 6 3	1,428,227 31	735,085 3 0	588,955 13 0	111,296 14 3	68,804 4 2
Average	113,076 24	57,189 2 3	...	...	...	57,189 2 3	1,407 26	553 6 0	...	...	25,438 33	15,730 8 1	6,168 14 11	142,822 31	73,508 3	58,895 13 11	11,129 6 2	7,482 11 2

APPENDIX O⁽³⁾.

Revenue Settlement for the Government Villages situated in the Sindgi Taluka of the Bijapur Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1875-76.

Year.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.					UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND, THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED PARTIALLY OR WHOLLY.				TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND IN A.M.				Amount finally remitted.	REMARKS.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions during the year.		Balance of Collection.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Realization from Auction Sale of Grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collection, Quit-rent, etc.	Total of columns 5 and 11.	Total of columns 9 and 12.	Grand Total for Collections, Total of columns 7, 10 and 13.				
			Per- manent.	Casual.											Rs. a. p.	Total.		
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1639-70	235,166 3	1,03,362 9 6	...	31 0 0	1,03,021 8 6	9,672 14	2,433 1 0	708 10 0	44,746 11	22,317 4 3	9,721 4 8	239,584 28	1,27,832 13 9	1,13,449 7 2	.....	7 13 0	
1670-71	235,849 5	1,05,955 9 6	...	.....	1,05,055 9 6	8,251 19	2,079 9 6	605 8 3	45,422 20	22,568 7 0	9,752 10 5	293,573 14	1,29,701 9 6	1,15,143 12 2	.....	.....
1671-72	240,908 33	1,05,431 5 6	...	.....	1,05,431 5 6	7,151 31	1,701 1 0	398 8 0	45,422 20	22,562 7 0	9,754 2 5	293,573 14	1,29,697 13 6	1,15,613 15 11	514 7 0	.....	
1672-73	240,155 5	1,05,153 9 0	...	34 10 0	1,05,118 15 0	7,945 19	1,980 11 6	400 3 6	45,422 20	22,563 2 0	9,784 7 11	293,573 14	1,29,637 6 6	1,15,333 10 5	.....	51 11 0	
1673-74	239,222 0	1,05,023 12 0	...	.....	1,05,023 12 0	6,198 29	2,085 7 6	371 5 0	45,584 6	23,545 2 0	9,769 9 6	292,404 29	1,29,664 5 6	1,15,164 10 0	.....	.....
Total	1,196,141 6	5,23,716 12 6	...	65 10 0	5,23,651 2 6	41,259 26	10,282 14	4,245 2 9	225,368 27	1,12,554 6 3	43,842 2 5	1,463,736 19	6,46,804 0 9	5,74,875 7 8	514 7 0	59 7 0		
Average	239,225 9	1,04,743 5 8	...	13 2 0	1,04,730 3 8	8,251 37	3,053 9 2	496 6 11	45,279 29	22,516 14 0	9,768 6 11	292,753 36	1,29,518 12 11	1,14,905 1 6	108 14 2	11 14 0		
1674-75	239,982 30	1,05,036 10 6	...	19 10 11	1,05,016 15 7	6,147 21	2,105 5 0	410 3 6	45,384 6	22,542 10 0	9,764 11 0	293,514 17	1,29,614 9 6	1,15,191 14 1	.....	.....
1675-76	219,942 16	1,26,795 12 0	...	.....	1,26,795 12 0	9,357 27	2,601 2 0	400 0 0	46,037 18	27,912 4 0	9,765 15 0	304,467 21	1,56,709 2 0	1,36,961 11 0	.....	.....
1676-77	219,227 32	1,26,399 6 0	...	.....	1,26,399 6 0	8,582 21	1,897 10 0	298 13 0	46,037 10	27,870 0 0	9,752 6 0	304,461 23	1,56,687 0 0	1,36,550 6 0	85,351 15 8	.....	
1677-78	247,953 0	1,26,388 14 0	...	.....	1,26,388 14 0	10,459 10	2,412 14 0	191 0 7	46,037 10	27,571 0 0	9,722 6 0	304,469 26	1,56,672 12 0	1,36,302 4 7	32,415 9 5	.....	
1678-79	245,439 39	1,25,638 6 0	...	.....	1,25,638 6 0	12,970 7	3,139 10 0	279 6 0	46,057 10	27,525 4 0	9,677 10 0	304,464 6	1,56,633 4 0	1,35,895 0 0	3,922 5 6	.....	
1679-80	190,351 5	1,05,654 12 0	...	.....	1,05,654 12 0	72,043 31	23,115 4 0	517 7 4	46,037 10	27,810 0 0	9,722 7 0	304,449 9	1,56,610 0 0	1,15,924 10 4	8,463 3 6	.....	
1680-81	183,635 8	1,04,421 8 0	...	.....	1,04,421 8 0	74,760 16	24,439 8 0	637 4 6	45,992 24	27,503 0 0	9,651 14 0	304,448 8	1,56,570 0 0	1,14,743 10 6	3,037 7 7	73,317 0 6	
1681-82	119,739 10	1,03,521 10 0	...	9 0 0	1,03,512 10 0	69,818 21	21,323 10 0	637 15 9	45,859 8	27,765 12 0	9,693 0 0	304,446 39	1,56,670 0 0	1,16,713 9 9	976 11 7	4,933 12 11		
1682-83	211,714 30	1,11,425 2 0	...	14,582 14 9	96,842 3 3	53,811 26	17,469 4 0	441 4 0	45,969 30	27,834 2 0	9,737 3 0	304,426 6	1,56,717 8 0	1,07,010 10 3	223 10 3	191 0 2		
1683-84	218,575 13	1,14,082 10 0	...	4 15 0	1,14,077 11 0	59,018 22	14,839 12 0	413 4 3	45,853 24	27,747 10 0	9,651 12 0	304,446 19	1,56,670 0 0	1,14,144 11 3	7 0 0	21 12 8		
Total	2,201,018 13	11,52,867 10 6	...	14,616 8 8	11,52,851 1 10	97,307 5	1,13,891 15 0	4,083 7 11	49,974 30	27,297 13 0	9,709 4 0	3,033,600 8	15,307,204 3 6	12,34,438 13 9	1,31,817 15 6	78,263 10 4		
Average	220,101 33	1,15,286 12 3	...	1,461 10 6	1,15,285 1 9	37,340 28	11,386 3 1	403 13 7	46,937 19	27,297 7 5	9,709 14	3,033,300-0-13	1,53,070 6 9	1,23,943 14 2	13,431 12 9	7,835 5 10		

1884-85	213,940 32	1,16,075 2 0	...	...	...	44,552 9	12,847 6 0	...	45,832 24	27,757 10 0	9,651 12 0	304,445 25	1,56,683 2 0	1,25,726 14 0	5,252 13 3	7 0 0
1885-86	220,272 12	1,18,059 6 0	...	...	...	35,950 29	10,862 4 0	...	45,852 24	27,747 10 0	9,634 3 6	304,445 25	1,56,689 4 0	1,27,683 9 6	167 0 0	83 2 3
1886-87	221,692 8	1,18,565 14 0	...	...	...	36,617 4	10,363 12 0	639 9 0	45,328 18	27,747 10 0	9,650 0 5	303,937 31	1,56,677 4 0	1,28,905 7 9	.....	.....
1887-88	246,908 25	1,25,844 10 0	...	...	...	11,670 25	3,035 0 0	224 13 3	45,328 18	27,747 10 0	9,650 0 5	303,937 31	1,56,677 4 0	1,31,719 8 0	.....	.....
1888-89	247,331 12	1,25,953 10 0	...	...	...	11,251 39	2,021 0 0	30 3 6	45,328 20	27,747 10 0	12,085 7 1	313,911 31	1,56,682 4 0	1,38,115 4 0	.....	.....
1889-90	250,002 12	1,26,572 2 0	...	...	...	8,822 1	2,071 4 0	406 5 0	45,325 20	27,747 10 0	12,086 7 1	303,952 33	1,56,691 0 0	1,39,463 14 1	.....	.....
1890-91	252,183 36	1,27,133 8 0	...	...	...	6,387 16	1,756 6 0	200 8 0	45,325 20	27,757 9 0	12,106 7 1	303,893 33	1,56,647 7 0	1,30,439 7 1	.....	.....
1891-92	252,809 20	1,27,192 0 0	...	...	...	6,320 29	1,750 6 0	.....	45,325 20	27,747 10 0	12,086 7 1	313,943 29	1,56,690 0 0	1,30,337 7 1	4,142 1 7	.....
1892-93	252,736 36	1,27,227 12 0	...	...	...	5,813 8	1,691 10 0	151 0 0	45,327 0	27,747 6 0	12,086 3 1	303,877 4	1,56,616 12 0	1,39,474 15 1	1,073 6 6	.....
1893-94	253,008 35	1,27,226 12 0	...	...	30 8 0	5,555 5	1,612 10 0	159 0 0	45,310 17	27,738 6 0	12,085 15 1	303,874 17	1,56,638 12 0	1,39,571 3 1	.....	.....
Total	2,410,808 26	12,40,230 12 0	...	...	30 8 0	175,111 10	45,951 10 0	1,081 6 9	452,313 21	2,77,487 11 0	11,159 15 6	3,038,231 19	15,60,720 1 0	13,53,397 10 3	10,715 5 4	90 2 3
Average	241,080 27	1,24,025 1 2	...	...	3 0 10	17,511 5	4,585 2 7	108 2 3	45,231 14	27,748 12 3	11,115 15 11	303,823 6	1,56,672 0 1	1,35,359 12 3	1,071 8 6	9 0 3
1894-95	253,825 11	1,27,544 6 0	...	21 1 6	21 1 6	4,738 29	1,353 8 0	174 11 0	45,315 0	27,744 6 0	12,085 15 1	303,879 0	1,56,672 4 0	1,39,783 14 7	.....	.....
1895-96	254,130 34	1,27,615 14 0	...	...	...	4,433 6	1,306 0 0	239 11 0	45,315 0	27,744 5 1	12,085 14 1	303,879 0	1,56,666 3 1	1,39,941 7 1	.....	.....
1896-97	254,303 25	1,27,692 4 0	...	...	...	4,259 33	1,235 10 0	18 8 0	45,310 29	27,741 6 0	12,112 2 1	303,879 10	1,56,659 4 0	1,39,522 14 1	65,285 11 9	.....
1897-98	251,258 6	1,27,693 10 0	...	...	...	4,312 33	1,263 10 0	67 14 0	45,310 29	27,741 6 0	12,112 2 1	303,881 26	1,56,674 10 0	1,39,849 10 1	12,892 10 10	.....
1898-99	254,258 6	1,27,670 4 0	...	...	...	4,312 33	1,263 10 0	68 14 0	45,310 29	27,742 6 0	12,113 2 1	303,883 15	1,56,676 4 0	1,39,872 4 1	7,532 14 1	.....
1899-1900	254,505 14	1,27,647 12 0	...	15 0 0	15 0 0	4,367 15	1,293 0 0	50 3 0	45,310 29	27,742 6 0	12,113 2 1	303,883 15	1,56,683 2 0	1,39,796 1 1	78,532 10 11	210 4 0
1900-01	454,176 22	1,27,635 12 0	...	...	...	4,397 27	1,307 14 0	63 14 0	45,310 29	27,742 6 0	12,113 2 1	303,884 38	1,56,688 0 0	1,39,612 12 1	86,213 7 0	1 0 0
1901-02	254,330 2	1,27,686 0 0	...	1,27,686 0 0	1,27,686 0 0	4,244 7	1,247 10 0	61 9 0	45,310 29	27,742 6 0	12,113 2 1	303,884 38	1,56,686 0 0	13,174 11 1	2,559 8 0	1,41,982 5 2
1902-03	251,637 16	1,27,619 12 0	...	...	...	3,961 21	1,194 6 0	.....	45,310 29	27,742 6 0	12,113 2 1	313,939 26	1,56,656 8 0	1,39,732 14 1	1,035 14 3	.....
Total	2,288,130 19	11,46,791 10 0	...	1,27,733 1 6	1,27,733 1 6	39,025 4	11,435 4 0	765 4 0	407,805 3	2,49,683 5 1	1,08,961 11 9	2,784,903 26	14,09,970 3 1	11,30,786 8 3	2,54,657 12 10	1,42,192 9 2
Average	254,236 20	1,27,613 3	...	14,132 7 3	14,132 7 3	4,336 18	1,277 4 0	85 0 5	45,311 27	27,742 0 5	12,106 13 9	303,864 34	1,56,603 5 8	1,25,612 15 2	23,295 4 11	15,799 2 9

APPENDIX O (3).

Revenue Settlement for the Government Village situated in the Sindgi Taluka of the Bijapur Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1876-77 (one Village, i. e., *Khanapur*).

Year.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.					UNOCCUPIED ASSIGNABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.					LAND THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALLOCATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY.					TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND IN A.M.			REMARKS.	
	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for Collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from Auction Sale of Grazing.	Rs. a. p.	A. G. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Full Standard Assessment.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Total of columns 8 and 11.	Full Assessment Total of columns 3, 9 and 12.	Grand Total for Collection Total of columns 7, 10 and 13.		Balance outstanding at the close of the year.
			Per-centage.	Casual.	Total.															
1874-75	728 30 5	520 14 0	...	...	...	520 14 0	4 5 4	2 13 0	2 0 0	326 14 8	118 9 0	7 15 0	1,059 10 1	642 4 0	530 13 0	...	...	...	...
1875-76	728 30 5	520 14 0	...	...	...	520 14 0	4 5 4	2 13 0	2 0 0	338 14 8	118 9 0	7 15 0	1,059 10 1	642 4 0	530 13 0	...	...	...	...
1876-77	728 30 5	519 10 0	...	...	...	519 10 0	4 5 4	2 13 0	0 12 0	328 14 8	118 9 0	7 15 0	1,059 10 1	641 0 0	528 5 0	7 8 0	...	...	...
1877-78	728 30 5	519 10 0	...	...	...	519 10 0	4 5 4	2 13 0	0 8 0	336 14 8	118 9 0	7 15 0	1,059 10 1	641 0 0	528 1 0	...	...	...	...
1878-79	728 30 5	519 10 0	...	...	...	519 10 0	4 5 4	2 13 0	0 8 0	336 14 8	118 9 0	7 15 0	1,059 10 1	641 0 0	528 1 0	...	...	...	...
1879-80	728 30 5	519 10 0	...	...	...	519 10 0	4 5 4	2 13 0	0 8 0	336 14 8	118 9 0	7 15 0	1,059 10 1	641 0 0	528 1 0	...	...	...	...
1880-81	728 30 5	519 10 0	...	...	...	519 10 0	4 5 4	2 13 0	0 8 0	336 14 8	118 9 0	7 15 0	1,059 10 1	641 0 0	528 1 0	...	...	...	...
1881-82	728 30 5	519 10 0	...	...	...	519 10 0	4 5 4	2 13 0	0 8 0	336 14 8	118 9 0	7 15 0	1,059 10 1	641 0 0	528 1 0	...	...	...	...
1882-83	728 30 5	519 10 0	...	...	...	519 10 0	4 5 4	2 13 0	0 8 0	336 14 8	118 9 0	7 15 0	1,059 10 1	641 0 0	528 1 0	...	...	...	...
1883-84	728 30 5	519 10 0	...	...	...	519 10 0	4 5 4	2 13 0	0 8 0	336 14 8	118 9 0	7 15 0	1,059 10 1	641 0 0	528 1 0	...	...	...	...
Total	7,231 13 10	4,483 0 0	...	...	...	4,483 0 0	43 25 8	193 10 0	6 6 0	3,379 12 0	1,360 2 0	156 12 0	11,049 13 2	6,236 12 0	4,446 2 0	882 14 0	480 3 0	...	...
Average	723 5 6	448 4 9	...	...	...	448 4 9	43 34 9	19 5 10	0 10 2	337 37 5	156 0 2	15 10 10	1,104 37 8	623 10 10	404 9 10	88 4 7	48 0 4	...	...

APPENDIX O⁽⁴⁾

Revenue Settlement for the Government Village situated in the Sindgi Taluka of the Bijapur Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1882-83, i.e., only one Village (Toorkangori).

Year.	OCCUPIED LAND-PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND, THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED WHOLLY OR PARTLY.				TOTAL GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INAM LAND.				REMARKS.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions.			Balance for Collection.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Realization from Sale of Grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collection, Quit-rent, etc.	Total of columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment, Total of columns 3, 9 and 12.	Grand Total for Collection, Total of columns 7, 10 and 13.	Balance outstanding at the close of the year.	Amount finally remitted.	
			Perma- nent.	Casual.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1869-70	A. G. a.	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	A. G. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. G. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. G. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	This village was inam till 1878-79.
1870-71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1871-72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1872-73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1873-74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	
...	
1874-75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1875-76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1876-77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1877-78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1878-79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1879-80	961 8 7½	482 4 0	...	...	...	482 4 0	48 11 ½	30 0 0	0 4 0	222 33 15½	240 7 6	6 11 0	1,232 13 7½	752 11 6	439 3 0	*212 5 0	...	These refer to arrears for 1878-79, in which year this village was inam. It is inam since 1878-79.
1880-81	761 0 4½	357 4 0	...	...	...	357 4 0	253 19 3	155 0 0	2 1 0	232 33 15½	240 7 6	6 11 0	1,232 13 7½	752 11 6	366 0 0	35 0 0	*203 8 0	
1881-82	751 0 4½	357 4 0	...	...	...	357 4 0	253 19 3	155 0 0	4 12 0	232 33 15½	240 7 6	6 11 0	1,232 13 7½	752 11 6	368 11 0	14 0 0	174 6 1	
1882-83	774 20 0	264 8 0	...	...	...	264 8 0	264 2 0	94 0 0	1 8 0	245 10 0	101 8 0	6 10 0	1,233 32 0	430 0 0	272 10 9	...	34 0 0	
1883-84	898 33 0	314 8 0	...	...	...	314 8 0	139 29 0	44 0 0	0 12 0	245 10 0	101 8 0	6 10 0	1,233 32 0	460 0 0	321 14 0	...	29 0 0	
Total	4,136 22 0½	1,775 12 0	...	...	...	1,775 12 0	909 0 6½	478 0 0	9 5 0	1,159 1 14½	924 6 6	33 5 0	6,264 24 6½	3,175 2 6	1,818 6 0	261 5 0	431 14 1	
Average	827 12 6	355 2 5	...	...	...	355 2 5	193 32 1	98 9 7	1 13 9	231 32 6	184 14 1	6 10 7	1,252 34 13	635 10 1	363 10 9	52 4 2	56 6 0	

1894-95	925 15 0	326 8 0	113 7 0	32 0 0	...	245 10 0	101 5 0	3 2 0	1,283 12 0	400 0 0	329 10 0	...
1895-96	991 24 0	345 8 0	48 38 0	13 0 0	...	245 10 0	101 8 0	3 2 0	1,253 32 0	480 0 0	348 10 0	...
1896-97	991 24 0	345 8 0	46 38 0	13 0 0	0 4 0	237 2 0	101 8 0	35 2 0	1,275 24 0	400 0 0	380 14 0	...
1897-98	992 24 0	345 8 0	46 38 0	13 0 0	0 4 0	237 2 0	101 8 0	35 2 0	1,275 24 0	400 0 0	380 14 0	...
1898-99	991 24 0	345 8 0	46 38 0	13 0 0	0 4 0	237 2 0	101 8 0	35 2 0	1,275 24 0	400 0 0	380 14 0	...
1899-00	991 24 0	345 8 0	46 38 0	13 0 0	0 8 0	237 2 0	101 8 0	52 2 0	1,275 24 0	400 0 0	381 2 0	...
1900-01	991 24 0	345 8 0	46 38 0	13 0 0	0 4 0	237 2 0	101 8 0	52 2 0	1,275 24 0	400 0 0	397 14 0	...
1901-02	991 24 0	345 8 0	46 38 0	13 0 0	...	237 2 0	101 8 0	52 2 0	1,275 24 0	400 0 0	397 10 0	...
1902-03	991 24 0	345 8 0	46 38 0	13 0 0	0 8 0	237 2 0	101 8 0	52 2 0	1,275 24 0	400 0 0	398 2 0	...
1903-04	991 24 0	345 8 0	45 28 0	13 0 0	0 8 0	237 2 0	101 8 0	52 2 0	1,274 14 0	400 0 0	398 2 0	...
Total	9,840 31 0	3,436 0 0	534 19 0	149 0 0	2 8 0	2,386 36 0	1,015 0 0	355 4 0	12,771 0 0	4,000 0 0	3,793 12 0	...
Average	984 39 0	343 0 7	53 18 0	14 14 5	0 4 0	238 27 0	101 8 0	35 8 5	1,277 2 2	400 0 0	379 6 0	...
1904-05	991 24 0	345 8 0	45 28 0	13 0 0	0 8 0	237 2 0	101 8 0	52 2 0	1,274 14 0	400 0 0	398 2 0	...
1905-06	1,037 12 0	358 8 0	...	...	...	237 2 0	101 8 0	52 2 0	1,274 14 0	400 0 0	410 10 0	...
1906-07	1,037 12 0	358 8 0	...	...	...	237 2 0	101 8 0	52 2 0	1,274 14 0	400 0 0	410 10 0	...
1907-08	1,037 12 0	358 8 0	...	...	...	237 2 0	101 8 0	52 2 0	1,274 14 0	400 0 0	410 10 0	...
1908-09	1,037 12 0	358 8 0	...	...	...	237 2 0	101 8 0	52 2 0	1,274 14 0	400 0 0	410 10 0	...
1909-1900	1,037 12 0	358 8 0	...	...	...	237 2 0	101 8 0	52 2 0	1,274 14 0	400 0 0	410 10 0	...
1900-01	1,037 12 0	358 8 0	...	...	...	237 2 0	101 8 0	52 2 0	1,274 14 0	400 0 0	410 10 0	...
1901-02	1,037 12 0	358 8 0	...	...	...	237 2 0	101 8 0	52 2 0	1,274 14 0	400 0 0	410 10 0	...
1902-03	1,037 12 0	358 8 0	...	...	...	237 2 0	101 8 0	52 2 0	1,274 14 0	400 0 0	410 10 0	...
Total	9,280 0 0	3,213 8 0	45 28 0	13 0 0	0 8 0	2,133 18 0	913 8 0	469 2 0	11,469 6 0	4,140 0 0	3,683 2 0	...
Average	1,632 9 0	357 0 10	5 3 0	1 7 0	0 0 11	237 2 0	101 8 0	52 2 0	1,274 14 0	400 0 0	408 3 9	...

APPENDIX O⁽⁶⁾.

Revenue Settlement for the Government Village situated in the Sindgi Taluka of the Bijapur Collectorate into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1887-88, i.e., only one village (Nagarhalli).

Year.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.				LAND, THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALLOCATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (LASH).				TOTAL LAND, GOVERNMENT, OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND LASH.			Amount finally repaid.	REMARKS.
	Acre.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for Collection.	Acre.	Full Standard Assessment.	Realization from Auction Sale of Grazing.	Acre.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collection, Quit-rent, etc.	Total of columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment, Total of columns 3, 9 and 12.	Grand Total, Total of columns 7, 10 and 13.				
			Perma- nent.	Casual.	Total.														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
1893-70	1,764 33 0	582 8 0	...	...	...	582 8 0	...	...	...	209 33	103 8 0	68 10 0	2,034 26	686 0 0	651 2 0	...	...	...
1870-71	1,764 33 0	582 8 0	...	...	...	582 8 0	...	...	...	209 33	103 8 0	68 10 0	2,034 26	686 0 0	651 2 0	...	...	...
1871-72	1,764 33 0	582 8 0	...	...	...	582 8 0	...	...	...	209 33	103 8 0	68 10 0	2,034 26	686 0 0	651 2 0	...	...	...
1872-73	1,764 33 0	582 8 0	...	...	...	582 8 0	...	...	...	209 33	103 8 0	68 10 0	2,034 26	686 0 0	651 2 0	...	...	...
1873-74	1,764 33 0	582 8 0	...	...	...	582 8 0	...	...	...	209 33	103 8 0	68 10 0	2,034 26	686 0 0	651 2 0	...	...	...
Total	8,824 5 0	2,012 8 0	...	...	...	2,912 8 0	...	...	...	1,549 5	517 8 0	343 2 0	10,173 10	3,430 0 0	3,255 10 0	...	...	...
Average	1,764 33 0	582 8 0	...	...	...	582 8 0	...	...	...	209 33	103 8 0	68 10 0	2,034 26	686 0 0	651 2 0	...	...	...
1874-75	1,764 33 0	582 8 0	...	...	...	582 8 0	...	...	...	209 33	103 8 0	68 10 0	2,034 26	686 0 0	651 2 0	...	...	...
1875-76	1,764 33 0	582 8 0	...	...	...	582 8 0	...	...	...	209 33	103 8 0	68 10 0	2,034 26	686 0 0	651 2 0	614 2 0	...	...
1876-77	1,764 23 0	582 8 0	...	...	...	582 8 0	...	...	...	209 33	103 8 0	68 10 0	2,034 26	686 0 0	651 2 0	313 6 0	...	...
1877-78	1,764 33 0	582 8 0	...	...	...	582 8 0	...	...	...	209 33	103 8 0	68 10 0	2,034 26	686 0 0	651 2 0	391 5 0	...	...
1878-79	1,764 33 0	584 10 0	...	...	...	584 10 0	...	...	...	209 33	103 8 0	68 10 0	2,034 26	688 2 0	653 4 0	164 9 0	...	...
1879-80	924 3 0	452 4 0	...	...	...	452 4 0	841 30	234 8 0	0 4 0	209 33	103 8 0	68 10 0	2,038 26	820 4 0	651 2 0	124 6 0	953 1 0	...
1880-81	809 17 0	319 0 0	...	...	...	319 0 0	955 16	203 8 0	4 1 0	209 33	103 8 0	68 10 0	2,034 26	836 0 0	391 11 0	89 8 0	62 0 0	...
1881-82	980 29 0	378 8 0	...	...	...	378 8 0	796 34	208 0 0	4 0 0	255 3	99 8 0	68 10 0	2,034 26	686 0 0	449 2 0	44 14 0	83 8 0	...
1882-83	977 39 0	373 8 0	...	...	...	373 8 0	801 39	213 0 0	4 4 0	265 3	99 8 0	68 10 0	2,034 26	686 0 0	444 6 0	...	...	...
1883-84	969 18 0	370 0 0	...	...	...	370 0 0	841 27	227 8 0	4 0 0	232 33	83 8 0	55 10 0	2,033 38	686 0 0	429 10 0	...	...	...
Total	13,455 25 0	4,837 14 0	...	...	...	4,837 14 0	4,292 17	1,146 8 0	16 9 0	2,611 30	1,012 0 0	689 4 0	20,349 32	6,960 6 0	5,623 11 0	1,742 2 0	1,103 10 0	...
Average	1,318 23 8	483 12 7	...	...	...	483 12 7	423 10	114 10 5	1 10 6	263 7	101 3 2	68 11 10	2,034 39	699 10 2	552 5 11	174 3 5	110 5 10	...

[illegible]

Effect of Revision Settlement proposals on Government

Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	By FORMER (current) Settlement.														
			Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Group 1 (with 3 villages).		Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. n.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. n. p.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. n. p.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. n. p.
1	Almel	...	1 2	4	{ P 5 0 M 1 2 }	10,896 26	5,299 6	0 7 9	17 30	19 0	1 1 2	176 31	194 0	1 1 7	11,691 7	5,512 6	0 7 11
2	Maddhalli	...	1 2	4	{ P 5 0 M 1 2 }	1,900 20	1,022 8	0 9 0	4 21	10 0	2 4 4	33 34	34 0	1 0 3	1,817 35	1,060 8	0 3 8
3	Byadghal	...	1 2	4	...	595 37	515 8	0 13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	595 37	515 8	0 15 5
4	Dewangan	...	1 2	4	...	7,562 32	7,435 0	0 15 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,562 32	7,435 0	0 15 9
5	Kadlwad	...	1 2	4	...	1,440 20	1,221 6	0 13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,440 20	1,221 6	0 13 7
6	Sembwad	...	1 2	4	...	727 27	698 4	0 15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	727 27	698 4	0 15 4
7	Bommanali	...	1 2	4	...	1,264 23	809 8	0 10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,264 23	809 8	0 10 3
8	Gurdgi	...	1 2	4	{ P 5 0 M 1 2 }	4,373 30	1,518 12	0 5 7	3 37	5 0	1 8 1	14 12	14 0	1 0 6	4,392 39	1,537 12	0 5 7
9	Aihalli	...	1 2	4	M 1 2	1,791 18	873 14	0 6 4	...	...	...	13 10	13 0	0 15 10	1,714 28	686 14	0 6 6
10	Narhalli	...	1 2	4	M 1 2	420 25	113 12	0 5 5	2 8	2 0	0 14 7	4 6	4 0	1 0 0	428 39	149 12	0 5 7
11	Asangihal	...	1 2	4	{ P 5 0 M 1 2 }	1,156 25	406 0	0 5 7	1 8	1 0	0 13 4	22 24	26 0	1 2 2	1,160 27	433 0	0 5 1
12	Korhalli	...	1 2	4	{ P 5 0 M 1 2 }	4,244 8	1,711 8	0 6 5	23 23	27 0	1 2 4	50 25	62 0	1 3 2	4,318 11	1,800 8	0 6 8
13	Huwinhalli	...	1 2	4	M 1 2	1,603 23	592 4	0 5 11	12 12	13 0	1 7 5	6 0	4 0	0 10 8	1,621 35	614 4	0 6 1
14	Ramashalli	...	1 2	4	M 1 2	1,118 23	721 0	0 10 4	1 2	1 0	0 15 3	17 25	15 0	0 13 7	1,137 23	737 0	0 10 4
15	Guddihalli	...	1 2	4	M 1 2	1,125 20	516 8	0 7 9	1 7	1 0	0 13 7	20 30	19 0	0 14 8	1,147 17	569 8	0 7 11
16	Vibhutihal	...	1 2	4	M 1 2	681 27	457 14	0 11 5	0 29	0 12	1 0 10	7 4	7 0	0 15 9	689 20	495 10	0 11 6
17	Wuchitnawdgi	...	1 2	4	M 1 2	579 0	291 4	0 8 1	1 0	1 0	1 0 0	7 4	6 0	0 13 6	587 4	298 4	0 8 2
18	Madri	...	1 2	4	{ P 5 0 M 1 2 }	1,195 38	511 8	0 6 10	6 1	6 0	0 15 11	18 26	39 0	2 1 6	1,220 25	536 8	0 7 4
19	Sayanhalli	...	1 2	4	M 1 2	427 17	243 2	0 8 10	...	...	...	0 13	0 8	0 9 0	427 30	243 5	0 9 1
20	Rukampur	...	1 2	4	M 1 2	1,712 27	553 4	0 5 2	2 4	3 0	1 6 10	8 9	7 0	0 13 6	1,723 0	563 4	0 5 2
21	Kumsi	...	1 2	4	{ P 5 0 M 1 2 }	4,978 37	3,167 0	0 10 2	0 27	1 0	1 7 5	11 22	19 0	1 10 4	4,991 6	3,187 0	0 10 2
22	Aheri	...	1 2	4	M 1 2	2,260 32	908 4	0 6 5	5 8	6 0	1 2 6	5 25	6 0	1 1 0	2,277 26	920 4	0 6 5
23	Surgihalli	...	1 2	4	{ P 5 0 M 1 2 }	2,216 24	881 0	0 6 4	...	...	...	23 22	34 0	1 7 4	2,240 6	915 0	0 5 8
24	Benkotgi	...	1 2	4	M 1 2	1,608 10	557 9	0 5 5	4 34	5 0	1 0 2	10 83	10 0	0 14 7	1,624 6	572 6	0 5 8
25	Ganihar	...	1 2	4	M 1 2	5,191 18	1,712 10	0 5 5	8 21	8 0	0 15 0	2 6	1 0	0 7 5	5,191 38	1,721 10	0 5 5
26	Rampur, Pargana Almel.	...	1 2	4	...	773 22	211 0	0 4 4	2 32	3 0	1 12 0	...	...	...	776 14	214 0	0 4 5
27	Malghan	...	1 2	4	{ P 5 0 M 1 2 }	4,133 27	1,668 8	0 6 6	7 19	9 0	1 3 3	49 25	84 0	1 11 1	4,190 31	1,781 8	0 6 10
28	Bableshwar	...	1 2	4	M 1 2	1,947 2	673 10	0 5 6	8 37	9 0	1 0 2	35 21	37 0	1 0 8	1,991 0	719 10	0 5 9
29	Hikkangutti	...	1 2	4	...	1,065 1	333 12	0 4 1	12 14	18 0	1 7 4	...	...	...	1,067 15	351 12	0 5 3
30	Kalhalli	...	1 2	4	M 1 2	618 10	312 14	0 8 8	1 10	1 0	0 12 10	1 17	1 0	0 11 3	620 37	314 14	0 8 0
31	Kadni	...	1 2	4	M 1 2	2,916 26	2,222 12	0 12 2	...	...	...	5 22	5 0	0 14 6	2,922 8	2,227 12	0 10 9
32	Tawarkhed	...	1 2	4	...	1,163 15	1,071 12	0 14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,163 15	1,071 12	0 14 9
33	Tarapur	...	1 2	4	M 1 2	642 32	591 8	0 14 9	...	...	...	4 23	4 0	0 15 0	647 15	595 8	0 14 9
34	Hippargi	...	1 2	4	{ P 5 0 M 1 2 }	12,632 8	4,827 0	0 6 1	52 39	49 0	0 14 11	87 19	82 0	0 15 0	12,822 26	4,958 0	0 6 2
35	Kannoli	...	1 2	4	{ P 5 0 M 1 2 }	9,595 29	6,063 2	0 10 1	0 5	0 1	0 6 7	100 13	129 0	1 5 4	9,696 7	6,192 3	0 10 7
36	Jalwad	...	1 2	4	M 1 2	7,190 2	4,699 0	0 10 5	0 12	0 4	1 0 0	12 39	16 0	1 3 10	7,208 13	4,715 4	0 10 3
37	Manaur	...	1 2	4	M 1 2	3,052 31	1,706 0	0 8 10	3 13	2 0	0 13 7	10 0	10 0	1 0 0	3,068 4	1,718 0	0 8 2
38	Bomanjogi	...	1 2	4	M 1 2	4,116 9	1,643 2	0 6 5	4 25	3 0	0 13 10	29 2	30 0	1 4 1	4,146 36	1,676 2	0 11 8
39	Harnal	...	1 2	4	M 1 2	2,686 31	1,137 6	0 6 9	...	...	...	11 24	10 0	0 15 0	2,693 15	1,147 6	0 6 9
40	Ibrahimpur	...	1 2	4	M 1 2	2,517 17	965 8	0 6 1	3 31	3 0	0 14 8	38 11	32 0	0 15 1	2,554 19	1,000 8	0 6 3
41	Ivagdi	...	1 2	4	{ P 5 0 M 1 2 }	1,510 6	525 2	0 5 6	0 5	0 2	0 13 6	33 37	41 0	1 3 6	1,514 8	566 4	0 5 4
42	Tarnal	...	1 2	4	...	1,069 14	426 8	0 5 10	1 10	1 0	0 13 5	...	...	...	1,070 24	427 8	0 5 10
43	Budihal, Pargana Hippargi.	...	1 2	4	M 1 2	1,284 10	1,168 4	0 14 7	...	...	...	26 27	38 0	1 1 1	1,310 37	1,196 4	0 14 7
44	Othul	...	1 2	4	M 1 2	1,919 37	1,118 0	0 9 4	...	...	...	38 10	39 0	1 0 1	1,958 7	1,167 0	0 9 5
45	Niwalkhodi	...	1 2	4	...	1,505 15	423 2	0 4 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,505 15	423 2	0 4 7
46	Chandkavate	...	1 2	4	P 5 0	10,836 1	6,053 4	0 8 11	17 23	18 0	0 14 7	80 2	87 0	1 3 5	10,903 26	6,160 4	0 9 0
47	Chattarki	...	1 2	4	{ P 5 0 M 1 2 }	6,947 15	2,071 12	0 6 2	4 17	3 0	0 10 10	30 23	62 0	2 10 0	6,982 13	2,738 12	0 6 3

Q.

occupied land in the Sindgi Taluka.

BY REVISION (PROPOSED) SETTLEMENT.

BY REVISION (PROPOSED) SETTLEMENT.																Percentage increase.	Name of Village.	No.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.		Group I (with 85 villages).		
1 2 0	6	{ P. 6 0 M. 1 2 }	10,301 6	5,301 9	0 7 9	17 20	28 8	1 9 9	172 11	184 4	1 1 2	11,001 7	5,514 5	0 7 11	*04	Almel.	1	
1 2 0	6	{ P. 6 0 M. 1 2 }	1,839 33	1,022 11	0 9 0	4 21	15 0	3 6 0	33 21	33 6	0 15 11	1,847 35	1,071 1	0 3 8	*4	Maddnalli	2	
1 2 0	6	...	595 37	515 8	0 15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	595 37	515 8	0 15 5	...	Byadghal	3
1 2 0	6	...	7,562 32	7,435 0	0 15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,562 32	7,485 0	0 15 9	...	Dewangan	4
1 2 0	6	...	1,440 20	1,221 6	0 13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,440 20	1,221 6	0 13 7	...	Kadlewad	5
1 2 0	6	...	727 27	693 4	0 15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	727 27	698 4	0 15 4	...	Sombewad	6
1 2 0	6	...	1,264 26	809 8	0 10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,264 26	809 8	0 10 3	...	Bommanalli	7
1 2 0	6	M. 1 2	4,874 30	1,518 12	0 5 7	3 37	7 8	2 4 0	14 12	13 12	0 14 10	4,892 39	1,510 0	0 5 7	*1	Gundgi	8	
1 2 0	6	M. 1 2	1,701 18	673 14	0 6 4	...	...	...	13 10	13 0	0 15 10	1,714 25	688 14	0 6 5	...	Alhalli	9
1 2 0	6	M. 1 2	422 25	143 12	0 5 5	2 8	3 0	1 5 3	4 1	4 0	1 0 0	423 39	150 12	0 5 7	*7	Harhalli	10	
1 2 0	6	M. 1 2	1,156 25	406 0	0 5 7	1 8	1 8	1 4 0	22 84	23 0	1 0 0	1,180 27	430 8	0 5 1	-6	Asangthal	11	
1 2 0	6	M. 1 2	4,244 8	1,711 8	0 6 5	23 23	40 8	1 11 0	50 25	58 7	1 2 2	4,318 11	1,810 7	0 6 8	*5	Korhalli	12	
1 2 0	6	M. 1 2	1,603 23	592 4	0 5 11	12 12	27 0	2 3 1	6 0	4 0	0 10 8	1,621 35	623 4	0 6 2	*1	Huwinhalli	13	
1 2 0	6	M. 1 2	1,118 33	721 0	0 10 4	1 2	1 8	1 6 10	17 25	15 0	0 13 7	1,137 23	737 8	0 10 4	*07	Ramanhalli	14	
1 2 0	6	M. 1 2	1,125 20	546 8	0 7 9	1 7	1 8	1 4 4	20 20	19 0	0 14 8	1,147 17	567 0	0 7 11	*01	Guddhalli	15	
1 2 0	6	M. 1 2	681 27	487 14	0 11 5	0 29	1 2	1 9 3	7 4	7 0	0 15 9	689 20	496 0	0 11 6	*01	Vibhuthalli	16	
1 2 0	6	M. 1 2	579 0	291 4	0 8 1	1 0	1 8	1 9 0	7 4	6 0	0 13 6	587 4	298 12	0 8 2	*01	Wuchitnawdgi	17	
1 2 0	6	M. 1 2	1,207 23	515 13	0 6 10	6 1	9 0	1 7 10	7 1	7 9	1 0 0	1,220 25	532 6	0 7 3	-4	Madri	18	
1 2 0	6	M. 1 2	427 17	243 2	0 8 10	...	...	...	0 13	0 3	0 9 0	427 20	243 5	0 9 1	...	Sayanhalli	19
1 2 0	6	M. 1 2	1,712 27	553 4	0 5 2	2 4	4 8	2 1 3	8 9	7 0	0 13 6	1,723 0	564 12	0 5 2	*2	Rukumpur	20	
1 2 0	6	{ P. 6 0 M. 1 2 }	4,979 21	3,167 6	0 10 2	0 27	1 8	2 3 0	10 38	10 1	0 14 6	4,991 6	3,173 15	0 10 2	-2	Kumsi	21	
1 2 0	6	M. 1 2	2,200 32	808 4	0 6 5	5 8	9 0	1 11 9	8 26	6 0	1 1 0	2,277 26	923 4	0 6 5	*3	Aheri	22	
1 2 0	6	{ P. 6 0 M. 1 2 }	2,210 29	878 11	0 6 4	...	...	...	29 17	58 14	2 0 6	2,210 6	937 9	0 6 10	*1	Surgihalli	23
1 2 0	6	M. 1 2	1,608 10	567 8	0 5 5	4 38	7 8	1 8 3	10 38	10 0	0 14 7	1,624 6	575 0	0 5 8	*5	Benkotgi	24	
1 2 0	6	M. 1 2	5,091 11	1,712 10	0 5 5	8 21	12 0	1 6 6	2 6	1 0	0 7 5	5,101 38	1,725 10	0 5 5	*2	Ganihar	25	
1 2 0	6	...	773 22	211 0	0 4 4	2 32	4 8	1 9 9	...	...	...	776 14	215 8	0 4 5	*7	Rampur, Pargana Almel.	26
1 2 0	6	{ P. 6 0 M. 1 2 }	4,117 26	1,656 1	0 6 6	7 19	13 8	1 12 10	55 26	104 14	1 13 8	4,190 31	1,804 7	0 6 11	*1	Ma'ghan	27	
1 2 0	6	M. 1 2	1,947 2	673 10	0 5 6	8 37	13 8	1 8 3	55 21	37 0	1 0 8	1,991 0	724 2	0 5 9	*6	Baleshwar	28	
1 2 0	6	...	1,055 1	333 12	0 4 1	12 14	27 0	2 3 0	...	...	...	1,067 15	360 12	0 5 5	*5	Hikkangutti	29
1 2 0	6	M. 1 2	618 10	312 14	0 8 8	1 10	1 8	1 3 3	1 17	1 0	0 11 3	620 37	315 6	0 8 0	*1	Kalhalli	30	
1 2 0	6	M. 1 2	2,916 26	2,223 12	0 12 2	...	...	...	5 22	5 0	0 14 6	2,923 8	2,237 12	0 10 9	...	Kadni	31
1 2 0	6	...	1,163 15	1,071 12	0 14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,163 15	1,071 12	0 14 9	...	Tawarkhed	32
1 2 0	6	M. 1 2	612 32	591 8	0 14 9	...	...	...	4 23	4 0	0 15 0	647 15	595 8	0 14 9	...	Tarapur	33
1 2 0	6	M. 1 2	12,982 39	4,827 5	0 6 1	52 39	73 8	1 6 4	86 29	80 5	0 14 8	12,922 26	4,981 2	0 6 3	*5	Hippargi	34	
1 2 0	6	M. 1 2	9,632 12	6,067 4	0 10 1	0 5	0 1	0 6 7	98 30	104 5	1 1 8	9,696 7	6,171 10	0 10 7	-8	Kannoli	35	
1 2 0	6	M. 1 2	7,190 2	4,699 0	0 10 5	0 12	0 6	1 8 0	12 39	16 0	1 3 10	7,203 13	4,715 6	0 10 3	...	Jalwad	36	
1 2 0	6	M. 1 2	3,682 31	1,706 0	0 8 10	3 13	3 0	1 4 4	10 0	10 0	1 0 0	3,696 4	1,719 0	0 8 2	*1	Mannur	37	
1 2 0	6	M. 1 2	4,116 9	1,643 2	0 6 5	4 25	4 8	1 4 9	29 2	30 0	1 4 1	4,149 36	1,677 10	0 11 8	*1	Bomanjogi	38	
1 2 0	6	M. 1 2	2,686 31	1,137 6	0 6 9	...	...	...	11 24	10 0	0 15 0	2,698 15	1,147 6	0 6 9	...	Harnal	39
1 2 0	6	M. 1 2	2,517 17	965 8	0 6 1	3 31	4 8	1 6 0	38 11	32 0	0 15 1	2,554 19	1,002 0	0 6 3	*2	Ibrahimpur	40	
1 2 0	6	{ P. 6 0 M. 1 2 }	1,510 6	535 2	0 5 6	0 5	0 3	1 3 0	33 37	44 13	1 5 2	1,544 8	570 2	0 5 10	*8	Ingalgi	41	
1 2 0	6	...	1,669 14	426 8	0 5 10	1 10	1 8	1 4 1	...	...	...	1,070 24	429 0	0 5 10	*5	Tarnal	42
1 2 0	6	M. 1 2	1,354 10	1,168 4	0 14 7	...	...	...	26 27	28 0	1 1 1	1,310 37	1,193 4	0 14 7	...	Budihal, Pargana Hippargi.	43
1 2 0	6	M. 1 2	1,919 37	1,118 0	0 9 1	...	...	...	38 10	39 0	1 0 1	1,958 7	1,157 0	0 9 5	...	Othai	44
1 2 0	6	...	1,505 15	418 2	0 4 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,505 15	428 2	0 7 4	...	Niwalkhodi	45
1 2 0	6	{ P. 6 0 M. 1 2 }	10,855 16	6,077 4	0 8 11	17 23	24 0	1 5 10	90 27	235 14	2 9 6	10,903 26	6,337 2	0 9 2	2	Chandkawate	46	
1 2 0	6	M. 1 2	6,949 27	2,672 10	0 6 2	4 17	4 8	1 0 3	28 11	17 9	0 10 3	6,982 15	2,694 11	0 6 2	-1	Chattarki	47	

Number.	Name of Village.	By FORMER (CURRENT) SETTLEMENT.															
		Number of Group.	Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.		
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	<i>Group I (with 83 villages)—contd.</i>		Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.
45	Rugi ...	I	1 2 4	M 1 2		6,400 32	2,782 4	0 0 11	5 30	4 0	0 11 2	28 28	28 0	1 0 0	6,435 10	2,814 4	0 7 0
49	Mulsawag ...		1 2 4	{ P 5 0 M 1 2 }		9,242 19	2,971 4	0 5 2	4 2	3 0	0 11 10	84 32	84 0	1 2 0	9,331 13	3,069 4	0 5 3
50	Hittanhalli ...		1 2 4	M 1 2		2,446 21	840 12	0 5 6	...	...	...	14 31	13 0	0 14 1	2,461 12	853 12	0 5 7
51	Ganganhalli ...		1 2 4	M 1 2		1,682 29	778 5	0 7 8	1 2	0 15	0 14 0	71 23	80 0	1 2 0	1,705 14	859 7	0 8 1
52	Sompur ...		1 2 4	M 1 2		740 25	738 0	0 15 11	...	...	...	18 21	21 0	1 2 10	759 6	759 0	1 0 0
53	Kadlowad ...		1 2 4	...		1,280 10	839 12	0 4 3	1 26	1 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	1,290 36	340 12	0 4 2
54	Hischal ...		1 2 4	M 1 2		2,777 34	1,104 0	0 6 4	2 0	1 0	0 8 0	6 11	6 0	1 1 8	2,786 5	1,111 0	0 6 5
55	Kokatnur ...		1 2 4	M 1 2		9,563 34	3,714 12	0 6 2	0 37	0 12	0 14 0	4 4	4 0	1 0 10	9,598 35	3,719 8	0 6 3
56	Handignur ...		1 2 4	M 1 2		6,684 6	3,180 0	0 7 7	3 26	3 0	0 13 2	33 2	32 0	0 15 8	6,730 34	3,215 0	0 7 8
57	Budihal Don ...		1 2 4	...		643 18	784 6	1 3 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	643 18	784 6	1 3 6
58	Bastihal ...		1 2 4	M 1 2		1,187 25	376 5	0 5 4	0 2	0 1	1 0 0	7 31	7 0	0 15 10	1,145 8	383 9	0 5 4
59	Warkanhalli ...		1 2 4	...		1,365 12	472 8	0 5 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,365 12	472 8	0 5 6
60	Tilgul ...		1 2 4	M 1 2		2,288 5	1,556 4	0 10 11	...	...	...	2 19	2 0	1 2 8	2,288 24	1,558 4	0 10 11
61	Kerutgi ...		1 2 4	{ P 5 0 M 1 2 }		3,082 13	1,280 10	0 5 6	1 16	1 0	0 14 10	11 34	22 0	1 14 6	3,695 23	1,288 10	0 5 6
62	Hanchali ...		1 2 4	M 1 2		1,457 39	972 2	0 10 5	...	...	...	0 22	8 0	0 13 5	1,467 21	980 2	0 10 8
63	Kondgoli ...		1 2 4	M 1 2		5,128 39	4,332 10	0 13 6	...	...	...	22 31	22 0	0 15 4	5,151 30	4,354 10	0 13 5
64	Hadigihal ...		1 2 4	M 1 2		1,361 17	533 6	0 6 3	...	...	...	25 17	25 0	0 15 8	1,386 31	558 8	0 6 5
65	Korwar ...		1 2 4	M 1 2		10,248 20	4,085 12	0 7 3	3 35	3 0	0 12 6	29 7	27 0	0 14 5	10,276 27	4,715 12	0 7 2
66	Purdal ...		1 2 4	M 1 2		961 22	506 4	0 8 5	...	...	...	26 25	26 0	0 13 8	983 7	532 4	0 8 6
67	Mallal ...		1 2 4	...		633 13	250 0	0 6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	633 13	250 0	0 6 4
68	Shakapur ...		1 2 4	...		835 3	403 8	0 7 0	0 13	0 3	0 10 3	...	...	...	835 16	403 11	0 7 8
69	Sindgi ...		1 2 4	M 1 2		14,255 36	6,499 0	0 7 3	113 19	113 0	1 0 8	38 9	42 0	1 1 6	14,407 24	6,659 0	0 7 4
70	Dewarnawdgi ...		1 2 4	{ P 5 0 M 1 2 }		4,640 6	2,808 12	0 9 11	3 25	3 0	0 13 3	47 6	63 0	1 5 3	4,690 37	2,882 12	0 9 11
71	Hawalgi ...		1 2 4	...		996 13	956 0	0 15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	996 13	956 0	0 15 3
72	Somjal ...		1 2 4	{ P 5 0 M 1 2 }		2,626 35	1,132 12	0 7 2	6 4	5 0	0 13 1	7 3	9 0	1 4 4	2,640 2	1,146 12	0 7 2
73	Balgaur ...		1 2 4	M 1 2		11,781 34	5,292 8	0 7 2	15 35	14 0	0 14 1	86 30	106 0	1 3 6	11,844 19	5,412 8	0 7 2
74	Kurbatthalli ...		1 2 4	M 1 2		1,590 5	1,062 14	0 10 9	2 18	2 0	0 13 1	23 11	37 0	1 4 11	1,620 34	1,102 14	0 10 11
75	Mangrule ...		1 2 4	{ P 5 0 M 1 2 }		1,568 35	692 0	0 7 0	7 15	8 0	1 0 0	27 20	42 0	1 8 0	1,618 30	742 0	0 7 2
76	Kalkeri ...		1 2 4	M 1 2		9,460 26	6,251 0	0 10 7	3 23	3 0	0 12 10	36 13	33 0	0 10 10	9,590 27	6,287 0	0 10 7
77	Bibi-Ingnigi ...		1 2 4	M 1 2		4,190 10	3,013 8	0 11 6	0 9	0 3	0 10 0	11 31	4 0	0 10 9	4,208 13	3,021 11	0 11 4
78	Nagrhal ...		1 2 4	...		1,407 26	1,188 0	0 12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,407 26	1,188 0	0 12 10
79	Kesaratti ...		1 2 4	M 1 2		465 4	401 0	1 0 11	...	...	...	11 17	12 0	1 0 0	476 21	503 0	1 1 2
80	Binjalbhavi ...		1 2 4	M 1 2		1,631 24	1,431 5	0 13 11	...	...	...	12 15	12 0	0 15 4	1,643 39	1,443 5	0 13 9
81	Jalpur ...		1 2 4	M 1 2		2,044 34	1,352 12	0 10 7	0 15	0 6	0 15 0	18 18	17 0	0 14 9	2,063 27	1,370 2	0 10 7
82	Ambalnur ...		1 2 4	...		626 19	534 6	0 13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	626 19	534 6	0 13 3
83	Nagarhalli ...		1 2 4	M 1 2		1,736 11	591 8	0 5 2	0 21	0 7	0 14 0	37 32	42 1	1 1 8	1,774 24	634 6	0 5 8
	Total of Group I.	...	...	...	...	270,498 27	1,39,036 2	0 8 2	396 28	404 2	1 0 4	1,806 81	2,651 4	1 2 2	272,697 4	1,41,541 8	0 8 4
	<i>Group II (with 51 villages).</i>																
84	Bisnal ...	II	1 1 4	M 1 1		343 84	187 8	0 8 9	1 3	1 0	0 14 2	4 18	4 0	0 14 5	349 15	192 8	0 8 8
85	Jetinal ...		1 1 4	{ P 5 0 M 1 1 }		1,106 29	510 12	0 7 5	6 11	6 0	0 15 2	1 23	3 0	1 14 6	1,113 23	518 12	0 7 8
86	Hanchinal ...		1 1 4	{ P 5 0 M 1 1 }		1,242 26	468 0	0 6 0	8 10	10 0	1 3 5	9 37	10 0	1 0 1	1,260 33	498 0	0 6 2
87	Yergal Buzruk ...		1 1 4	{ P 5 0 M 1 1 }		5,623 9	2,072 8	0 5 11	16 11	14 0	0 13 9	79 37	102 0	1 4 5	5,719 17	2,188 8	0 6 1
88	Yergal Khurd ...		1 1 4	{ P 5 0 M 1 1 }		2,043 0	859 4	0 6 9	3 24	3 0	0 13 4	8 29	7 0	0 12 10	2,065 13	869 4	0 6 9
89	Songthan ...		1 1 4	{ P 5 0 M 1 1 }		2,007 16	1,227 2	0 7 6	2 3	3 0	1 7 2	21 25	23 0	1 1 0	2,031 4	1,253 2	0 7 7

Q—continued.

BY REVISION (PROPOSED) SETTLEMENT.																		Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	No.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.								
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.						
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36			
Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Group I (with 83 villages)—contd.					
1 2 0	6	M. 1 2	6,400 32	2,782 4	0 6 11	5 30	6 0	1 0 9	28 28	28 0	1 0 0	6,435 10	2,816 4	0 7 0	*7	Rugi	48			
1 2 0	6	{ P. 6 0 M. ... }	9,238 4	2,969 14	0 5 2	4 2	4 8	1 1 0	89 7	169 8	1 3 7	9,331 13	3,033 14	0 5 9	*5	Mulsaawagi	49			
1 2 0	6	M. 1 2	2,446 21	849 12	0 5 0	...	...	...	14 31	13 0	0 14 1	2,461 12	853 12	0 5 7	...	Hittanahalli	50
1 2 0	6	M. 1 2	1,632 29	778 8	0 7 8	1 2	1 6	1 5 0	71 23	80 0	1 2 0	1,705 14	859 14	0 8 1	...	Ganganahalli	51			
1 2 0	6	M. 1 2	740 25	738 0	0 15 11	...	...	...	18 21	21 0	1 2 10	759 6	750 0	1 0 0	...	Sompur	52
1 2 0	6	...	1,289 10	839 12	0 4 3	1 26	1 8	0 12 0	...	...	...	1,290 36	841 4	0 4 2	...	Kadlowad	53
1 2 0	6	M. 1 2	2,777 34	1,104 0	0 6 4	2 0	1 8	0 12 0	6 11	6 0	1 1 8	2,786 5	1,111 8	0 6 5	...	Hachal	54			
1 2 0	6	M. 1 2	9,563 34	3,714 12	0 6 2	0 37	1 2	0 14 0	4 4	4 0	1 0 10	9,568 35	3,719 14	0 6 3	...	Kokatnur	55			
1 2 0	6	M. 1 2	6,694 6	3,180 0	0 7 7	3 26	4 8	1 3 9	33 2	32 0	0 15 8	6,730 31	3,216 8	0 7 8	*03	Handignur	56			
1 2 0	6	...	643 18	784 6	1 3 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	648 18	784 0	1 3 6	...	Budihal Don	57
1 2 0	6	M. 1 2	1,137 25	376 8	0 5 4	0 2	0 1	1 0 0	7 21	7 0	0 15 10	1,145 8	383 4	0 5 4	...	Bastihal	58			
1 2 0	6	...	1,365 12	472 8	0 5 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,335 12	472 8	0 5 6	...	Warkanahalli	59
1 2 0	6	M. 1 2	2,283 5	1,556 4	0 10 11	...	...	...	2 10	2 0	1 2 8	2,285 24	1,558 4	0 10 11	...	Tilgul	60
1 2 0	6	{ P. 6 0 M. 1 2 }	3,682 13	1,260 10	0 5 6	1 16	1 8	1 5 1	11 34	22 0	1 13 4	3,695 23	1,294 2	0 5 6	...	Kerutgi	61			
1 2 0	6	M. 1 2	1,457 39	972 2	0 10 5	...	...	...	9 22	8 0	0 13 5	1,467 21	980 2	0 10 8	...	Hanchall	62
1 2 0	6	M. 1 2	5,129 39	4,532 10	0 13 6	...	...	...	22 31	22 0	0 13 4	5,151 36	4,351 10	0 13 5	...	Kondgoli	63
1 2 0	6	M. 1 2	1,361 17	533 8	0 6 3	...	...	...	25 17	25 0	0 15 8	1,386 24	558 8	0 6 5	...	Hadiginal	64
1 2 0	6	M. 1 2	10,243 25	4,685 12	0 7 8	3 35	4 8	1 5 7	29 7	27 0	0 14 5	10,276 27	4,717	0 7 2	*02	Korwar	65			
1 2 0	6	M. 1 2	961 22	506 4	0 8 5	...	...	...	26 25	26 0	0 15 8	988 7	532 4	0 8 0	...	Purdal	66
1 2 0	6	...	633 13	250 0	0 6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	634 13	250 0	0 6 4	...	Mallal	67
1 2 0	6	...	835 3	403 8	0 7 9	0 13	0 4	0 15 1	...	...	...	836 16	403 12	0 7 8	...	Shakapur	68
1 2 0	6	M. 1 2	14,255 36	6,490 0	0 7 3	113 19	177 0	1 9 0	38 9	42 0	1 1 6	14,407 24	6,718 0	0 7 5	*9	Sindgi	69			
1 2 0	6	{ P. 6 0 M. ... }	4,637 19	2,865 1	0 9 11	3 25	4 8	1 3 10	49 33	77 7	1 10 0	4,690 37	2,947 0	0 9 11	*6	Dewarnawdgi	70			
1 2 0	6	...	996 13	956 0	0 15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	996 13	956 0	0 15 3	...	Hawalgi	71
1 2 0	6	{ P. 6 0 M. ... }	2,526 35	1,132 12	0 7 2	6 4	7 8	1 3 7	7 3	8 14	1 4 6	2,540 2	1,141	0 7 2	*2	Somjal	72			
1 2 0	6	M. 1 2	11,781 34	5,222 8	0 7 2	15 35	21 0	1 5 1	80 30	106 0	1 3 6	11,894 19	5,419 8	0 7 2	*1	Balgaur	73			
1 2 0	6	M. 1 2	1,590 5	1,023 14	0 10 9	2 18	3 0	1 3 7	28 11	37 0	1 4 11	1,620 34	1,103 14	0 10 11	*1	Kurbatthalli	74			
1 2 0	6	{ P. 6 0 M. ... }	1,583 35	692 0	0 7 0	7 15	12 0	1 3 0	27 20	38 9	1 6 6	1,618 30	742 0	0 7 2	...	Mangrule	75			
1 2 0	6	M. 1 2	9,400 26	6,251 0	0 10 7	3 28	4 8	1 3 3	36 13	33 0	0 10 10	9,500 27	6,284 8	0 10 7	*02	Kalkeri	76			
1 2 0	6	M. 1 2	4,196 10	3,013 8	0 11 6	0 9	0 4	0 10 0	11 34	8 0	0 10 9	4,208 13	3,021 12	0 11 4	...	Bibi-Ingalgi	77			
1 2 0	6	...	1,497 23	1,138 0	0 12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,497 26	1,138 0	0 12 11	...	Nagrahal	78
1 2 0	6	M. 1 2	405 4	491 0	1 0 11	...	...	...	11 17	12 0	1 0 0	476 2	503 0	1 1 2	...	Kosaratti	79
1 2 0	6	M. 1 2	1,681 24	1,431 8	0 13 11	...	...	...	12 15	12 0	0 15 4	1,643 39	1,413 8	0 13 9	...	Binjullbhavi	80
1 2 0	6	M. 1 2	2,044 34	1,322 12	0 10 7	0 15	0 9	0 15 0	18 18	17 0	0 14 9	2,063 27	1,370 5	0 10 7	...	Jalpur	81			
1 2 0	6	...	626 19	534 6	0 13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	626 19	534 0	0 13 3	...	Ambalnur	82
1 2 0	6	M. 1 2	1,736 11	591 5	0 5 2	0 21	0 10	1 5 0	37 32	42 1	1 1 8	1,774 24	633 11	0 5 8	...	Nagarhalli	83			
...	...	...	270,490 31	1,39,085 11	0 8 2	396 26	606 0	1 8 5	1,809 37	2,147 11	1 3 0	272,097 41	1,41,839 6	0 8 4	*2	Total of Group I.		
Group II (with 51 villages).																				
1 1 0	6	M. 1 1	343 34	187 8	0 8 9	1 8	1 8	1 5 1	4 13	4 0	0 14 5	349 16	193 0	0 8 3	...	Bisnal	84			
1 1 0	6	M. 1 1	1,107 35	511 5	0 7 5	5 11	7 8	1 6 9	0 17	0 14	2 0 11	1,113 23	519 11	0 7 8	...	Jetinal	85			
1 1 0	6	M. 1 1	1,243 20	468 6	0 6 0	8 10	15 0	1 13 1	8 37	7 6	0 12 5	1,280 33	490 12	0 6 2	*6	Hanchinal	86			
1 1 0	6	M. 1 1	5,629 9	2,074 11	0 5 11	16 11	21 0	1 4 7	73 37	77 1	1 0 7	5,719 17	2,172 12	0 6 1	*7	Yergal Buzruk	87			
1 1 0	6	M. 1 1	2,043 34	859 10	0 6 9	3 24	4 8	1 4 0	7 35	5 0	1 10 0	2,055 13	869 2	0 6 9	...	Yergal Khurd	88			
1 1 0	6	{ P. 6 0 M. 1 2 }	2,607 16	1,227 2	0 7 6	2 3	4 8	2 2 9	21 25	24 9	1 2 2	2,631 4	1,256 3	0 7 7	*2	Sungthan	89			

BY FORMER (CURRENT) SETTLEMENT.																		
Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.			
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
	Group II (with 51 villages)—contd.		Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	
90	Nandigeri ...	II	1 1 4	{ P 5 0 M 1 1 }		1,870 20	793 6	0 6 9	9 17	10 0	1 1 0	7 10	7 0	0 15 0	1,887 25	810 6	0 6 1	
91	Bhantnur ...		1 1 4	M 1 1		1,918 23	779 14	0 6 5	3 36	4 0	1 0 5	35 10	33 0	0 15 0	1,957 34	807 14	0 6 1	
92	Kerur ...		1 1 4	M 1 1		1,858 3	710 0	0 6 0	2 24	2 0	0 12 4	10 4	34 4	0 12 8	1,900 31	720 0	0 6 1	
93	Nagavi Buzruk ...		1 1 4	{ P 5 0 M 1 1 }		1,804 38	923 0	0 7 5	1 22	1 0	0 10 4	34 4	58 0	1 11 3	2,030 24	981 0	0 7 9	
94	Nagavi Khurd ...		1 1 4	M 1 1		1,154 2	443 0	0 6 2	3 12	3 0	0 15 5	0 6	0 2	0 15 0	1,157 20	416 2	0 6 1	
95	Gorwagundi ...		1 1 4	{ P 5 0 M 1 1 }		1,564 15	693 12	0 7 2	1 25	1 0	0 9 10	18 29	36 0	1 14 9	1,584 29	730 12	0 7 4	
96	Khainur ...		1 1 4	M 1 1		2,160 10	1,450 12	0 11 0	6 11	6 0	0 15 4	2,112 21	1,456 12	0 11 0	
97	Murdi ...		1 1 4	M 1 1		1,844 12	1,134 2	0 9 10	3 4	6 0	1 15 0	11 4	9 0	0 13 0	1,858 20	1,149 2	0 9 11	
98	Byakod ...		1 1 4	M 1 1		3,672 5	1,754 12	0 7 10	2 10	2 0	0 14 3	53 23	47 0	0 14 0	3,627 38	1,803 12	0 7 11	
99	Banihatti, Pargana Ahmel.		1 1 4	M 1 1		927 17	458 0	0 7 11	14 30	13 0	0 14 1	942 7	471 0	0 8 0	
100	Gubbewad ...		1 1 4	M 1 1		2,236 9	699 4	0 7 0	0 30	0 10	0 14 0	43 0	40 0	0 14 2	2,329 39	1,039 4	0 7 2	
101	Bandal ...		1 1 4	{ P 5 0 M 1 1 }		4,380 7	1,962 10	0 7 2	0 27	0 12	1 2 0	7 1	6 0	0 13 8	4,377 35	1,968 10	0 7 3	
102	Mortgi ...		1 1 4	{ P 5 0 M 1 1 }		4,621 32	2,035 0	0 6 7	4 22	4 0	0 14 1	29 26	35 0	1 3 3	4,959 0	2,074 0	0 6 8	
103	Borgi ...		1 1 4	M 1 1		3,020 22	1,377 0	0 7 0	19 39	17 0	0 13 8	3,049 21	1,344 0	0 7 1	
104	Gabsawalgi ...	1 1 4	M 1 1		3,060 15	1,265 0	0 6 9	33 12	35 0	1 0 10	26 1	26 0	0 15 7	3,068 28	1,326 0	0 6 11		
105	Golgeri ...	1 1 4	M 1 1		1,713 29	687 4	0 6 3	0 18	0 6	0 14 0	15 21	15 0	0 15 7	1,729 25	682 10	0 6 4		
106	Sasabal ...	1 1 4	M 1 1		2,382 26	797 8	0 5 4	0 21	0 6	0 12 0	5 18	3 0	0 8 10	2,388 25	800 14	0 5 3		
107	Yenkunchi ...	1 1 4	{ P 5 0 M 1 1 }		10,007 2	5,045 4	0 8 0	3 13	3 0	0 14 5	15 21	16 0	0 15 6	10,025 36	5,023 4	0 7 10		
108	Kunekumatgi ...	1 1 4	{ P 5 0 M 1 1 }		2,377 7	1,223 8	0 8 2	13 35	23 0	1 10 7	33 26	44 0	1 4 10	2,424 28	1,290 8	0 8 6		
109	Sirsagi ...	1 1 4	P 5 0		583 13	549 8	0 15 0	1 1	1 0	0 15 3	1 10	3 0	2 6 5	585 24	553 8	0 15 0		
110	Baghur ...	1 1 4	...		1,914 37	1,487 12	0 12 0	5 32	6 0	1 0 7	...	...	...	1,920 29	1,433 12	0 11 6
111	Aski ...	1 1 4	M 1 1		4,490 21	2,310 0	0 8 2	0 14	0 5	0 14 0	57 34	54 0	0 14 11	4,559 29	2,365 5	0 8 2		
112	Bekinal ...	1 1 4	P 5 0		2,893 20	1,422 6	0 8 10	5 20	5 0	0 13 11	25 36	25 0	0 15 4	2,925 15	1,452 6	0 7 10		
113	Wankihal ...	1 1 4	M 1 1		1,200 12	819 0	0 9 3	0 15	0 6	1 0 0	18 22	15 0	0 13 0	1,400 9	834 6	0 9 3		
114	Yelgod ...	1 1 4	M 1 1		4,086 28	1,874 8	0 6 8	3 0	2 0	0 10 8	49 6	46 0	0 14 11	4,738 34	1,922 8	0 6 5		
115	Rampur, Pargana Talikot.	1 1 4	...		1,181 22	351 8	0 4 8	1 38	1 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	1,183 20	352 8	0 4 8
116	Bondewanmadu ...	1 1 4	M 1 1		1,092 34	661 8	0 9 7	0 21	0 7	0 12 0	5 11	4 0	0 12 2	1,098 26	665 15	0 9 7		
117	Kadrapur ...	1 1 4	...		569 31	259 0	0 6 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	599 31	258 0	0 6 11
118	Marihal ...	1 1 4	M 1 1		440 21	176 0	0 6 3	...	...	...	2 5	1 0	0 10 5	442 26	177 0	0 5 5
119	Dambal ...	1 1 4	M 1 1		1,237 27	469 8	0 5 9	0 39	0 14	0 15 0	19 14	20 0	1 0 0	1,308 0	490 6	0 5 11		
120	Algur ...	1 1 4	{ P 5 0 M 1 1 }		7,638 22	2,972 8	0 6 3	4 33	3 0	0 9 11	27 23	25 0	0 10 10	7,540 38	3,030 8	0 5 11		
121	Karvinal ...	1 1 4	M 1 1		2,578 14	973 0	0 5 11	0 8	0 1	1 0 0	23 33	23 0	0 15 9	2,602 9	996 0	0 5 8		
122	Banihatti, Pargana Talikot.	1 1 4	M 1 1		1,251 33	711 4	0 9 1	2 14	2 0	0 13 7	7 16	4 0	0 8 8	1,261 23	717 4	0 9 1		
123	Nirigi ...	1 1 4	{ P 5 0 M 1 1 }		2,896 8	1,021 8	0 5 3	0 10	0 4	1 0 0	25 28	24 0	0 11 1	2,922 6	1,045 8	0 5 9		
124	Saladhali ...	1 1 4	M 1 1		758 27	390 0	0 8 3	...	...	...	10 35	10 0	0 14 9	769 22	400 0	0 8 5
125	Asantpur ...	1 1 4	M 1 1		1,445 31	567 8	0 6 3	1 0	0 12	0 12 0	6 3	5 0	0 13 2	1,452 34	572 8	0 6 4		
126	Animadu ...	1 1 4	...		352 2	250 0	0 11 4	4 36	3 0	0 9 10	...	...	...	356 38	253 0	0 11 4
127	Allapur ...	1 1 4	...		503 6	165 8	0 5 3	0 3	0 1	1 0 0	...	...	...	503 9	165 9	0 5 3
128	Kadlapur ...	1 1 4	M 1 1		373 50	205 4	0 8 1	...	...	...	4 33	4 0	0 13 3	378 32	209 4	0 8 10
129	Halgundaknal ...	1 1 4	M 1 1		1,108 28	466 8	0 3 5	...	...	...	0 31	0 5	0 6 0	1,109 19	466 13	0 3 5
130	Budihal, Pargana Talikot.	1 1 4	M 1 1		1,113 36	650 12	0 9 4	...	...	...	12 21	11 0	0 14 1	1,126 17	661 12	0 9 5
131	Yediapur ...	1 1 4	P 5 0		434 36	116 0	0 4 3	...	...	...	0 30	0 15	1 4 0	435 26	116 15	0 4 3
132	Chattanahalli ...	1 1 4	M 1 1		585 20	368 8	0 10 1	...	...	...	16 27	18 0	1 1 3	602 7	389 8	0 10 3
133	Khanapur ...	1 1 4	M 1 1		768 5	440 0	0 9 2	...	...	...	7 16	14 0	1 14 3	775 21	454 0	0 9 4
134	Turkangori ...	1 1 4	{ P 8 0 M 1 1 }		1,634 15	351 8	0 5 2	...	...	...	2 37	7 0	2 6 3	1,637 12	354 8	0 5 8
	Total of Group II.	II	109,188 16	49,768 8	0 7 4	150 3	135 4	1 0 6	845 8	884 6	1 0 9	110,178 27	50,808 2	0 7 5	
	Group III (with 2 villages).																	
135	Bhilwad ...	III	1 0 4	M 1 1		596 7	253 0	0 6 9	4 31	3 0	0 10 4	600 38	256 6	0 9 10	
136	Ainapur ...		1 0 4	M 1 1		391 5	125 4	0 5 1	0 4	0 2	1 4 0	391 9	125 6	0 5 1	
	Total of Group III.	987 12	378 10	0 6 2	0 4	0 2	1 4 0	4 31	3 0	0 10 4	992 7	381 12	0 6 2	
	Total of three Groups.	380,664 15	180,233 4	0 7 11	546 33	559 8	1 0 4	2,656 30	2,938 10	1 1 7	383,867 39	192,731 6	0 7 11	

N. B.—The garden rate, shown in columns 6 and 21, is for Pātashal bagāit
P=Pātashal

Q—concluded.

BY REVISION (PROPOSED) SETTLEMENT.

BY REVISION (PROPOSED) SETTLEMENT.																			
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total,			Percentage increase.	Name of Village.	Number.		
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.					
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	4	35	36		
Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.		Group II (with 51 villages.—contd.)			
1 1 6	M. 1 1	1,871 28	793 12	0 6 9	9 17	15 0	1 9 0	6 20	1 12	0 4 8	1,887 25	810 8	0 6 1	...	Nandigeri	90			
1 1 6	M. 1 1	1,918 28	770 14	0 6 5	3 36	6 0	1 8 7	35 10	33 0	0 15 0	1,957 34	809 14	0 6 1	2	Bhantnūr	91			
1 1 6	M. 1 1	1,888 3	710 0	0 6 0	2 24	5 0	1 2 6	10 4	8 0	0 12 8	1,900 31	721 0	0 6 1	1	Kerur	92			
1 1 6	{ P. 6 0 M. 1 2 }	1,994 38	922 0	0 7 5	1 22	1 8	0 15 6	34 4	66 5	1 15 0	2,030 24	989 13	0 7 9	1	Nagavi Buzruk	93			
1 1 6	M. 1 1	1,154 2	443 0	0 6 2	3 12	4 8	1 6 7	0 6	0 2	0 15 0	1,157 20	447 10	0 6 1	5	Nagavi Khurd	94			
1 1 6	{ P. 6 0 M. 1 2 }	1,584 15	698 12	0 7 2	1 25	1 8	0 14 9	18 29	41 8	2 2 6	1,584 20	736 12	0 7 4	8	Gorwgundgi	95			
1 1 6	M. 1 1	2,106 10	1,450 12	0 11 0	...	...	...	6 11	6 0	0 15 4	2,112 2	1,456 12	0 11 0	...	Khainur	96
1 1 6	M. 1 1	1,844 12	1,134 2	0 9 10	3 4	9 0	2 14 6	11 4	9 0	0 13 0	1,858 20	1,162 2	0 9 11	2	Murdi	97			
1 1 6	M. 1 1	3,572 5	1,754 12	0 7 10	2 10	3 0	1 5 4	53 23	47 0	0 14 0	3,627 38	1,804 12	0 7 11	06	Byakod	98			
1 1 6	M. 1 1	927 17	458 0	0 7 11	...	...	...	14 30	13 0	0 14 1	942 7	471 0	0 8 0	...	Banhatti, Pargana Almel.	99
1 1 6	M. 1 1	2,386 9	999 4	0 7 0	0 30	0 15	1 5 0	43 0	40 0	0 14 2	2,329 39	1,039 9	0 7 2	...	Gubbewad	100			
1 1 6	M. 1 1	4,361 16	1,963 3	0 7 2	0 27	1 2	1 11 0	5 32	2 10	0 8 0	4,367 35	1,966 15	0 7 3	1	Bandal	101			
1 1 6	{ P. 6 0 M. 1 1 }	4,925 8	2,035 3	0 6 7	4 22	6 0	1 5 1	29 10	36 3	1 3 10	4,959 0	2,077 6	0 6 8	1	Mortgi	102			
1 1 6	M. 1 1	3,029 22	1,327 0	0 7 0	...	...	...	10 39	17 0	0 13 8	3,049 21	1,344 0	0 7 1	...	Borgi	103
1 1 6	M. 1 1	3,009 15	1,265 0	0 6 9	33 12	52 8	1 9 3	26 1	23 0	0 15 7	3,068 28	1,343 8	0 7 0	1	Gubseawulgi	104			
1 1 6	M. 1 1	1,718 28	667 4	0 6 3	0 18	0 9	0 14 0	15 21	15 0	0 15 7	1,719 26	682 13	0 6 4	...	Golgeri	105			
1 1 6	M. 1 1	2,332 26	797 8	0 5 4	0 21	0 9	0 12 0	5 18	3 0	0 8 10	2,338 25	801 1	0 5 3	...	Sasabul	106			
1 1 6	{ P. 6 0 M. 1 1 }	10,007 2	5,005 4	0 8 0	3 13	4 8	1 5 7	15 21	16 2	1 0 0	10,025 36	5,025 14	0 7 10	...	Yonkunchi	107			
1 1 6	{ P. 6 0 M. 1 1 }	2,333 13	1,228 10	0 8 2	13 35	34 8	2 7 10	26 30	32 9	1 3 8	2,124 28	1,232 8	0 8 6	1	Kanekumatgi	108			
1 1 6	M. 1 1	583 13	549 8	0 15 0	1 1	1 8	1 7 6	1 10	1 6	1 0 0	585 24	552 6	0 15 0	2	Sirsagi	109			
1 1 6	M. 1 1	1,914 37	1,487 12	0 12 8	5 32	9 0	1 8 10	...	...	...	1,920 29	1,496 12	0 11 6	2	Baglur	110
1 1 6	M. 1 1	4,500 36	2,311 11	0 8 2	0 14	0 7	0 14 0	56 19	51 9	0 14 7	4,559 29	2,363 11	0 8 2	04	Aski	111			
1 1 6	M. 1 1	2,893 29	1,422 6	0 6 10	5 30	7 8	1 4 10	25 36	23 0	0 15 4	2,925 15	1,454 14	0 7 10	2	Bekinal	112			
1 1 6	M. 1 1	1,390 12	819 0	0 9 3	0 15	0 9	1 0 0	18 22	16 0	0 13 0	1,409 9	834 9	0 9 3	...	Wankihal	113			
1 1 6	M. 1 1	4,686 28	1,874 8	0 6 3	3 0	3 0	1 0 0	46 6	46 0	0 14 11	4,738 34	1,923 8	0 6 5	1	Yelgod	114			
1 1 6	...	1,184 22	351 8	0 4 8	1 38	1 8	0 12 0	...	...	...	1,183 20	353 0	0 4 8	3	Rampur, Pargana Talikot.	115
1 1 6	M. 1 1	1,002 34	691 8	0 9 7	0 21	0 10	0 12 0	5 11	4 0	0 12 2	1,008 26	663 2	0 9 7	...	Boudewanmadu	116			
1 1 6	...	599 31	259 0	0 6 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	599 31	258 0	0 6 11	...	Kadrapur	117
1 1 6	M. 1 1	440 21	176 0	0 6 3	...	...	...	2 5	1 0	0 10 5	442 26	177 0	0 5 5	...	Marihal	118
1 1 6	M. 1 1	1,287 27	469 8	0 5 9	0 39	1 5	1 5 0	19 14	20 0	1 0 0	1,308 0	490 12	0 5 11	2	Dambal	119			
1 1 6	M. 1 1	7,508 22	2,972 8	0 6 3	4 33	4 8	0 14 10	27 23	24 9	0 14 3	7,540 34	3,001 9	0 5 11	08	Algur	120			
1 1 6	M. 1 1	2,578 14	973 0	0 5 11	0 3	0 1	1 0 0	23 32	23 0	0 15 9	2,602 9	996 0	0 5 8	...	Karvinal	121			
1 1 6	M. 1 1	1,251 38	711 4	0 9 1	2 14	3 0	1 4 4	7 16	4 0	0 8 8	1,261 28	718 4	0 9 1	1	Bannihatti, Pargana Talikot.	122			
1 1 6	{ P. 6 0 M. 1 1 }	2,996 11	1,021 8	0 5 3	0 10	0 6	1 0 0	25 25	23 0	0 14 2	2,932 6	1,044 14	0 5 9	1	Nirigi	123			
1 1 6	M. 1 1	758 27	390 0	0 8 3	...	...	...	10 35	10 0	0 14 9	769 22	400 0	0 8 5	...	Saladhali	124
1 1 6	M. 1 1	1,415 31	567 8	0 6 3	1 0	1 2	0 12 0	6 3	5 0	0 13 2	1,452 34	572 14	0 6 4	2	Asantpur	125			
1 1 6	M. 1 1	362 2	250 0	0 11 4	...	...	...	4 36	3 0	0 9 10	356 38	253 0	0 11 4	...	Animadu	126
1 1 6	...	503 6	165 8	0 5 3	0 3	0 1	1 0 0	...	...	...	503 0	165 9	0 5 3	...	Allapur	127
1 1 6	M. 1 1	373 39	205 4	0 8 1	...	...	...	4 33	4 0	0 13 3	378 39	209 4	0 8 10	...	Kadlapur	128
1 1 6	M. 1 1	1,108 28	466 8	0 3 5	...	...	...	0 31	0 5	0 6 0	1,109 19	466 13	0 3 5	...	Halgunaknal	129
1 1 6	M. 1 1	1,113 36	650 12	0 9 4	...	...	...	12 21	11 0	0 14 1	1,126 17	621 12	0 9 5	...	Budihal, Pargana Talikot.	130
1 1 6	P. 6 0	434 36	116 0	0 4 3	...	...	...	0 30	1 2	1 8 0	435 26	117 2	0 4 3	...	Yediapur	131
1 1 6	M. 1 1	585 20	363 8	0 10 1	...	...	...	16 27	18 0	1 1 3	602 7	380 8	0 10 3	...	Chattanahalli	132
1 1 6	M. 1 1	768 5	440 0	0 9 2	...	...	...	7 16	14 0	1 14 3	775 21	454 0	0 9 4	...	Khunapur	133
1 1 6	{ P. 6 0 M. 1 1 }	1,034 15	351 8	0 5 2	...	...	...	2 37	6 4	2 1 4	1,037 12	357 12	0 5 6	2	Turkangori	134
...	109,202 24	48,776 15	0 7 4	150 3	232 12	1 8 10	826 0	844 4	1 0 4	110,178 27	50,852 15	0 7 5	08	Total of Group II.			
1 0 6	M. 1 0	598 7	253 0	0 6 9	...	...	...	4 31	3 0	0 10 4	600 38	256 6	0 9 10	...	Group III (with 2 villages).	
1 0 6	M. 1 0	391 5	125 4	0 5 1	0 4	0 3	1 14 0	...	...	...	391 9	125 7	0 5 1	...	Bhilwad	135
...	987 12	373 10	0 6 2	0 4	0 8	1 14 0	4 31	3 0	0 10 4	992 7	381 13	0 6 2	...	Ainapur	136		
...	330,680 27	189,240 4	0 7 11	546 33	838 15	1 8 7	2,640 18	2,994 15	1 2 2	383,867 38	1,93,074 2	0 7 11	2	Total of three Groups.			

that for Motasthal bagait being the same as for dry-crops.
M = Motasthal.

Dated 20th October 1904.

A. K. CAMA,
Assistant Collector.

APPENDIX Q¹

Showing Area of Villages for settlement, with details.

No.	Name of village.	BY FORMER SURVEY (CURRENT), FIGURES FOR 1903-1904.						BY REVISION SURVEY.					Population as per 1901.	Re- marks.
		Former taluka.	Gross area, including Ham.	Of which not available for cultivation.	Government assessed land.			Gross area, including Ham.	Of which not available for cultivation.	Government assessed land.				
					Occupied.	Unoccupied.				Occupied.	Unoccupied.			
						Area.	Assessment.				Area.	Assessment.		
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
		A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.								
1	Almel ...	15,027 21	723 32	11,091 7	50 7	37 0 0							3,912	
2	Maddnalli ...	2,671 30	293 8	1,847 35	105 9	48 0 0							616	
3	Byadgihal ...	928 12	102 17	695 37	...	.....							262
4	Dewanganon ...	10,365 36	800 1	7,562 32	73 6	72 0 0							1,776	
5	Kadlewad ...	1,750 12	75 9	1,440 20	3 20	3 0 0							213	
6	Scimbewad ...	1,208 38	309 15	727 27	25 8	15 0 0							377	
7	Bommanalli ...	1,902 14	60 11	1,264 26	39 1	4 0 0							849	
8	Gundgi ...	5,331 0	175 8	4,392 39	...	.....							742
9	Alhalli ...	2,116 4	62 8	1,714 28	26 20	7 0 0							274	
10	Ilarhalli ...	614 9	10 32	428 30	...	.....							...
11	Asangihal ...	1,565 23	56 7	1,180 27	...	.....							380
12	Korhalli ...	5,755 0	233 28	4,318 14	14 22	5 0 0							380	
13	Huwinhalli ...	2,082 39	80 13	1,921 35	10 9	2 4 0							273	
14	Ramanhalli ...	1,518 14	104 2	1,137 28	15 28	13 0 0							149	
15	Gudhalli ...	1,373 34	42 19	1,147 17	...	.....							100
16	Vibhntihalli ...	840 16	46 25	689 20	...	.....							172
17	Wuchitnawdgi ...	841 11	34 32	537 4	14 10	4 8 0							84	
18	Madri ...	1,444 32	45 38	1,220 25	11 17	5 4 0							211	
19	Sayanhalli ...	547 31	28 0	427 30	9 14	2 0 0							...	
20	Rukumpur ...	1,943 4	87 6	1,728 0	19 14	2 0 0							31	
21	Kumsi ...	6,033 20	312 18	4,991 0	23 10	31 4 0							863	
22	Aheri ...	2,916 6	93 29	2,277 28	...	.....							390
23	Surgihalli ...	2,515 13	72 19	2,240 6	9 1	5 0 0							553	
24	Benkotgi ...	2,174 36	69 7	1,624 6	11 6	6 0 0							58	
25	Ganihar ...	5,902 19	169 23	5,101 38	129 30	15 4 0							863	
26	Rampur, Pargane Almel ...	1,219 5	62 1	776 14	59 25	7 14 0							396	
27	Malghan ...	5,350 26	204 8	4,190 31	...	.....							1,064
28	Bableshtar ...	2,642 2	79 25	1,991 20	61 14	28 8 0							153	
29	Hikkangutti ...	1,306	59 35	1,067 15	81 15	8 4 0							353	
30	Kalhalli ...	1,07 34	40 19	620 37	24 28	10 14 0							101	
31	Kadni ...	4,359 11	323 9	2,922 8	26 33	22 0 0							496	
32	Tawarkhed ...	1,685 25	195 26	1,163 15	...	.....							183
33	Tarapur ...	939 14	121 24	617 15	11 27	12 0 0							283	
34	Hippargi ...	16,090 24	1,006 10	12,822 26	26 25	7 8 0							3,102	
35	Kaumoli ...	11,428 29	405 19	9,696 7	67 1	36 6 0							1,437	
36	Jalwad ...	9,623 21	756 8	7,203 13	349 18	29 0 0							2,186	
37	Mannur ...	5,124 34	364 13	3,996 4	415 10	34 0 0							730	
38	Bomanjogi ...	5,033 39	218 32	4,119 36	28 22	2 4 0							761	
39	Harnal ...	3,338 16	109 23	2,698 15	52 33	18 0 0							764	
40	Ibrahimpur ...	3,541 7	153 13	2,554 19	110 35	8 4 0							248	
41	Ingalgi ...	1,954 10	138 39	1,544 8	...	.....							438
42	Tarnal ...	1,410 36	98 0	1,070 24	115 27	25 0 0							37	
43	Budihal Pargane Hippargi ...	1,852 38	68 22	1,310 37	3 14	2 0 0							741	
44	Otihal ...	2,475 4	139 14	1,953 7	8 29	1 8 0							612	
45	Niwalkhodi ...	1,902 19	59 35	1,565 15	76 15	8 0 0							297	
46	Chandkawate ...	13,402 7	531 5	10,993 28	...	.....							2,226
47	Chattarki ...	8,567 16	262 23	6,982 15	42 17	16 0 0							1,003	

No fresh survey is now made.

APPENDIX Q¹—continued.

No.	Name of village.	By FORMER SURVEY (CURRENT), FIGURES FOR 1903-1904.							By REVISION SURVEY.					Population as per 1901.	Remarks
		Former taluka.	Gross area, including Inam.	Of which not available for cultivation.	Government assessed land.			Gross area, including Inam.	Of which not available for cultivation.	Government assessed land.					
					Occupied.	Unoccupied.				Occupied.	Unoccupied.				
						Area.	Assessment.				Area.	Assessment.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
			A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.								
48	Rugi	Sindgi.	8,385 0	308 11	6,435 10	40 39	16 0 0						631		
49	Mul Sawalgi		10,796 28	377 25	9,331 13	19 31	3 0 0						1,894		
50	Hittanahalli		3,237 14	129 29	2,461 12	...	.....						377	
51	Ganganahalli		2,164 34	109 26	1,705 14	...	.....						425	
52	Sompur		1,039 4	76 18	759 6	...	.....						209	
53	Kadlewad		1,743 20	66 38	1,290 36	3 33	0 8 0						379		
54	Hachal		3,494 35	112 39	2,786 5	37 30	8 8 0						289		
55	Kokatnur		1,546 18	370 18	9,568 35	480 0	62 8 0						1,033		
56	Handignur		7,535 8	208 21	6,730 34	...	.....						905	
57	Budihal Don		757 25	64 16	643 18	5 8	6 8 0						182		
58	Bastihal		1,358 6	82 3	1,145 8	...	.....						132	
59	Warkanahalli		1,640 12	73 26	1,395 12	...	.....						136	
60	Tilgul		3,276 34	142 34	2,285 24	...	.....						958	
61	Kerutgi		4,110 28	89 13	3,695 23	...	.....						808	
62	Hanchali		1,992 39	84 18	1,487 21	...	.....						234	
63	Kondgoli		6,233 2	280 38	5,151 30	21 36	21 10 0						787		
64	Hadiginal		1,724 1	78 17	1,386 34	18 28	8 0 0						357		
65	Korwar		12,872 7	383 6	10,270 27	162 18	22 4 0						2,020		
66	Purdal		1,907 0	59 0	988 7	...	.....						262	
67	Mallal		695 34	20 17	633 18	15 12	8 0 0						19		
68	Shakapur		1,140 20	34 26	835 16	1 32	1 8 0						36		
69	Sindgi		18,290 39	681 1	14,107 24	272 21	101 12 0						4,601		
70	Dewarnawdgi		5,663 30	188 22	4,680 37	20 30	6 0 0						707		
71	Hawalgi		1,657 35	226 25	996 13	66 23	49 4 0						843		
72	Sonjal		3,208 36	111 15	2,540 2	110 9	103 8 0						580		
73	Balganur		14,650 28	483 2	11,984 19	1 0	0 6 0						1,262		
74	Kurbatthalli		2,187 33	73 21	1,620 34	...	.....						416	
75	Mangrule		2,011 17	103 11	1,618 30	...	.....						329	
76	Kalkeri		11,405 6	468 23	9,500 27	93 1	22 10 0						1,998		
77	Bibi Ingaldi		5,170 37	137 1	4,208 13	1 31	1 12 0						274		
78	Nagrahal		1,669 30	49 9	1,407 26	...	.....						61	
79	Kesaratti		599 36	63 13	476 21	...	.....						131	
80	Binjalbhavi		1,895 23	64 34	1,643 39	...	.....						585	
81	Jalpur		2,428 27	105 30	2,063 27	...	.....						360	
82	Ambalour		783 23	54 19	626 19	...	.....						56	
83	Nagarhalli		2,071 15	47 22	1,774 24	28 14	28 8 0						217		
84	Bisnal		460 26	18 8	319 15	...	.....						29	
85	Jetinal		1,482 9	40 30	1,113 23	...	.....						109	
86	Hanchinal		1,551 37	34 2	1,260 33	19 10	3 8 0						416		
87	Yergal Buzruk		7,876 36	266 5	5,719 17	14 22	5 8 0						1,185		
88	Yergal Khurd		2,744 1	108 6	2,055 13	12 2	2 8 0						92		
89	Sungthan		3,229 6	135 0	2,631 4	138 18	54 0 0						626		
90	Nandigeri		2,744 12	115 7	1,887 25	18 28	14 0 0						265		
91	Bhantnur		2,880 4	113 38	1,957 34	31 14	15 0 0						517		
92	Kerur		2,431 20	61 23	1,900 31	31 16	14 0 0						392		
93	Nagavi Buzruk		2,651 39	91 28	2,030 24	127 31	54 8 0						432		
94	Nagavi Khurd		1,420 0	52 4	1,157 20	26 2	8 12 0						164		
95	Gorwgundgi		1,919 31	50 27	1,594 29	48 8	22 0 0						513		
96	Khainur		3,168 20	305 6	2,112 31	14 25	10 0 0						745		
97	Murdi		2,456 31	132 21	1,858 20	...	.....						931	
98	Byakod		5,003 1	195 34	3,627 38	...	.....						659	

No fresh survey is now made.

APPENDIX Q¹—continued.

No.	Name of village.	By FROMER SURVEY (CURRENT), FIGURES FOR 1903-1904.						By REVISION SURVEY.					Population as per 1901.	Remarks.
		Former taluka.	Gross area, including Inām.	Of which not available for cultivation.	Government assessed land.			Gross area, including Inām.	Of which not available for cultivation.	Government assessed land.				
					Occupied.	Unoccupied.				Occupied.	Unoccupied.			
						Area.	Assessment.				Area.	Assessment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.							
99	Banihatti, Almél.	Pargane	1,389 22	58 30	942 7	...	....							379
100	Gubbewad	...	3,364 3	141 17	2,329 39	...	....							654
101	Bandal	...	5,810 31	242 21	4,367 35	17 17	5 0 0							480
102	Mortgi	...	6,212	141 34	4,059 0	47 7	6 0 0							1,436
103	Borgi	...	3,640 22	143 15	3,040 21	9 28	1 6 0							660
104	Gabeawalgi	...	4,201 35	141 4	3,068 28	...	....							751
105	Golgeri	...	2,663 26	130 35	1,720 25	24 9	11 0 0							1,052
106	Sasabal	...	2,849 2	85 15	2,368 25	78 30	14 0 0							299
107	Yenkunchi	...	12,078 3	515 16	10,026 36	53 0	28 0 0							1,200
108	Kunekumatgi	...	3,214 32	94 25	2,424 28	60 37	33 0 0							607
109	Sirsagi	...	1,051 30	170 30	585 24	...	....							261
110	Baglur	...	2,530 12	273 11	1,920 26	129 25	80 8 0							532
111	Aski	...	5,564 17	194 17	4,557 20	18 31	4 0 0							1,623
112	Bekinal	...	3,618 10	154 16	2,925 15	...	....							1,097
113	Wankihal	...	1,765 19	56 11	1,409 9	126 22	50 8 0							440
114	Velgod	...	5,470 16	204 12	4,738 34	88 29	17 8 0							651
115	Rampur, Pargane Talikot.	...	1,415 27	22 0	1,183 20	33 12	6 8 0							40
116	Bomdewanmadu	...	1,490 2	71 28	1,098 26	26 7	20 0 0							217
117	Kadrapur	...	797 10	37 22	599 31	42 19	15 8 0							...
118	Marihal	...	601 37	13 31	442 26	...	....	No fresh survey is now made.						...
119	Dambal	...	1,680 36	84 30	1,308 0	18 30	5 0 0							143
120	Algur	...	8,823 30	167 14	7,540 38	8 4	2 2 0							1,691
121	Karvinhal	...	3,026 8	167 27	2,602 9	...	....							315
122	Bannihatti, Talikot.	Pargane	1,969 0	42 12	1,261 23	29 8	8 0 0							390
123	Nirgi	...	3,479 15	77 10	2,922 6	45 35	10 10 0							763
124	Saladhali	...	930 14	29 35	789 22	...	....							356
125	Asantpur	...	1,745 31	73 0	1,452 34	27 9	7 0 0							274
126	Animadu	...	568 21	36 12	356 38	116 35	64 0 0							22
127	Allapur	...	626 0	37 38	603 8	4 6	0 6 0							145
128	Kadlapur	...	672 36	19 2	378 32	141 17	70 0 0							...
129	Halgundakual	...	1,415 21	34 28	1,100 19	94 24	49 0 0							100
130	Budihal, Talikot.	Pargane	1,440 3	49 30	1,126 17	89 18	49 0 0							378
131	Yodiapur	...	510 18	18 35	435 26	1 19	0 4 0							...
132	Chattanbali	...	715 11	43 39	602 7	23 18	14 0 0							266
133	Khanapur	...	1,136 5	26 34	775 21	...	....							463
134	Turkaugori	...	1,325 32	51 18	1,037 12	...	....							282
135	Bhillwad	...	604 23	60 2	600 38	7 6	1 4 0							173
136	Ainapur	...	600 27	31 29	391 0	92 0	35 12 0							68
Total		...	483,279 31	21,204 5	383,867 38	5,504 5	1,845 0 0							89,219

APPENDIX R.

No. 817 of 1886.

From

THE SUPERINTENDENT,

Revenue Survey, Southern Mahrátta Country ;

To

THE COLLECTOR,

Bijápur.

*Survey Superintendent's Office,
Dhárwár, 3rd August 1886.*

Sir,

I have the honor to submit proposals for the revised survey settlement of the three Nagarhalli (Sindgi Táluka), villages whose names are noted in the margin. Their original Khajigal. settlement dates from 1856-57 and expires with the close of Kadiwal-Kallapur } (Hungund Táluka). the current year 1885-86.

2. Nagarhalli is situated in the Sindgi Táluka. It is bounded on the north by Ramanhali and Almeli, on the east by Huvinhali and Karhalli, on the south by Hikanguti, and on the west by Balganur. All these villages were rated at the revision settlement at a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-2-0.

3. Khajigal is in the Hungund Táluka. It is bounded on the north by Sangam, on the east by Kengal, on the south by the Malprabha river and on the west by Wargoddini. Kadiwal-Kallapur is also situated in Hungund; it lies in the north-west corner of the táluka and adjoins on those sides villages of the Bágalkot Táluka, Chowdapur and Bhyranmuti. On the east and south it is bounded by Surlikal and Yermaiknal of Hungund. The two Bágalkot villages have a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-2-0. All those of Hungund mentioned in this paragraph have had at revision a maximum of Re. 1-1-0 applied.

4. Statements are annexed which show for each village the revenue history during the period of original settlement and, so far as it is obtainable, that for the 10 years preceding. That for Nagarhalli shows that for 20 years after the introduction of the settlement waste land was gradually absorbed until none was left unoccupied and during the whole period there were, except in the first year, no remissions. Then came the famine, when remissions to a large amount were granted, and finally, in 1879-80, 810 acres of Government occupied land were thrown up. Since that year there has only been a small and temporary recovery as far as the occupation of waste is concerned, so that at the time of writing there are still, according to the Mámlatdár's statement, 841 acres assessed at Rs. 227, lying waste. The average rate of assessment on this waste land is thus Re. 0-4-4, which indicates but a poor quality of soil.

5. The revenue histories of Khajigal and Kadiwal-Kallapur offer little ground for remark. During the whole period of settlement there have been no remissions, and only an insignificant amount of waste land. At present there are but 12 acres of very poor soil lying waste in Kadiwal-Kallapur, and 13 of a somewhat better description in Khajigal.

6. The appended statements (Statistical Table No. VI) contrast for each village the census returns made out by the Survey Department for the original settlement with those furnished last month by the Mámlatdárs of Sindgi and Hungund; and in Appendix A is shown the total population of each village for 1856-57 and that for 1885-86. A decrease of population is observable in all three villages; but whether this decrease is attributable to the effects of the famine not having even yet fully passed away, or to the returns, either old or new or both, not being altogether trustworthy, is more than I can say. Judging from the extent to which cultivation might be extended, I should say that Nagarhalli is the only one of the three villages as to which there need be any doubt as to the full sufficiency of the population; for, as I have shown above, in the two others the unoccupied land is unimportant both in quality and in area. Houses are now fewer than they were 30 years ago in Nagarhalli and Khajigal, and more numerous in Kadiwal-Kallapur. In Nagarhalli the greater number are of an inferior description, but considering the climate of that plain country I do not think this a matter of supreme importance. There is no record of either old or new wells. Kadiwal-Kallapur possesses the large number, for the size of the village, of 11 carts, Khajigal has one, and Nagarhalli none; and here again the inferiority of the last-named village is shown. Each village has a sufficiency of ploughs. Milch-cattle have decreased in number, a fact which has been noticed in all, or almost all, recent revision settlements and which has often been explained. In the important particular of working-oxen all three villages must be said to possess as many as are needed for agricultural

purposes. Taking in each village the area of Government occupied land alone we find that Nagarhalli has, according to the area shown in the Classer's register, one pair of cattle to every 32 acres, Khajigal one pair to 23 acres, and Kadiwal-Kallapur a pair to 20 acres. If only the area at present occupied is taken, Nagarhalli will be seen to possess one pair to every 17 acres. There is nothing to show how much of the alienated land is actually under cultivation, and how much is lying waste, but even if the whole of it is included in this calculation all the land could be worked with the existing number of bullocks. Sheep and goats have largely increased in two of the villages and show an unimportant decrease in the third.

7. The figures in this report and its appendices have been taken for revision survey from the Classer's registers which are made out in the monsoon recess immediately following the field season. There has been in every case a considerable interval between the preparation of the register and the present time. Thus Nagarhalli was classed in 1874, and Khajigal and Kadiwal-Kallapur in June 1881. This explanation will remove doubt regarding the discrepancy between the revision survey areas of occupied and waste land and those entered in the last-year's of the revenue history statements which contain the figures supplied by the Mamlatdars.

8. Nagarhalli contains some 38 acres of garden land which has been assessed in accordance with the orders of Government on the subject, with the maximum dry-crop rate. Neither of the other two villages contains any garden, nor is there any rice land in any of the three.

9. The assessment which will be imposed by the new rates is estimated to produce on Government occupied land an increase of Rs. 278 in Nagarhalli, of Rs. 34 in Khajigal and of Rs. 135 in Kadiwal-Kallapur. The increase, however, on the land of Nagarhalli has been estimated on the area shown in the Classer's register and not on that entered in the last years of the revenue history. The maximum dry-crop rates which I propose are those of the adjoining villages in each taluka in every case.

10. Under the expiring settlement the average rate of assessment on Government occupied land per acre was Re. 0-6-2 for Nagarhalli, Re. 0-8-3 for Khajigal and Re. 0-8-11 for Kadiwal-Kallapur. These average rates will now become Re. 0-5-11, Re. 0-9-10 and Re. 0-12-7 respectively.

11. The subjoined tables show for each village separately the distribution of land under all heads, with the area and assessment by the original and revision surveys:—

		BY OLD SURVEY.		BY REVISION SURVEY.		Collection of judi or quit-rent.
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	
<i>Nagarhalli.</i>			Rs.		Rs.	
Government occupied land	...	959	370	1,749	648	...
Government unoccupied land	...	841	227	...	...	...
Inam land	...	232	88	277	132	55
Unassessed, unarable hills, &c.	...	38	...	46	...	...
Total	...	2,070	685	2,072	780	55
<i>Khajigal.</i>						
Government occupied land	...	303	157	311	191	...
Government unoccupied land	...	13	6	14	7	...
Inam land	...	121	75	125	92	41
Unassessed, unarable hills, &c.	...	33	...	31	...	...
Total	...	473	238	481	290	41
<i>Kadiwal-Kallapur.</i>						
Government occupied land	...	703	391	669	526	...
Government unoccupied land	...	12	1	53	29	...
Inam land	...	788	410	795	575	297
Unassessed, unarable hills, &c.	...	124	...	114	...	...
Total	...	1,627	802	1,631	1,130	297

12. The revised survey settlement of the Sindgi Taluka has been guaranteed up to the year 1904-05 and that of Hangurd up to 1913-14. The rates for these villages, therefore, if approved, should remain in force in each case up to the year of guarantee for the main body of the taluka to which each village belongs.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) T. M. WARD, Lieut.-Colonel,
Superintendent, Revision Survey, Southern Mahratta Country.

No. 8724 of 1886.

Bijápur, 17th August 1886.

Forwarded with the intimation of the concurrence in the proposals of the Superintendent.

2. The explanation given in paragraph 7 of the Superintendent's letter accounts for the apparently high figure of percentage of increase (75.1) shown in column 27 of the Appendix D in the case of Nagarhalli. The real increase, if compared with the old survey figures of 1874, the year of the classing, is only 8.5 per cent.

3. With reference to paragraph 6, the returns of population may be taken as trustworthy and that Nagarhalli suffered severely in the famine is an undoubted fact.

4. The comparison made in paragraph 10 between the rates on Government occupied land under the old and revision surveys appears to be hardly a fair one if it is intended to show by it that there is a reduction of assessment on occupied land. For the purpose of such a comparison it would be only fair to compare the old and new rates on the land now actually in occupation, or to compare the rates on the land in occupation in the year 1874. I have no means of making the former comparison now, but the latter may be made from the statements appended to the Superintendent's report, which shows that the old average rate was 5 annas 4 pias, *i.e.*, there has been an average increase of 7 pias per acre and not a decrease.

(Signed) E. J. EBDEN,
Acting Collector.

No. 1491 of 1886.

Poona, 7th September 1886.

Returned to the Commissioner, S. D., with compliments.

2. The proposals for revision settlement submitted by the Superintendent, Southern

1. Khajigal.
2. Kadival-Kallapur, both of taluka Hungund.
3. Nagarhalli of taluka Sindgi, all of the Bijápur District.

Marátha Country Survey, relate to the three villages noted in the margin of which the original survey settlements expire in 1885-86.

2. Khajigal is situated a short distance to the south of the extreme north point of the taluka and adjoins the large village of Sangam on its southern boundary. Kadival-Kallapur is at the extreme north-west corner and on the frontier of the taluka. Both villages would naturally have come into the second group of villages according to the division adopted at the general revision settlement of the taluka effected in 1883-84. The maximum dry-crop rate which has been sanctioned for the villages of this group and is found to be suitable to them is Rs. 1-1-0 per acre. The Superintendent of Survey proposes to adopt the same rate for these two villages and the Collector has in his forwarding letter expressed his concurrence in this proposal. As there is no rice or garden land in the villages no rates for such lands have been proposed.

3. The information regarding the material condition of the two villages which is given in the statistical tables and figured statements appended to the Superintendent of Survey's report shows that although population has in each case decreased in the period between the first year of the original settlement and 1885-86 and houses have slightly diminished in Khajigal they have increased in Kadival-Kallapur. Carts have increased a little in the former and greatly in the latter village. The number of agricultural cattle is sufficient for the needs of the cultivators in both villages, there being one pair of plough-oxen to each 23 acres of occupied Government land in Khajigal and to each 20 acres in Kadival-Kallapur.

4. The revenue history of the two villages for the period from 1856-57 to 1885-86 shows that the area of unoccupied Government land has throughout been comparatively small and that in the last year there are only 13 acres and 12 acres of such land (and that of very poor quality) in the two villages respectively. In the case of Kadival-Kallapur some 50 acres of occupied Government land were relinquished in 1879-80, doubtless owing to the severity with which the famine that prevailed in the two preceding years had affected the condition of the people, but as a large proportion of this area has since been again occupied it is evident that the villages have gradually and almost entirely recovered from the ill effects of that period of agricultural distress.

5. The result of the application of the proposed revised maximum dry-crop rate (Re. 1-1-0 per acre) to the area of Government occupied land in these two villages is stated in paragraph 9 of the Superintendent of Survey's report. In Khajigal the increase

(Rs. 84 on Rs. 157) amounts to 21 per cent. In Kadival-Kallapur the increase (Rs. 135 on Rs. 391) amounts to 34 per cent. If the percentage increase be calculated on the *kamal* given in the figured statements subjoined to paragraph 11 of the Superintendent's letter, it is found to be 21.5 in Khajigal and 34.5 in Kadival-Kallapur. And if they are calculated on the average rate of assessment per acre of Government occupied land under the original survey settlement the increases will be in Khajigal (anna 1 pies 7 on annas 8 pies 3) equal to 20 per cent., and in Kadival-Kallapur (annas 3 pies 8 on annas 8 pies 11) equal to 41 per cent.

6. In relation to this subject the remarks contained in paragraph 4 of the Collector's letter to the effect that the comparison made in the Superintendent's paragraph 10 is misleading, if it is meant to show that the effect of the revised settlement will reduce the assessment in Government occupied land must be understood to be directed to the case of Nagarhalli village only, and not intended to apply to the two Hungund taluka villages at all.

7. On this understanding it will be found that the comparison made by the Superintendent in his paragraph 10 is quite accurate and shows fairly what he desired to bring to notice.

8. The percentage increase resulting from the application of the proposed revision settlement in the case of each of these two villages is, in the opinion of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, such as can fairly be demanded by Government and borne by the cultivators, and he begs to support the proposals of the Superintendent of Survey in which, as already stated, the Collector concurs.

9. Nagarhalli village is situated in the north-east quarter of the Sindgi Taluka, to the north-west of Sindgi kasba, and would come into the first group of villages as arranged at the general revision settlement of the taluka in 1875-76. The maximum dry-crop rate then sanctioned for this group was Re. 1-2-0 per acre, and the Superintendent of Survey proposes to adopt the same rate for Nagarhalli. The Collector in his forwarding letter intimates his concurrence in this proposal.

10. The revenue history of the village for the period of original settlement (given in Appendix C to the Superintendent's report) shows that the area of unoccupied assessed Government land which stood at nearly one-seventh of the total arable area in the first year was speedily taken up subsequently more or less, and in the fourth year had become entirely absorbed. This state of things continued up to the year following the three years of combined famine and agricultural depression in which a large area (nearly one-half of the whole) was relinquished notwithstanding that considerable remissions of assessment had been granted. The recovery since that year has been but slight, and a large area of arable land remains unoccupied. Its assessment indicates, however, that the average classification value of its soil is low and that the quality of the land is very poor.

11. The statistics relating to population and material condition of the village generally show that the decrease in population during the period from 1856-57 to 1885-86 is considerable (38 per cent.) and that in the aggregate quantity and quality of houses there has been a falling off. In the item of agricultural cattle the contrast of the numbers given in statistical table No. VI shows very little difference, while in the matter of sheep and goats the increase in number is very large and leads to the inference that during the period of depression following the famine the villagers have sought to recuperate their deteriorated condition by keeping animals in themselves inferior but more suitable for utilizing the increased area available for pasturage.

12. The number of pairs of agricultural cattle is considered by the Superintendent sufficient for the needs of the cultivators. It is apparent from his paragraph 6 that their present needs are meant. In this view the number may be considered to be more than sufficient even allowing for the calculation that the 38 acres of garden land in the village must absorb a relatively much larger number than an equal area of dry-crop land would. Taking into consideration the figures of present occupied area and of available agricultural cattle with those of existing population it seems evident that deficiency of population is the sole cause of slowness in recovery from the severe effects of the famine period that is observable in the present case.

13. The area of garden land is 38 acres which have been assessed within the maximum dry-crop rate according to the orders of Government on this subject.

14. There is no rice cultivation and consequently no maximum rate per acre for rice land has been proposed.

15. The effect of the application of the proposed maximum dry-crop rate will produce on Government occupied land an increase of Rs. 278. This represents a nominal increase of 75.1 per cent. as shown in the last column (27) of Appendix D. The real percentage increase is, however, only 8.5, if the calculation be made on the *kamal* shown in the figured statement subjoined to the Superintendent's paragraph 11, according to which the revised assessment is Rs. 648 as against Rs. 597 (the old assessment). This extent of enhancement of assessment is such as may, in the opinion of the undersigned, be fairly demanded

and, there is reason to believe, can without difficulty be paid and he, therefore, begs to recommend for sanction by Government the revised rates proposed by the Superintendent of Survey and concurred in by the Collector.

16. The revised settlement of the villages Khajigal and Kadiwal-Kallapur of taluka Hungund should remain in force up to the last year of the Government guarantee notified for the main body of the taluka, namely A. D. 1913-14, and that of village Nagarhalli of taluka Sindgi up to the last year of the guarantee for the main body of that taluka, namely A. D. 1904-05.

(Signed) A. S. BULKLEY,
Acting Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

No. 2741 of 1886.

Poona, 16th September 1886.

Memorandum No. 1491 of 7th instant from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner is acknowledged.

2. The Commissioner, Southern Division, will feel obliged if Mr. Bulkley will be good enough to furnish him with the following information regarding each of the three villages of Nagarhalli, Khajigal and Kadiwal-Kallapur.

(1) What is the estimated assessment under the proposed settlement of the Government Khalsa lands which were in occupation in 1885-86?

(2) What is the estimated assessment under the proposed settlement on the Inam land?

(3) What is the estimated assessment under the proposed settlement on Government unoccupied land in 1885-86, which in Nagarhalli was 841 acres?

(Signed) W. H. PROPERT,
Commissioner, S. D.

No. 1585 of 1886.

Poona, 22nd September 1886.

Memorandum.

The Acting Survey and Settlement Commissioner presents compliments and, in reference to the Commissioner, Southern Division's No. 2741 of 16th instant, begs to inform him that the information therein called for cannot be supplied until the detailed calculations of the revised assessments of the lands referred to have been made out. The assessment proposals are based on the data collected by the classers at the time of the classification which in the case of Nagarhalli appears to have been effected after the annual revenue Jamabandi for the year 1885-1886 was completed and hence there is no correspondence between the data furnished by the classers and those obtained from the taluka officials.

There is moreover a small variation in the area of occupied, unoccupied and Inam land of the year of the original survey and that of the revision survey in the case of each village and this renders it difficult to make a correct comparison between the original and the estimated revised assessment. The undersigned therefore trusts that Mr. Propert will be satisfied with the detailed information which the Superintendent, Southern Maratha Country Survey, has already given in his report.

(Signed) A. S. BULKLEY,
Acting Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

No. 3151 of 1886.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Poona, 25th October 1886.

Submitted to Government.

2. The Commissioner, Southern Division, sees no objection to recommend the proposals of the Superintendent of Survey for the revised settlement of the villages of Khajigal and Kadiwal-Kallapur, supported as they are by the Collector and Survey Commissioner, for the sanction of Government, but he is unable to support, without hesitation, in the absence of sufficient data, the proposals for Nagarhalli. This village undoubtedly suffered very heavily during the late famine from the effects of which it has not yet recovered. The waste land in the village during 1885-86 was 841 acres, which is considerably more than in the year of the introduction of the original settlement.

3. The undersigned asked the Survey Commissioner to inform him of the estimated assessment under the revised settlement on this land with a view to determine the real percentage of increase in the assessment on the occupied lands, but that officer is unable to supply the information. He is therefore unable to record any opinion regarding the suitability or otherwise of the proposed rates for this village.

(Signed) W. H. PROPERT,
Commissioner, Southern Division.

Revenue Survey and Assessment : Introduction of Revised Survey Settlement into the villages of Khajigal and Kadival-Kallapur of the Hungund Taluka and Nagarhalli of the Sindgi Taluka of the Bijapur District.

No. 46.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Bombay Castle, 4th January 1887.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 3151, dated 25th October 1886—Submitting the

Letter from the Superintendent, Southern Maratha Country Revenue Survey No. 817, dated 3rd August 1886, together with accompaniments.

Memorandum from the Collector of Bijapur, No. 3724, dated 17th August 1886.

Memorandum from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 1491, dated 7th September 1886.

Memorandum from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, No. 1585, dated 22nd September 1886.

papers noted in the margin, containing proposals for the revised survey settlement of the villages of Khajigal and Kadival-Kallapur of the Hungund Taluka, and of the village of Nagarhalli of the Sindgi Taluka in the district of Bijapur.

RESOLUTION.—These reports contain proposals for the revision survey settlement of three villages in the Bijapur District, of which two, viz., Khajigal and Kadival-Kallapur, are in Hungund Taluka, while the third, Nagarhalli, is in Sindgi. The original settlement of all three expired at the end of the year 1885-86.

2. In Government Resolution in the Revenue Department, No. 5858 of 7th August 1883, the introduction of a revision settlement into 145 villages of the Hungund Taluka was sanctioned. The circumstances which justified a general increase in the former rates were then fully considered, as were also the facts upon which the grouping of villages depended. The same considerations of climate and accessibility to markets which then led to the inclusion of 51 villages in the second group are applicable to Khajigal and Kadival-Kallapur, which adjoin them and are now proposed for inclusion in that group for which the maximum dry-crop assessment is Rs. 1-1-0. These two villages contain no garden or rice land. Their revenue histories are favourable. Though both population and cattle have decreased since the original settlement the working cattle are still far more than sufficient to do all the work required of them. In Khajigal all the available land is occupied except 13 acres, while in Kadival-Kallapur the area of waste is only 12 acres. In both villages no remissions of land revenue have been found necessary since the original settlement. Under the present proposals the assessment of Government land, occupied and unoccupied, will be raised in the former village from Rs. 163 to Rs. 198, and in the latter from Rs. 392 to Rs. 555. These proposals are unanimously recommended for sanction by the Collector, the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, and the Commissioner, S. D., and the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction them.

3. In the case of Nagarhalli, while the Collector and the Survey and Settlement Commissioner support the Survey Superintendent's proposals, the Commissioner, S. D., has refrained from making any recommendation to Government on the ground that the Survey Superintendent has not and cannot readily supply him with all the data requisite to enable him to form an opinion regarding the suitability of the new rates.

4. The difficulty felt by the Commissioner, S. D., arises from the fact that the Survey Superintendent, in comparing the assessment of Government occupied land under the old settlement with that under the new, has compared two quite distinct areas. The village was re-measured and re-classed in 1874 and the classers' registers from which some of the Superintendent's figures are taken were prepared in that year. In 1874 no Government land was unoccupied. The occupied area was 1,749 acres and the assessment on this according to the present proposals will be Rs. 648. But since then much land has been relinquished, and at the present time, if the figures taken from the old survey records are adopted, it appears that there are 959 acres of occupied Government land assessed at Rs. 370 and 841 acres of unoccupied Government land assessed at Rs. 227. As pointed out by the Collector, the Survey Superintendent cannot fairly compare the assessment of Rs. 648 on the 1,749 acres with the assessment of Rs. 370 on the 959 acres and arrive at the conclusion that the

effect of introducing the new rates will be to lower the average assessment on occupied land. In this comparison he is not dealing with the same area and it would have been more satisfactory if he had been able to supply the figures called for by the Commissioner, S. D. But they do not appear to be essentially required to enable Government to pass orders on the present proposals.

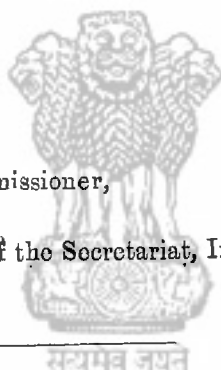
5. The introduction of revised survey rates into the villages which surround Nagarhalli was sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 1337 of 16th March 1874. All these were placed in the first group of villages and their maximum dry-crop assessment was fixed at Rs. 1-2-0. Nagarhalli contains no rice land, and its 38 acres of garden land are classed as dry-crop. When that Resolution was passed the reasons justifying a general increase in survey rates in the Sindgi Taluka were fully considered. Also the reasons—climate, accessibility to markets, &c.—which led to the inclusion of the villages surrounding Nagarhalli in the first group are equally applicable to that village. The revenue history of Nagarhalli up to the time of the famine was favourable. For twenty years after the original settlement, waste land was gradually taken up until none was left unoccupied: and no remissions of revenue were made except in the first year. The village was, however, severely affected by the famine. In 1879-80 there was a large decrease in the area under cultivation, and the land then relinquished has not yet been taken up. There has also, in consequence of the famine, been a considerable decrease in the population of the village as well as in cattle. But the increase of assessment now proposed is very small, being only Rs. 51 on Rs. 597 (or 8½ per cent.), the assessment of the Government land (occupied and unoccupied), the average assessment on which under the new rates will be less than .6 annas per acre. The Governor in Council is of opinion that the improved communications—especially the opening of the railway—and the impetus lately given to trade in the Bijapur District must soon create a demand for land which the small increase proposed by the Survey Superintendent cannot perceptibly affect. The rates proposed are sanctioned.

J. D. C. ATKINS,

Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Collector of Bijapur,
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,
The Director of Agriculture,
The Public Works Department of the Secretariat, Irrigation,
The Accountant General.



(Correspondence relating to the Survey Settlement of village Khanapur.)

42. In addition to the 149 villages above reported on there is one village, Khanpur, which lapsed to Government a few years back, and till now has never been surveyed or settled. The survey has now been completed, and I propose to apply to this village the maximum dry-crop rate adopted last year for those adjacent to it, namely Rs. 1-1-0. In 1874-75 the collections in this village amounted to Rs. 519, and the application of the rate above proposed will give a revenue of Rs. 540. Sanction for this settlement is requested. (Extract paragraph 42 of letter No. 115, dated 26th January 1876, from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.)

7. The proposal in paragraph 42 of Colonel Anderson's report to adopt in the isolated village of Khanapur not hitherto settled, the same maximum rates as in the surrounding villages settled last year is approved. (Extract paragraph 7 of Government Resolution No 1669, dated 16th March 1876.)

Revenue Survey and Assessment : Temporary reduction of the enhanced assessment under the revised settlement sanctioned for certain talukas in Kaladgi.

No. 1459.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th March 1882.

Letter from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 315, dated 5th February 1882, submitting, with reference to paragraph 4 of Government letter No. 2468, dated 3rd May 1881, a statement showing among other things the rate of remission per rupee of the revision assessment proposed to be granted in two groups of villages in the Kaladgi District: requesting sanction to the rates proposed

observing that the information supplied by the Collector of Kaladgi regarding the villages settled in 1876-77 (*vide* Government Resolution No. 1669 of 1876) being not quite intelligible, he (the Commissioner) has asked for further particulars and will submit a supplementary statement if it is found necessary to do so: and adding that Mr. Blathwayt has also been requested to forward the statement referred to in paragraph 5 of the Government letter quoted above.

RESOLUTION.—The report refers to two groups of villages. The first group comprises 162 villages of which 41 are situated in the Indi Táluka, 56 in the Sindgi Táluka and 5 in the Bijápur Táluka. The revised assessment was first collected in these villages in 1874-75. It amounted to Rs. 1,91,408, showing an increase of Rs. 54,999 or 40·3 per cent. as compared with the original settlement amount. The Commissioner proposes a remission at the rate of 2½ annas per rupce which would reduce the amount for collection by Rs. 29,907-8-0 and render the percentage excess of total amount for collection over the original assessment 18·4. The remission recommended appears, however, unduly high, involving a materially larger reduction than that directed by the Secretary of State. It will suffice to grant the remission at the rate of 2½ annas per rupee. This will diminish the amount for collection from Rs. 1,91,408 to Rs. 1,64,491, giving a decrease of Rs. 26,917 and reducing the percentage of increase of the revised over the original settlement to 20·6.

2. In the second group of 182 villages are included 69 villages of the Indi Táluka, 77 villages of the Sindgi Táluka, 16 villages of the Bágewádi Táluka and 20 villages of the Bijápur Táluka. The revised assessment of these villages was first collected in 1875-76 and amounted to Rs. 3,58,505-14-0 as against the original assessment of Rs. 2,89,866-6-1, showing an enhancement of 23·6 per cent. The Commissioner recommends the grant of a remission at the rate of 6 pies per rupee which would reduce by Rs. 11,203-5-0 the amount for collection and bring down to 19·8 the percentage of increase of the revised over the original settlement. This proposal is sanctioned.

JOHN NUGENT,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,
The Collector of Kaladgi,
The Accountant General.

Below No. S 413, dated 20th October 1904, from the Assistant Collector N. D., and accompaniments.

No. 3272 of 1905.

Camp Jath, 4th May 1905.

Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, S. D.

2. A reference is requested to my No. 3077, dated 28th ultimo, on the proposals for the Indi Táluka settlement. Of the 136 villages referred to in this report, 133 were settled in 1874-75 along with the 110 villages in that táluka and the settlement reports of the current period have been referred to at some length in my number above quoted. The tract now dealt with is similar to that of the Indi Táluka and the remarks made about it apply *mutatis mutandis* to the area dealt with in the present report.

3. *Paragraphs 10 and 15 of the report.*—The whole average rainfall since the last settlement works out at 25 inches 71 cents against 25 inches 11 cents in Indi, and the average, excluding bad years, *i.e.*, those in which the fall is under 15 inches, at 27 inches 86 cents against 28 inches 1 cent. This táluka has like its neighbour had its full share of famines and drought and the cultivation is of a similar sort. It is some satisfaction to note that cotton is not neglected as in Indi which makes the action of the latter all the more unaccountable. Since 1896-97 the area under irrigation has on an average increased by 40 per cent.

4. *Paragraph 16.*—Of the 8 crop experiments noted, 3 were done in 1896, a year of famine, the rainfall being 10 inches 10 cents. The incidence of assessment varied from 7·89 to 12·27 per cent. These figures seem to me marvellous. It may safely be presumed that the experiments were performed with average care, if not better, as an unusual season is an incentive to greater effort and attention. The crops were probably not the average of the season. But even on the assumption that they were good, the fact that the incidence in a season of drought does not exceed 12·27 per cent. is a certificate for the settlement of a very high order which like good wine needs no bush. Three other experiments were made in 1898 in which the rainfall was above the average, being 27 inches 8 cents. The incidence varies from 3·38 to 10·36 per cent. Next we have an experiment of 1899, another famine year, the rainfall being 11 inches 76 cents. The incidence works out at 7·88 per cent. Then comes a year of copious rainfall, 32 inches 63 cents in 1903. The incidence is 8·82 per cent. In this year rats did a good deal of damage to the crops, especially in the Sindgi Táluka. With such a record the survey settlement will be well able to survive hostile criticism.

5. *Paragraphs 17 and 21.*—This táluka is not so well off for communications as Indi and the railway at the latter town is 20 miles from Sindgi Táluka limits. The course of trade has deflected since 1874-75, the road to Doodneh being neglected, and the expectations formed at the introduction of the present settlement have not been realised. With the exception of Almel none of the market towns are of any importance. The bulk of the produce goes either to Bijápur or to the Indi station. There are no local industries or fairs of any importance.

6. *Paragraphs 22, 27, 28, 30 and 32.*—Since 1872 the population has declined from 99,269 to 86,238 in 1901 or 13·1 per cent. The number of looms has decreased from 660 to 273 or 58·6 per cent.; income tax receipts from Rs. 1,202 to Rs. 846 or 29·6 per cent.; plough and milch cattle, young and other stock, from 68,695 to 42,877 or 37·6 per cent.; horses and ponies from 1,733 to 825 or 52·4 per cent.; ploughs from 7,288 to 4,218 or 42·1 per cent.; sheep and goats from 41,582 to 34,923 or 16 per cent. It may be noticed so far as live-stock of all kinds is concerned there was an appreciable increase till 1896-97 over the figures of 1875-76 so that the depression indicated by the figures above given is all brought about during the last nine years and is actually much greater when compared with what existed then than is shown above. The only item which shows an increase since the settlement is carts which increased from 405 to 1,717 or 324 per cent. The number of irrigation wells has increased from 983 in 1874-75 to 1,384, though it has decreased since 1896-97 when the number was 1,410.

7. *Paragraphs 33 and 37.*—As in the case of Indi land is generally sublet for twice the assessment and sold for 12/14 times the assessment.

8. *Paragraphs 38 and 39.*—As stated with reference to the Indi report the prices from 1888 and later seem the only reliable ones. There has been an appreciable rise since the introduction of the present settlement, but the figures include 7 years of drought and famine.

9. *Paragraphs 41 and 47.*—As in Indi so in this taluka during the last 9 years the remissions granted have more than wiped out the increase effected by the present settlement. The amount of tagávi arrears under both the acts is about Rs. 3,62,305. The approximate amount of suspensions and remissions this year will be about Rs. 63,000. Here also the record of coercive process is very good, showing the leniency with which the ryot has been treated.

10. *Paragraphs 48 and 53.*—The existing grouping of the taluka though made 30 years ago fits in well with present conditions and requires no change, and I agree with Mr. Cama that the existing maximum dry-crop rates of 18, 17, 16 annas should be retained. As mentioned in paragraphs 26 and 28 of my No. 3077, dated 28th ultimo, on the Indi report I am not in favour of any increase in rice or patasthal rate which, in my humble opinion, should remain as at present at Rs. 4 and Rs. 5 respectively. In patasthal land a reduction of 60 acres has to be made as the water-supply is inadequate. Although conditions may differ to some extent in different localities, the variation, if it exists, is probably so slight in a homogeneous tract such as that under consideration that the general inference would be that the water-supply has been deficient throughout the taluka and this accords with the rainfall returns of the last 15 years and if it be conceded, as it must be so far as I can see, that the supply has been short then there is no justification for any increase.

11. I agree with Mr. Cama that the settlement should be guaranteed for 30 years.

(Signed) K. R. BOMANJI,
Collector.

THROUGH

The Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

Below No. 3272, dated 4th May 1905, from the Collector of Bijápur.

No. 3478 of 1906.

Poona, ^{23rd}/_{29th} October 1906.

Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, Southern Division.

The authority for the settlement of one village carried out in 1882-83 cannot be traced in this office.

2. Of the assessed Government land in the villages under revision, 98·6 per cent. is occupied. This is complete evidence that recent bad seasons have not led to a permanent reduction in the area cultivated. The staple crops are jowári and bájri occupying 54 and 17 per cent. of the total cropped area respectively. A statement is attached showing annual fallows. It will be observed that the cultivated area of the táluka has increased from 445 to 490 thousand acres since 1886-87

3. Mr. Cama shows that there has been a very serious decrease in the live-stock of the táluka. The following statement shows the effect of this decrease on the average acreage to be cultivated by a pair of plough cattle :—

Táluka.					1888-89	1903-04.
					Acres.	Acres.
Bijápur	...	...	...	...	29·3	44·6
Indi	...	...	...	...	31·0	52·6
Sindgi	...	...	...	...	29·4	42·5*
Bágewádi	...	...	...	...	30·4	47·0
Muddebihál	...	...	...	...	27·6	42·7

For 1902-03 the area is 45·3 gunthas.

It would seem that as a result the rates for hiring plough cattle have risen considerably in these tálukas adding somewhat to the cost of cultivation.

4. Sources of irrigation have increased largely owing to the Government advances for that purpose during the famine year 1896-97. The following figures show details :—

Years.			Wells, Budkís, &c., for			Tanks for		
			Irrigation.	Drinking supply.	Washing and cattle.	Irrigation.	Drinking supply.	Washing and cattle.
1886-87	...	...	803	424	75	...	1	6
1891-92	...	...	985	411	102	...	...	10
1896-97	...	...	1,440	441	87	...	3	3
1901-02	...	...	1,423	390	94	...	2	3
1902-03	...	...	1,384	382	60	...	2	4
1903-04	...	...	1,331	394	59	...	...	3

5. An examination of the statistics, collected by Mr. Cama for the periods 1892-96 and 1897-1901, seems to show that the letting value of land is—

in 89 cases	1 to 3 times the assessment,
14 „	3 to 4 „ „
26 „	4 to 20 „ „

which exceeds Mr. Cama's estimate that the average letting value is twice the assessment. In more than 50 per cent. of the cases of mortgages with possession land is valued at over 10 times the assessment and generally between 10 and 25 times. This seems not unfavourable to the assesment, considering the nature of recent seasons.

6. It is almost impossible to draw useful conclusions regarding the course of prices. The effects of famine and scarcity are not confined to the season in which they occur. Safflower and linseed have increased by 32 and 80 per cent. The correct increase in the price of wheat seems to be 4 per cent. It would, however, be wise to await a period of normal seasons before attempting to determine whether the profits from land have increased.

7. With reference to the remarks in paragraph 4 of the Collector's endorsement it should be observed that 3 of the 8 experiments referred to by him were taken in January—February 1896 and were not, therefore, in a famine year. Similarly the experiment in 1899 related to a crop of the season 1898-99. The experiment in 1903 was rejected by this office as incorrect.

8. Both Mr. Cama and the Collector are of opinion that the dry-crop rates and grouping should be maintained as they now stand. In consideration of the severe depletion of agricultural stock, the large arrears of advances still for recovery and the numerous periods of famine and scarcity that the táluka has passed through during the currency of the present settlement, I entirely agree with their view, and recommend that the present rates be continued without postponing the introduction of the revision settlement.

9. Mr. Cama in paragraph 54 proposes an increase of Rs. 2 (Rs. 4 to Rs. 6) in the rate for rice lands, for similar reasons to those adduced in the case of Indi táluka. There is some justification for Mr. Cama's view that the rates might bear levelling up to those prevailing in adjacent areas. But the sum involved is inconsiderable, the area under rice has not increased during the term of the settlement; and it would be preferable to accept the Collector's recommendation to leave these rates unchanged.

10. For the patasthal lands the orders given by Government in dealing with similar land in the Bijápur táluka would appear suitable. The area involved is less than 200 acres, and I consider that the Collector's reasons for not supporting Mr. Cama's proposal to increase the rate on these lands by Re. 1 are sound.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Acting Director of Land Records.

A.— Statement showing area cultivated in 150 villages of the Sindgi Taluka of the Bijapur Collectorate during the years 1885-86 to 1903-04.

Crops.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Jowari	256,706	205,232	225,150	234,816	198,824	222,651	303,612	229,727	231,161
Bajri	32,663	33,779	45,929	47,195	70,857	49,219	15,345	76,062	42,040
Wheat	21,186	25,348	25,504	31,032	27,070	24,677	29,310	24,557	27,544
Total cereals	318,120	268,558	301,786	315,226	301,318	300,208	350,390	335,871	305,666
Total pulses	32,447	37,150	35,809	33,429	38,772	26,902	16,386	38,811	23,729
Linseed	17,755	37,099	9,799	6,466	9,439	15,011	21,070	12,864	27,998
Total oil-seeds	40,378	65,492	40,359	36,759	39,422	48,466	45,879	38,811	66,427
Cotton	18,010	34,196	44,379	36,107	50,856	57,292	23,464	27,384	34,046
Miscellaneous crops	6,381	6,259	6,213	5,260	5,709	4,501	3,509	5,774	4,403
Gross area cropped	415,336	411,664	428,546	429,731	436,077	437,369	439,628	446,651	433,871
Area twice cropped	372	995	1,351	2,312	2,295	2,371	831	5,641	7,242
Net cropped area	414,964	410,669	427,195	427,469	433,782	434,998	438,797	441,010	426,629
Fallow	26,518	34,374	51,074	51,829	48,918	51,018	47,901	46,175	60,975
Total occupied area	441,512	445,043	478,269	479,298	482,700	486,016	486,698	487,185	487,604

Crops.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.
Jowari	224,320	227,930	102,436	245,800	227,129	250,580	178,584	200,291	251,597	171,708
Bajri	56,590	50,950	15,924	37,002	70,228	16,423	145,637	149,758	76,383	80,488
Wheat	23,592	23,556	2,121	17,950	29,560	7,919	15,011	10,399	18,080	26,232
Total cereals	310,237	308,344	123,046	303,404	331,851	275,812	340,144	360,443	349,326	282,690
Total pulses	29,553	33,275	3,480	11,614	25,052	7,688	25,247	22,725	19,738	32,355
Linseed	28,645	43,243	587	28,768	23,782	13,943	11,506	12,700	24,286	35,242
Total oil-seeds	62,979	78,752	4,598	47,982	44,833	23,861	32,529	19,464	43,978	57,737
Cotton	33,081	21,354	4,825	10,510	26,863	21,363	29,598	11,654	38,122	68,945
Miscellaneous crops	4,634	4,263	2,456	2,995	4,144	2,542	4,436	4,331	4,047	4,020
Gross area cropped	440,484	445,988	138,405	376,505	433,043	331,266	437,864	422,617	455,211	445,747
Area twice cropped	5,314	6,004	2,221	463	1,769	596	4,563	776	1,752	5,175
Net cropped area	435,170	439,984	136,184	376,042	431,274	330,670	433,301	421,842	453,459	440,572
Fallow	53,728	49,274	358,222	113,357	58,023	158,615	55,972	67,573	36,275	49,517
Total occupied area	488,898	489,258	494,406	489,399	489,297	489,285	489,273	489,415	489,734	490,119

B.—Details of "Fallow" area for Sindgi, 1892-93 to 1903-04.

Year.	Total Fallow Area.	Distribution of Total "Fallow".					
		Fallow in rotation.	Grass land.	Grass bound land.	Rab Land.	Land unsown on account of season.	Miscellaneous Fallow.
1892-93 ...	46,176 *9.4	...	1,332	25,600	...	...	19,244
1893-94 ...	60,975 12.5	2,226	1,564	35,920	...	6,661	14,604
1894-95 ...	53,728 11.0	3,796	5,135	25,996	...	5,380	13,421
1895-96 ...	49,274 10.0	2,996	4,705	24,164	...	1,044	16,365
1896-97 ...	353,222 72.2	...	1,359	12,595	...	338,530	738
1897-98 ...	113,357 23.1	...	2,977	26,501	...	49,612	34,267
1898-99 ...	58,023 11.8	...	2,720	30,316	...	6,094	18,893
1899-1900 ...	158,615 32.5	...	3,493	27,728	...	121,466	5,928
1900-01 ...	55,972 11.4	...	1,856	19,640	...	27,723	6,753
1901-02 ...	67,573 13.9	...	1,183	16,206	...	44,911	5,273
1902-03 ...	36,275 7.4	...	1,934	18,274	...	8,139	7,928
1903-04 ...	49,547 10.2	5	1,586	21,361	...	6,479	20,116

* Italic figures show percentages of fallow and occupied area.

*Below Memorandum No. 3477, dated 23rd/29th October 1906, from
the Director of Land Records, and accompaniments.*

No. 5252 of 1906.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Belgaum, 9th November 1906.

Submitted to Government.

2. The papers have taken a long time to reach this office, but as whatever rates may be ordered an increase can hardly be brought into force at once owing to the scarcity of the last two years, the delay will not have been of any practical importance.

3. Mr. Cama has given, as is usual with him, a very methodical and clear account of the history and circumstances of the táluka and the reasons for the rates that he has recommended, and they have been fully criticised by the Collector. So the Commissioner will not go over the same ground again. Only he would point out what seems to be an error in the figures of prices given by Mr. Cama. The figures (paragraph 42 of Mr. Cama's report) for the first two decades have been supplied by the Mámílatdár. The only record that can be referred to for verifying these figures is the Government publication of Prices and Wages in India, 22nd Issue, 1905. This gives prices at head-quarters. Though the two cannot be expected to agree, prices at head-quarters might be taken as a fair index of what they would be at a táluka station. The averages compare thus :—

	1867 to 1876.	1877 to 1887.
According to Mámílatdár's figures (Appendix N).	Sers. 34	Sers. 38
Prices and Wages in India	27	30

These exclude figures for famine years.

Further the figures for 1885 to 1887 reported by the Mámílatdár seem clearly wrong as is shown below :—

	Mámílatdár's figures.	Government Publication (Prices and Wages).
	Sers tolas.	Sers tolas.
1885	42 0	19 49
1886	60 6	28 53
1887	65 5	27 62

This seems to make the case for not appreciably raising the rates still stronger.

4. In 110 villages the present dry crop maximum rate is Rs. 1-2-0 and in five it is Rs. 1-1-0. The former is the rate sanctioned in 1904 for the group of 57 villages in the Sholápur Táluka bordering on this táluka, which are certainly no less favourably circumstanced. Mr. Cama and the Collector propose that they should all remain as they are for another 30 years. The Director concurs as to the 110, but recommends that the other five should be raised to the same level. As the railway has put them into quite as favourable a position in regard to markets as any of the others, and as the adjoining villages in the Bijápur Táluka have recently been assessed at the same maximum rate, there would seem to be no reason to treat them differently. The Commissioner would, therefore, recommend that they should be raised from Rs. 1-1-0 to Rs. 1-2-0, but that the enhancement should not commence until the year 1909-10.

5. Mr. Cama proposes to raise the rate for rice lands from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6, but the Commissioner agrees with the reasons given by the Collector and Director, and recommends that they should be left as they are.

6. As to patasthal lands Mr. Cama recommends that those which he has found after inspection cannot be irrigated by "pats" should be assessed at dry crop rates, that a few other unoccupied lands should be classed as patasthal, and that the maximum rate should be raised from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6. The Collector objects to this enhancement, and considers that the pathasthal share, which he estimates at $\frac{4}{5}$ ths of the consolidated assessment, should be remitted in seasons of scanty rainfall. The Director considers that a water rate should be imposed under section 55, Land Revenue Code, to be levied only when irrigation actually takes place. This would seem more favourable to the ryot than the Collector's proposal, as under the latter he has to pay, whenever water is available, whether he uses it or not. It is also easier of application in years when the rainfall is only moderate. It has recently been sanctioned for the Bijápur Táluka, and the Commissioner would recommend that such lands be assessed at a maximum dry crop rate of Rs. 1-2-0 with an extra water rate under section 55, Land Revenue Code, to be levied only when irrigation by "pats" actually takes place. Only such rate should not exceed Rs. 3-14-0, the difference between the dry crop maximum and the present consolidated rate.

7. The term for which the last Settlement was guaranteed expired at the end of 1904-05. The new one may be guaranteed up to the end of 1934-35.

8. The Sharakati village of Nimbargi was not resurveyed and reclassified along with the other villages in 1875-76, and the Commissioner in his No. 3147 of 20th July 1904 directed that these operations should be undertaken by the Superintendent of Land Records and Agriculture, and it is understood that they are nearly complete, and that proposals for the revised assessment will shortly be submitted to Government. But there cannot be any doubt as to the maximum rates. They must be the same as those of the remaining villages of the táluka, and the Settlement should be guaranteed so as to expire at the same time.

9. Petitions of objections are forwarded. They do not appear to show any good reasons against the moderate increase now recommended.

W. W. DREW,
Commissioner, Southern Division.

From

A. K. CAMA, Esq., I. C. S.,
Assistant Collector, N. D., Bijápur ;

To

THE COLLECTOR,
Bijápur.

Camp Bijápur, 26th August 1904.

SIR,

1 I have the honour to submit the following Revision Settlement Report for the Indi Táluka.

2. The táluka consists of 122 villages, of which 11 are Inám and 1 Constitution of the táluka. (Nimbargi) is Government—Sharakti or Government village. The Inám village of Donnur was transferred from the Indi to the Pandharpur Táluka by Government Resolution No. 6574 of 5th September 1883. With the exception of the village of Yelgee on the west, the taluka consists of a compact block bounded on the north by the Bhima river, separating part of the Indi from the Sholápur Táluka, on the east by the Sindgi Táluka, on the south by the Bijápur Táluka, and on the west by the Jath and Súngli States. The total area of the 122 villages of the táluka is 536,291 acres or 838 square miles. There is no forest in the taluka. Three villages of Súngli State lie in the midst of villages of this táluka.

3. The village of Nimbargi is Sharakti Inám, its land revenue being shared by Government and the inámdár. It is under Nimbargi village. Government management, and by Government Resolution 5828 of 25th July 1896 has been entered in the accounts as a Government village. In my letter No. S.-262 of 7th May 1904 I have submitted to you that this village comes under the scope of the present settlement. It was surveyed last about 1845 and settled for a period of 29 years in 1845-46, this settlement expiring in 1873-74. Since then it has not been re-surveyed or re-classified like the other Government villages of this táluka. I have submitted to you the reasons why I think this village should now be re-surveyed and re-classified and why the proposals for it should be submitted to you subsequently in a supplementary report, and you as well as the Director of Land Records and Agriculture have approved of my suggestion. Once the survey operations are over it will take but little time to send proposals for Nimbargi. I, therefore, beg to submit this report for the remaining 110 villages, not generally referring to Nimbargi in the statistical information given. Of the inam villages all but one (*viz.*, Nagarhulee) are surveyed.

4. The proposed settlement of the 110 Government villages is the second revision settlement. The previous settlements were Previous settlements. introduced as shown below :—

Number of villages.	Original settlement introduced by	Revision settlement introduced by
41 (to the east.)	Government Resolution No. 272 of 22nd January 1844.	Government Resolution No. 1337 of 16th March 1874.
69 (to the west.)	1844-45 (for 68 villages) and 1860-61 (for 1 village).	Government Resolution No. 1670 of 18th March 1875.

The term of the current settlement expires in 1904-1905.

5. No fresh survey or classification has now been made for the purpose of this settlement, except that the duration of water Survey and classification. for lands assessed at *pátasthal* rates and the area irrigated have been freshly ascertained. The special fertility of the lands on the Bhima river was taken into consideration at the time of the last settlement by increasing the class by $\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 annas (*i. e.*, 1 to 6 annas assessment value) according to circumstances. In several villages on the Bhima, the fields on the bank of the river contain "karal" soil, which with copious moisture produces excellent crops. On the whole, however, these villages are not so fertile as those situated in the Don Valley of this District.

6. The *táluka* consists of an almost treeless undulating plateau, intersected by several *nalás*, running from south-west to north-east and discharging their water into the river Physical features. Bhima. On the banks of these *nalás* are situated villages, 2 to 3 miles apart, and generally containing a small cluster of tamarind, mango or *nim* trees. To the north on the Bhima side the soil is generally rich black and profits by the annual flooding of the river. In the south of the *táluka* the soil near the *nalás* (which go to feed the proposed Sangogi tank) is also fertile black soil. But to the extreme east a considerable part of the soil in a few villages is of a stony nature. In the south-west corner occur a series of small elevated barren ridges, remarkable not so much in themselves as by their relative elevation over the adjacent plain country. The soil of the villages in this part is of a very indifferent character. The village of Indi stands by a *nala*, the water of which is perennial and did not fail even in the famine of 1896-97.

7. The Appendices A give the rainfall for the last 29 years. The total rainfall for years preceding 1886 is obtained from Climate and rainfall, Appendix A. page lxxxvi of Mr. Beale's Report of 1901 on the irrigation works in the Bombay Presidency, Part IV: in this, rainfall of less than 1" per day from 1st November to 31st May has been excluded. The figures for the rainfall from 1886 to 1892 have been obtained from the *Mámlatdár* of Indi, those from 1893 to 1903 from the Director of Land Records and Agriculture. It is seen that the rainfall varies considerably from year to year. The average for the last three decades is shown below:—

From 1875 to 1883	...	...	...	26·8"
From 1884 to 1893	...	...	...	27·48"
From 1894 to 1903	...	...	...	21·86"

Though the average during the last decade is the least of all and all the ryots say that the rainfall nowadays is less than what it used to be 30 years ago that for the year 1903 is 34·88".

8. Over the whole tract, including the barren hills in the south-west corner the rainfall seems to be very precarious and fluctuating. During the last 8 years the insufficiency of rainfall has given rise to conditions of famine during the years 1896-97, 1899-1900, and 1900-01. In 1896-97 the crops failed at all places, excepting the fields flooded by the Bhima River. The years 1876-77 and 1891-92 were also years of famine or scarcity. The *rabi* or N.-E. monsoons generally yield more rain than the early or S.-W. monsoons, and as will be noticed below the *rabi* crop in the *táluka* preponderates.

9. The climate of the *táluka* is dry and healthy. During the latter part of March and in the month of April the heat is very trying.

10. The crop grown in the black soil is mostly *rabi jowári*: next to it, but considerably below it, are grown safflower and linseed. In the brown or *mardi* soil the chief crop grown is *bājri*: early *jowári* does not seem to flourish much in the *mardi* soil of this *táluka*. It is remarkable that though 60 miles of the right bank of the Bhima are covered by the northern portion of the Indi *Táluka* and consist of black soil, little cotton is grown in the *táluka*. In this respect the valley of the Bhima presents a striking contrast to the valley of the Don.

11. The cultivation is fairly good. Except in the valley of the Bhima and by the side of the *nalás*, the soil is generally of little Character of cultivation. depth, being formed by the decay of the underlying

trap-rock. Ploughs of four oxen are frequently met with in the fields, and those of 6 and 8 oxen are also used at places. The ryots often raise embankments to catch the soil and retain water and grow rice below the embankments. This is particularly the case in the south-west hilly tract. The fields, however, are not so generally cleaned of the hariali-grass as they are in the valleys of the Don and the Bhima. Except in bágáit lands manure is seldom used, the ordinary rainfall being not unfrequently insufficient even for the unmanured jiráyat soil.

12. Appendix B gives, as follows, the average of the crops for the last 12 years, excluding the two years of famine, 1896-97 and 1899-1900 :—

Nature of the crop.	Percentage.	
	Kharif.	Rabi.
Cereals	19·56	63·58
Pulses	3·77	1·77
Garden produce ... ..	...	·17
Drugs	·10	...
Condiments	·17	...
Sugarcane ... ..	...	·05
Oil-seeds	·88	8·52
Fibres { Cotton ... ..	...	·99
{ Others	·36	...
Miscellaneous ... ..	...	·08
Total	24·84	75·16
	100	

13. Of the total cropped area over 60 per cent. is the average sown with rabi jowári alone: this is the staple food of the people of the táluka. Cotton is conspicuous by its small average, being less even than 1 per cent. The average of cotton for the decade for Bijápur Táluka exceeds 5 per cent. The people, however, seem now to be taking more to cotton.

14. The average of the irrigated crops for the decade from 1891-92 to 1902-03 is ·8 per cent. of the net cropped area. Appendix B gives the details of the irrigated crops from year to year for the last 12 years. Before the famine of 1896-97 wheat was irrigated more than any other crop: of recent years jowári is the crop most irrigated of all. The average of the net irrigated area for 5 years before the famine of 1896-97 is 2,747 acres and that of 6 years after 1896-97 is 4,667 acres per year.

15. Appendix B shows that for the past 9 years the average occupied area is 93 per cent. of the gross area, and the average cropped area is 83·7 per cent. of the total occupied area.

16. The results of one experiment on wheat made in 1893 and one on bájri in 1902 are available for this táluka. They are given in Appendix B¹¹. The incidence of assessment comes to 5·37 per cent. in the first case and 7·42 in the second.

17. Except in the small tract covered by the hills in the south-west corner the táluka is well off for roads. The Sholápur-Hubli and Sholápur-Belláry Roads pass through it from north

to south, The Almel-Pandharpur Road passes diagonally through the taluka almost due east to west. These roads can be used all throughout the year and are kept in repair. They existed at the time of the last settlement, *i. e.*, about 30 years ago. Of late Indi has been connected directly with Bijapur by a good road, passing on the whole through good black soil. A metalled road connects Indi with the Indi Road Railway Station since 1888. And since the famine of 1896-97 the railway station of Nimbai has been connected by a good road with the village of Horti on the west and Tadvalga on the east.

18. The Southern Marátha Railway, opened in 1884, has in this taluka three railway stations including the one at Luchyan in Sängli State. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway runs to the north of the Bhima, 12 to 20 miles distant from the northern part of the taluka.

19. Thirty years ago there were two outlets for the commodities of the taluka, both by road. By the Sholapur-Hubli Road goods were exported to the north to Sholapur and thence Bombay and to the south to Hubli and to some little extent to Kárwár. The other line of trade lay *via* Bijapur to Athni, Belgaum and the ports of Vingorla and Chiplun. At present the retail sellers carry their goods by road to Sholapur or Bijapur, as they find the one or the other place more profitable according to the condition of the market. The section of the Sholapur-Hubli Road passing through this taluka commands a considerable part of the trade of this taluka with Bijapur city: some traffic also goes on by the Indi-Bijapur Road. The produce of the villages in the Jath State and parts of the Sängli State lying to the west of the taluka is taken up by the merchants of Chadchan and going over the Almel-Pándharpur Road finds an outlet at the Indi Railway Station. So does the produce of several villages to the east of the Indi Taluka, lying in the Sindgi taluka and the adjacent Moglai, pass to the Indi Railway Station through the merchants of Almel, who find it profitable to trade in the valuable agricultural commodities, even though they have to pay fairly heavy customs dues to the Government of His Highness the Nizám when transporting the produce from his into British territory. The Southern Marátha Railway forms for this taluka the great line of export and import north and south. The statistics for the three railway stations obtained from the Hubli District Traffic Superintendent, for the year 1903, are as follows:—

Name of station.	Imports in maunds.			Exports in maunds.		
	Grains and pulses.	Others.	Total.	Grains and pulses.	Others.	Total.
Nimbai ...	686	908	1,594	19,01	9,143	11,044
Indi Road ...	1,562	29,230	30,792	141,401	10,894	152,295
Luchyan (in Sängli State).	1,542	7,948	9,490	42,012	19,774	61,786
Total ...	3,790	38,046	41,876	185,314	39,821	225,135

20. There are markets held at five villages, *viz.*, Indi, Chadchan, Tambe, Halsangi, and Bulloli in the taluka. Of these the market at Chadchan seems to be the most important: it has considerable trade in corn and cattle: the trade of the adjacent villages in the Jath and Sängli States, which used to go to Sholapur on the other side of the Bhima River before the Southern Marátha Railway (east branch) was started, is now intercepted at Chadchan and taken to the Indi Road Railway Station. Indi itself has not a big market: but it has some big Bhattia and other merchants, who have their agents, from Chadchan in the east to Almel (Sindgi Taluka.) On the west these agents buy up the goods in the villages and forward them direct to the Indi Road Station, whence the goods mostly go to Sholapur and Bombay and some to Gadag and the south. There is also a very small market held every week at Loni-Boojrook, an outlying village of the

Sángli State surrounded by villages of the Indi Táluka. Tambe and especially Chadchan are noted for their trade in cattle. As noted above a considerable part of the produce of the south of the táluka is taken to the Bijápúr market.

21. There is no particular industry in the táluka. Chadchan, however, is still noted for its red dye of cotton yarn. There is no steam-gin, no factory in the táluka. Coarse dhotars, sáris, and blankets are made at several places.

22. The following table shows the different fairs held in the táluka and the amount of articles sold and people assembled at each :—

Name of village.				Number of congregation.	Value of articles sold.	Articles sold.
					Rs.	
Indi	...	...	...	4,000	1,700	Sheep and clothes.
Chik-Mannur	...	...	...	10,000	2,000	Clothes and sweetmeats.
Umraj	...	...	..	4,000	...	.....
Horti	...	...	...	4,000	850	Clothes and sweetmeats.
Salotgi	...	...	...	500	350	Clothes and vessels.
Nimbargi	...	...	...	3,000	850	Ditto.

23. There are post offices at five villages in the táluka, viz., Indi, Chadchan, Tambe, Halsangli and Horti.

24. The final demand of income tax for the táluka is as under :—

Year.			Final demand.	Minimum income liable to the tax.
			Rs.	Rs.
1887-88	...	...	1,825	500
1902-03	...	...	1,530	500
1903-04	...	...	1,300	1,000

The income tax in 1902-03 is less than in 1887-88, probably because during the intervening period there was agricultural scarcity for four years.

25. The population of the táluka according to the census of different years is as follows :—

In 1872	...	...	...	100,671
„ 1881	...	...	...	71,940
„ 1891	...	...	...	92,479
„ 1901	...	...	...	75,961

The present population comes to 90·6 per square mile. At the time of the census of 1901 several persons had emigrated from the district on account of the scarcity of crop. Some of these have returned by now. The deaths on account of plague from 1898 to 1903 number 103.

26. Nearly 40 per cent. of the population consists of Lingáyats. Next come the Kurubas, Mahomedans and low castes. The Mahomedans and the nomadic Lummanies are not so numerous in this as in Bijápúr Táluka. Of the male population 6·62 per cent. is literate.

27. The average birth-rate during the five years 1898 to 1902 is 33 *per mille*, the average death-rate being 24. The people take kindly to vaccination.

Appendix G.

28. Of the total population over $\frac{2}{3}$ is agricultural and about $\frac{1}{3}$ non-agricultural. Of the agricultural population over $\frac{4}{5}$ (being 83 per cent. of it) consists of occupants who are themselves cultivators and about 13 per cent. of field labourers. In the 121 villages (excluding Nagarhalli) the cultivable area is 6.7 acres per soul or 33 acres per family of five.

Appendix D.

29. Appendix F relates to the 110 Government inhabited villages of the taluka. The total number of cattle in June 1903 was less than half of the total number in 1895-96, *i. e.*, just before the famine of 1896-97, being 37,008 against 74,888. These figures are all the more remarkable, when it is considered that during this same period tagai for seed and cattle was given to the extent of over two lakhs for the Indi Taluka alone and of this over a quarter of lakh has been remitted by Government. Taking the plough-cattle alone the number has gone down from 25,611 to 15,637, showing a decrease of nearly 40 per cent. Even in 1875-76 the total number of cattle was 54,067. The number of small ploughs of two oxen is now 2,023 against 2,176 in 1895-96 and 2,947 in 1875-76 just before the introduction of the expiring settlement. The large ploughs requiring more than 2 oxen have been steadily diminishing in number from 2,641 in 1875-76 to 2,145 in 1895-96 to 1,141 at present. The decrease is due partly to the recent famines and partly to the fact that a considerable part of the land which had not been brought under the plough in 1875-76 is now continually under tillage. Considering the net area of 435,382 acres cropped in 1902-03 in the 121 Government villages, we get the area of nearly 49 acres for one pair of plough oxen. This is considerably more than the area of 30 acres, which may be considered to be the average tillable by a pair of ordinary bullocks of this taluka.

Agricultural stock, Appendix F.

30. The total number of carts, though more than twice the number in 1875-76, has slightly diminished within the last 8 years. The number of ponies is 710 now as compared with 1,401 in 1895-96 and 1,521 in 1875-76. The existence of the S. M. Railway has little to do with the decrease in ponies since 1895-96. On the other hand sheep and goats, not particular about their grazing, have now increased to 60,411 from 48,360 in 1895-96 and 39,838 in 1875-76.

31. Appendix H gives the number of schools and pupils for the years 1874-75 and 1903. The figures are obtained from the Deputy Educational Inspector, excepting those of private schools for 1903, which that officer could not give properly, and have been obtained from the Mámlatdár. In the Government schools there are now 961 pupils in 24 schools against 747 pupils in 20 schools in 1874-75. Considering the fact that the population in 1901 was 75,961 against 100,671 in 1872 and that the taluka was a little affected by plague in 1903, education may be said to have advanced fairly well in the taluka.

Schools, Appendix H.

32. Appendix I classifies the Survey Numbers of the 110 villages according to the mode of cultivation. Out of 21,910 Government Survey Numbers 1,579 are let out on money rent and 2,910 on rent in kind. It is seen that of the Government Survey Numbers 20 per cent. are sub-let by their owners, whilst the sub-letting of the inám Survey Numbers comes to 44 per cent.

33. The total number of wells for irrigation for the 121 villages has increased from 1,370 in 1895-96 to 1,459 in 1902-03, the total number of wells of all kinds in use having increased from 1,933 to 2,014 during the same period.

Wells, etc., Appendix J.

34. There is now no tank in the taluka, from which water is taken directly by channels to irrigate any fields. There are, however, the tanks of Atharga (area 200 acres)

Tanks.

and Keroor (area 26 acres) from which mostly by percolation is grown rice assessed at present to the extent of 27 gunthás and 23 acres respectively. The bágáit takhtás give also the area of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres irrigated as pástasthal bágáit by either tank. The tank at Inchgerree in the hilly south-west corner of the taluka is of 46 acres, and though it directly irrigates no field now it irrigated 83 acres 14 gunthás of land in 1865-66, for which a consolidated assessment of Rs. 250-2 annas had been fixed. In 1873-74 the area irrigated is 28 acres 27 gunthás, assessed at Rs. 86-1 anna. About 1874 this tank was breached and the pástasthal assessment was reduced by the Deputy Superintendent of Survey's No. 99 of 5th January 1876 and since then this tank at Inchgerree is not used for irrigation. Where sugarcane was grown once at Inchgerree jowári is being grown now. It seems the project of making good the breach of this Inchgerree tank has been condemned by the Public Works Department (Executive Engineer's No. 3356 of 15th October 1887 to the Collector of Bijápúr). The matter may, I submit, be reconsidered and the question of repairing the bund of the tank considered again: it may be worth-while doing so, at least as a famine relief work. It seems some steps were taken about 30 years ago to see if the large tank at Atharga (or Hatharki) can irrigate sufficient land. This is what I heard from the people of Atharga, but I have not been able to trace any correspondence on the subject. I saw last April that two fields had grown rice (about 2 acres in all) in their fields by catching the water percolating from the tank and flowing down through a nala: no part of these two fields is assessed at rice rate: one field had also grown about 30 gunthás of orchard crops from the same source of water without being assessed for it. The question of rendering the water of the existing tank at Atharga available for irrigation may be considered again. The Keroor tank also, though very small, used to have a regular channel leading out of it, supplying water for irrigation: but the passage in the embankment through which the water used to flow appears to have been damaged about 1874 and the water is now percolating through the bund and otherwise passing out by an adjacent nala. None of these three tanks at Atharga, Inchgerree and Keroor can be described now as a regular irrigation tank. If a continuous supply of water is assured the people are not averse to taking it for irrigation.

35. It may be mentioned here that a tank at Sangogi has been proposed to be done as a famine-work. It is estimated to cost
 Proposed Sangogi tank. $24\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs and have a surface of about 5,000 acres and irrigate actually 7,000 acres, yielding in an average year a net revenue which comes to '027 per cent. of the total expenditure.

36. The taluka is, on the whole, well off for potable water.

37. Appendix K is given for 100 cases of ordinary sales picked at random from the registration records for each of the two
 Ordinary sales. periods of 5 years, from 1891-92 to 1895-96 and from 1896-97 to 1900-01. The former period is free from, the latter affected by, famines and plague. In both the periods the price fetched at ordinary sales varies from 7 to 16 times the assessment in the great majority of cases and acreage sold, the average value for the 200 cases picked at random for the 10 years coming to 14 times the average assessment, which is 9 annas 7 pies per acre. It may be mentioned here that Mr. Price when giving statistics in 1873 for the settlement of 102 villages, including 41 of Indi Taluka, wrote that land then fetched by sale the price of 5 to 10 times its then assessment. The assessment was then increased from Rs. 57,560 to 91,344 (section 44) and Mr. Price's figures come to 3 to 6 times the present assessment as the value of land. It would, therefore, seem as though the value of land has doubled during the term of the current settlement.

38. Appendix K¹ gives the figures only for 26 cases for the first period of 5 years and 25 for the second period, where land has
 Sales by Civil Court. been sold by order of the Civil Court. In the great majority of cases and acreage sold the price fetched varies from 3 to 20 times the assessment, the average price fetched during the first period being 30 times and during the second period of 5 years 6 times the assessment. The number of

these cases for which the figures are available is not large enough to enable one to arrive at a definite opinion.

39. Appendix L refers to 100 cases, of possessory mortgage taken at random in each of the two periods of cases and Appendix L¹ to 100 cases of simple mortgages. In the great majority of cases the price fetched varies from 6 to 18 times the assessment, the average price varying from 12 to 14 times the assessment; this is close to the average of 14 times the assessment found to be the value of the lands fetched in ordinary sales. I have examined some cases of sales and mortgages registered at the Indi Sub-Registrar's Office, and find on inquiry from the village officers that in most of the cases the consideration entered in the registered deed represents approximately the market value of the land.

40. Appendix M gives the figures for 95 cases of sub-lettings in the first period and 81 in the second. In the great majority of cases in both the periods land is found to be sub-let at twice the assessment, the average sub-letting value for both the periods being 2.4 times the average assessment, which comes to 11 annas 7 pies per acre, showing land of a fairly good kind. The deeds do not always state whether the lessor or the lessee is to pay the assessment; but I believe with twice the assessment as consideration for the lease the lessor generally has to pay assessment to the Government.

41. It may be noted here that in the normal year 1895-96, there were 4,747 acres of unoccupied land assessed at Rs. 1,136, which fetched only Rs. 175 as grazing-fees. I am inclined to think, however, that these assessed unoccupied lands are not sold properly by auction annually.

42. Appendix N gives the prices of certain produce from 1845 to 1866, as obtained from a former Revision Settlement Report of Mr. Price and from 1867 to 1887 as obtained from the Mámlatdár of Indi and since 1888 as obtained from the Director of Land Records and Agriculture. The first two statements are probably not quite so reliable as the last. It is seen that even of the staple food white or late jowári, which occupies over 60 per cent. of the total cropped area of the táluka, the price varies considerably from year to year. Its average price for the following years, excluding famine years, is shown below :—

Years.	Sers of 80 tolas per rupee.	How many years' figures considered.
1867 to 1876	34	4
1877 to 1887	38	6
1888 to 1897	24	8
1898 to 1903	26	3
1903	36	1

The price for 1903 is even lower than the average price about 1875. There was a disease in the jowári of 1902-03 in the Indi Táluka and it sold exceptionally cheap. Taking the average price as shown above the price of jowári now is over 30 per cent. higher than the average price about the time of the introduction of the expiring settlement.

43. The average prices per rupee for the other important products, which are generally sold by the ryot, is given below in sers of 80 tolás and chataks of 5 tolás:—

Years.	Linseed.	Safflower seed.	Tur.	Gram.	Cotton with seed.	Clean rice.
	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.
1877 to 1887 (6 years) ...	16 8	29 15	16 7	20 15	3 10	14 9
1888 to 1897 (9 years) ...	9 9	18 6	11 10	15 8	7 11	11 1
1898 to 1903 (3 years) ...	10 2	22 3	9 13	13 5	...	11 0

44. The average price of linseed and safflower-seed, though less during the last six years than during the decade ending 1897, is still greater by 63 and 35 per cent. respectively than the price during the few years of the first decade of the expiring settlement for which the price for these two articles is available. The average price of tur, gram and clean rice is now 67, 57, 32 per cent. respectively higher than during the first 10 years of the term of current settlement.

45. It may be remarked that though the Southern Marátha Railway (east branch) was not in existence before 1884 the price of jowári in the famine year 1877 was slightly less than during the famine year 1900. For want of reliable available statistics the prices before the opening of this railway cannot be compared with those after the railway.

46. The following table gives in sers of 80 tolás the daily wages, as obtained from the Mámálatdár of Indi, earned during the year 1903-04 and during famine years by a field labourer. The wages given during 1903-04 seem to be a little higher than the ordinary wages prevailing in a prosperous year, as there was plague in several villages of the taluka in that year:—

Person.	Prosperous years' wages.		Famine years' wages.	Remarks.
	Harvest time.	Non-harvest time.		
Male ...	9 sers	3½ sers	1½ sers	A field servant kept per year gets about Rs. 50.
Female ...	5½ „	1½ „	...	

47. Appendix O gives the revenue history of the last 34 years for the 41 villages settled in 1874-75 and Appendix O² gives the same for the 69 villages settled in 1875-76. It is seen that in these 110 villages the occupied Government area in 1902-03 was less than in 1876-97 and even less than the area occupied during the first year of the expiring settlement. This result is no doubt due to the famines of 1876-77, 1891-92, 1896-97 and subsequent years. After the famine of 1876-77 the occupied area began to fall till 1880. Since 1880-81 it increased regularly each year till 1896-97, after which year a slight decrease began to occur. The leniency with which the land revenue has been realized since 1896-97 has prevented the occupied area from being considerably relinquished or forfeited.

48. The following table shows at a glance the occupied area and the realizations of land revenue for the 110 villages during the period of 34 years:—

110 Government villages.	ANNUAL AVERAGE FOR THE YEARS OF			
	Previous settlement.	Current Settlement.		
	1869 to 1875.	1875 to 1884.	1885 to 1894.	1895 to 1902.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Occupied area	351,484	340,501	362,371	384,326
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Full standard assessment ...	1,31,754	1,62,487	1,69,150	1,74,918
Assessment after deducting re-missions	1,31,749	1,45,429	1,69,150	1,32,063

The last period of eight years has been most afflicted by famine and scarcity : during this period the remissions given are Rs. 3,62,000, *i. e.*, over twice the full annual assessment. The average of the land revenue realized during this period is about the same as the land revenue realized 30 years ago before the increased rates, at present in force, were introduced in 1874-75 and 1875-76, the occupied area varying to some extent. The decade 1885 to 1894 had only one year of scarcity (1891-92) and allowed the people to recuperate from the effects of the terrible famine of 1876-77 : this period shows no remission of land revenue. During the first decade 1875 to 1884 the average occupied area is less than before the current settlement was introduced : during this decade remissions to the extent of Rs. 1,70,000, *i. e.*, exceeding one year's full assessment, were granted, and the occupied Government land fell in 1880-81 to 2,89,254 acres rendering unoccupied $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Government assessed land. Most of the remissions given during the first and third periods are on account of famines.

49. The realizations on account of grazing-fees of Government unoccupied assessed land are insignificant in this taluka. Even during the decade 1885 to 1894, which was not much affected by famine, the average realization by auction sale was Rs. 343 for 26,384 acres of unoccupied land, assessed at Rs. 6,932. Perhaps better supervision over unoccupied lands may yield a large return in future.

50. The increase of judi in 1889-90 by Rs. 4,488 is due to the fact that bhar (full) judi was levied then on service inam lands.

51. At the time of the settlement of 1874-75 the assessment on the occupied land was increased from Rs. 57,560 to Rs. 91,344, *i. e.*, by 58.7 per cent., for the 41 villages, and at the time of settling the land revenue of the 69 villages in 1875-76 their land revenue for the occupied land was increased from Rs. 74,404 to Rs. 92,655, *i. e.*, by 24.5 per cent. The total increase for the occupied land of the 110 villages was, therefore, on the introduction of the current settlement about 30 years ago, Rs. 52,035, giving an increase of 39.4 per cent. Temporary remission at the rate of $2\frac{1}{4}$ annas in the rupee was granted on account of the revised increased assessment for the 41 villages settled in 1874-75 and at the rate of 6 pies in the rupee for the 69 villages settled in 1875-76 (Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 1459 of 4th March 1882, printed below in Appendix R).

52. The following table shows the remissions granted in the villages of the adjoining talukas of Sindgi and Bijapur, which were settled in 1874-75 and 1875-76 at the same time and on the same principle as the 110 villages of the Indi Taluka now under consideration. In the fractions the numerator shows the remissions granted and the denominator the full standard assessment of the last year of the period :—

Táluka.	For how many villages.	REMISSIONS DURING THE PERIOD.		
		1875 to 1884.	1885 to 1894.	1895 to 1902.
Indi	110	170,591 162,487	.....	362,358 174,918
Sindgi	136	155,033 Rs. 171,190	.....	383,528 192,617
Bijápur	25	5,236 37,399	.....	72,400 42,623

53. While the ryots have been afflicted by famines during the last 8 years the realizations were made with the greatest consideration and leniency, the Government waste lands were let free for grazing, famine works were opened during the táluka, the project of constructing a large irrigation tank at Sangogi was taken in hand, tagai to the extent of over 2½ lakhs of rupees was given during the period 1896-97 to 1902-03 for land improvement and of over 2 lakhs for seed and cattle, and ½ lakh of the latter has been remitted.

Coercive processes.

54. The following table shows coercion used in realizing land revenue :—

Period.	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH WERE					Remarks.
	Notices issued.	Distraints of property.	Sales of land.	Quarter fine imposed.	Other measures taken.	
1893-94 to 1895-96 ...	140	2	34	...	...
1896-97 ...	307	8	...	...	...
1897-98 ...	3,604	17	...	..	...
1898-99 ..	1,735	35	...	...	...
1899-1900 ...	952	64	19	2	33*	* Forfeitures to Government.
1900-01 ..	2,735	...	...	...	...
1901-02 ...	513	6	...	...	...
1902-03 ...	1,012	...	...	7	...	

55. During the famines a large number of notices had to be issued to those defaulters who, though able to pay, withheld payment of land revenue with the hopes of it being remitted.

56. The maximum dry-crop rate now in force for 105 out of the 110 villages under report is 18 annas per acre. For the five villages, mentioned in the margin, which are situated in the south of the taluka and were settled in 1874-75, the maximum dry-crop rate is 17 annas per acre. The rate for motasthal or well-bágait is the same as for dry crop soil for all the 100 villages, as directed by Government Resolution No. 1028 of 25th February 1874. For all the 110 villages the maximum rice-rate, now in force, is Rs. 4 per acre, and the maximum pátasthal bágait rate is Rs. 5 per acre. The A'kárband of Indi Village, however, shows the actual pátasthal rate for Indi to be Rs. 6 per acre. It is thus seen that all the rates are uniform throughout the taluka, except that the maximum dry-crop rate for the five villages named above was fixed at annas 17 instead of annas 18 per acre on the ground that they were further away than the other villages from the G. I. P. Railway which was in existence then (in 1874).

57. Before proposing new rates for the second revision settlement the general condition of the taluka during these 30 years may be considered. There is no particular trade in the taluka. Sholápur and especially Bijápur are the two great markets to which the agricultural produce of the taluka is taken. During the currency of the present settlements there have been 5 years of severe famine and scarcity. The recuperation, which the resources of the people were continuously having after the crippled condition in which they were left by the famine of 1876-77, was set back by the famines of 1896-97 and subsequent years. Remissions of land revenue to the extent of Rs. 3,62,000 have been granted within the last 8 years and tagái exceeding 4 lákhs was granted and $\frac{1}{4}$ lách remitted during the same period. The plough-cattle have diminished from 25,600 to 15,600 during the last 8 years. The population in 1901 stood at 75,961 against 100,671 in 1872. The final demand of the income tax in 1902-03 was Rs. 1,530 against Rs. 1,825 in 1887-88. The occupied area is still less than that of 1896-97 by 1,000 acres.

58. On the other hand, the ryots have been treated with the greatest leniency and consideration during the recent famines. Hardly any coercion has been used to realize the Government dues. The number of wells for irrigation has increased from 1,370 in 1896-97 to 1,459 in 1902-03. The taluka is now well connected with both the centres of trade, Sholápur and Bijápur, by road as well as by the Southern Marátha Railway. The average price of jowári, the staple crop and food of the country, is now 31 per cent. higher than the average price before 1876. The incidence of the present land assessment to the gross produce is found by some experiments to be less than 8 per cent.

59. Taking these circumstances into consideration I respectfully submit that the maximum dry-crop rates may be allowed for the next settlement to remain as now. I do not consider it advisable to propose an increase for the 105 villages which have already got the maximum dry-crop rate of 18 annas per acre. It may also be mentioned that the maximum dry-crop rate for the adjacent villages of the Sholápur Taluka on the other side of the Bhima was reduced from 18 annas to 16 annas per acre by Government Resolution No. 5739 of 29th October 1874, and these villages were better situated than the villages in the Indi Taluka on account of their proximity to the G. I. P. Railway. As regards the remaining 5 villages, specified in section 56 above, the present rate is 17 annas per acre. This rate was fixed for these 5 villages in 1874-75, because they are further away from the G. I. P. Railway than the 69 villages assessed simultaneously at a maximum of 18 annas per acre by Government Resolution No. 1337 of 16th March 1874. This consideration is no longer of any importance, as the produce from these 5 villages ordinarily goes to Bijápur or to a slight extent finds an outlet by the Minchnal Railway Station. Their situation, instead of being a disadvantage to them as it was 30 years ago, is now an advantage both for the railway and the Bijápur market. The question, therefore, arises if the maximum dry-crop rate of these 5 villages should not be brought up to the level of the other 105 villages, by raising it from 17 to 18 annas. But the remissions for these 5 villages,

given in 1901-02 on account of famine, are compared in the following table with the full standard assessment for occupied land as given in Appendix Q :-

Name of village.	Full assessment.	Remissions made in 1901-02.	Present average assessment per acre.
	Rs.	Rs.	As. ps.
Atharga ...	5,688	12,206	7 10
Benkanhalli ...	2,719	7,231	11 10
Sirkanhalli ...	764	3,470	4 10
Rajnal ..	493	1,110	3 0
Kyatankeri ...	281	511	2 6

It is thus seen that the remissions given in these villages exceed twice the annual assessment. On looking at the Circle Books of these villages I find that their agricultural stock has considerably diminished since 1896-97. Moreover, these five villages adjoin that tract of Bijápur Táluka for which the maximum rate now in force is 17 annas per acre and the same has been recently proposed by me to be confirmed. Also, the villages of Sirkanhalli, Rajnal and Kyatan-keri contain land of a very inferior quality as is seen by the average assessment. On the whole, therefore, I am of opinion that the maximum dry-crop rate of 17 annas per acre may be retained for the above five villages. I thus beg to propose that the existing maximum of 18 annas per acre for 105 villages and 17 annas for 5 villages may both remain unaltered for the next settlement. The total occupied area, given as dry-crop for the 110 villages, is 379,197 acres, assessed at Rs. 1,69,249, giving an average of 7 annas 2 pies per acre.

60. The maximum rice-rate at present in force for all the 110 villages is Rs. 4 per acre. The total Government occupied rice area is found from Appendix Q to be 1,164 acres, assessed now at Rs. 1,141 for the 110 villages under report. The rice, referred to in section 34 as irrigated by tanks, is included in this. The maximum rate for the best rice land per acre is Rs. 4 for the five tálukas between the Bhima and the Krishna settled about 1875. But the maximum rate for rice for the Bágalkote Táluka settled in 1884-85 and the Bádámi Táluka settled in 1885-86 and the Hungund Táluka settled in 1834-85 as also 60 villages of the Bijápur Táluka settled in 1888-89 is Rs. 8 per acre. Moreover, as is seen in section 43 above, the price of rice now is 32 per cent. higher than the price prevalent about the time of the introduction of the expiring settlement. Considering the fact, however, that considerable remissions have had to be given on account of the recent years of scarcity and that of late the rains have abnormally prevaricated, I beg to propose the maximum rate of Rs. 6 per acre of rice land, which gives an average of Re. 1-7-6 per acre of rice land. The following table compares the result of this proposal with the existing condition for the 110 villages :—

Details of rice land.	By current settlement.	By proposed settlement.
	Acres.	Acres.
Area of rice land ..	1,165	1,167
	Rs.	Rs.
Total assessment ..	1,141	1,715
	a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Average per acre ...	15 8	1 7 6

The slight increase of nearly 2 acres of rice is due to some fields at Atharga growing rice by the water escaping from the tank.

61. As regards lands, irrigated by wells, the rates now in force are the same as the dry-crop, in accordance with Government Resolution No. 1028 of 25th February 1874. The total motasthal bágáit area in the táluka (110 villages) is now 3,210 acres, assessed at Rs. 3,391. These figures will practically remain unaltered if the proposals about the maximum dry-crop rates, submitted in section 59 above, are accepted. The following table compares the existing and proposed motasthal bágáit, the increase of area being due to the decrease from the pátasthal area as stated in section 65 below :—

Details.	By current settlement.	By proposed settlement.
	Acres.	Acres.
Area ..	3,210	3,257
	Rs.	Rs.
Assessment ...	3,391	3,428
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Average per acre ...	1 0 11	1 0 11

62. As regards lands, irrigated by páts or open channels, there are at present 353 acres of pátasthal Government land in 138 Survey Numbers in 30 villages, assessed at Rs. 1,116, giving an average of Rs. 3-2-7 pies per acre. The maximum pátasthal bágáit rate for first class water and the best soil is at present Rs. 5 per acre, though the rate of Rs. 6 occurs in the Ákárband of Indi village. The bandhárás, even in the case of Indi village, where the water-supply of the nala is perennial even in famine years, are all kuchcha. In the majority of channels the water failed during the recent years of scarcity. Not unfrequently the ryot has a well to fall back upon when the pát fails. Sometimes a ryot does not actually avail himself of the pát-water, though he can do so if he exerted himself. The General Duty Inspector has examined this year all these pátasthal bágáit lands and their bandharas, and I have tested his work for most of such fields in 24 villages. We find that of the 171 Survey Numbers (both Government and inám), which stand now assessed at pátasthal rates, 70 are actually taking pát-water this year, 20 have ceased taking pát-water since 1896-97, and 81 have not received pát-water for over the last 7 years. I find that of these there should be reduced 116 acres in 75 Survey Numbers from the liability to be assessed as pátasthal on the ground that they are not capable of being irrigated by pát-water in future. At the same time it is found that an area of 64 acres in 10 Government Survey Numbers should be newly assessed as pátasthal.

63. The crops, usually irrigated by pát, are cereals, especially wheat and jowári.

64. As regards the maximum pátasthal rate the present assessment is Rs. 5 per acre. The maximum rate at present in force for 66 villages of the Bijápur Táluka and for the Bádámi and Hundgund Tálukas is Rs. 8 per acre. I beg to propose for the 110 villages under report the maximum of Rs. 6 per acre in consideration of the unusual droughts of recent years.

65. The following table compares the existing and proposed Government pátasthal bágáit for the 110 villages :—

Details.	By current settlement.	By proposed settlement.
	Acres.	Acres.
Area ...	853	301
	Rs.	Rs.
Assessment ...	1,116	1,113
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Average per acre ...	3 2 7	3 11 2

66. The total Government unoccupied assessed land is 5,766 acres for the 110 villages, which is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total Government assessed land. The unassessed Government land is 25,032 acres, which is 6 per cent. of the total Government area.

Appendix Q¹.

67. The following table compares for all kinds of land for the 110 Government villages the results produced by the proposals submitted in this report with those of the current settlement :—

General result.

Kind of land.	Area in acres.	ASSESSMENT BY		Judi.
		Current settlement.	Proposed settlement.	
		Rs.	Rs.	
Government assessed... { Occupied	383,925	1,74,897	1,75,508	.....
Government assessed... { Unoccupied ...	5,766	1,274	1,283	.....
Government unassessed	25,032	...	...	.....
Inám ...	68,995	...	...	Rs. 16,247
Total ...	478,718	Rs. 1,76,171	Rs. 1,76,791	Rs. 16,247

The full standard assessment on the total inám lands is Rs. 37,004. The above shows a net increase from Rs. 1,76,171 to Rs. 1,76,791 on Government land, giving an increase of 35 per cent. on all kinds of Government land. The average assessment for all kinds of Government assessed land, both under the current and proposed settlements, comes to 7 annas 3 pies per acre.

68. I propose that the above rates may be introduced in 1905-06 and guaranteed for the usual period of 30 years.

69. Appendix R contains some papers relating to the past revenue history of this taluka.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. K. CAMA,

Assistant Collector,

N D., Bijápur.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing Rainfall recorded at Indai, District Bijapur, for the years 1875 to 1885, neglecting falls of less than 1" in 24 hours from 1st November to 31st May (obtained from Mr. Beale's Report of 1901 on Irrigation Works in the Bombay Presidency, Part IV).

Years.				Total Rainfall.	REMARKS.
				In. c.	
1875	...	...	..	25.76	
1876	...	...	...	4.14	
1877	...	...	...	20.13	
1878	...	...	...	37.72	
1879	...	...	...	25.96	
1880	...	...	...	23.85	
1881	...	...	...	30.21	
1882	...	...	...	37.83	
1883	...	...	...	29.6	
1884	...	...	...	12.16	
1885	...	...	...	25.7	
Average ...				24.72	

APPENDIX A—continued.

Statement showing rainfall recorded at Indr, district Bijapur, for the years from 1886 to 1892. (Compiled from the information obtained from the Mamlatdar).

Years.	Early rain, 1st January to 10th April		Ante-monsoon, 11th April to 4th June.		Monsoon, Kharif, 5th June to 14th August.		Monsoon Rabi, 15th August to 21st October.		Late rains, 22nd October to 31st December.		Total.		Remarks.	
	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.	Fall.	Rainy days.		
1886	...	No.	In. cts.	No.	In. cts.	No.	In. cts.	No.	In. cts.	No.	In. cts.	No.		
1887	0 11	1	1 73	13	7 74	29	18 87	30	3 26	10	31 71	83
1888	1 2	7	1 37	9	6 58	23	6 12	19	3 14	7	18 23	65
1889	0 19	1	2 69	9	9 14	25	19 43	30	0 10	1	31 55	66
1890	0 80	2	1 5	8	9 41	25	13 60	29	4 83	8	29 69	72
1891	0 74	4	1 2	9	2 95	17	8 61	27	...	...	13 32	57
1892	0 14	2	1 96	8	16 23	31	21 88	38	7 44	11	47 65	90
Average ...			0 43	2	1 69	10	8 45	26	14 44	29	3 20	7	28 21	74

APPENDIX A—continued.

Statement showing Rainfall recorded at Indri, district Bijápur, for the years from 1893 to 1903. (Compiled from the information obtained from the Director, Land Records and Agriculture).

Years.	Early rain (1st January to 10th April).		Ante monsoon (11th April to 4th June).		Monsoon kharif (5th June to 14th August).		Monsoon rabi (15th August to 21st October).		Late rains (22nd October to 31st December).		Total.		REMARKS.
	Inches.	Rainy days.	Inches.	Rainy days.	Inches.	Rainy days.	Inches.	Rainy days.	Inches.	Rainy days.	Inches.	Rainy days.	
1893	1.86	4	3.90	9	9.65	22	23.48	23	1.18	2	40.07	60	Season was good, though break of rain in July produced some rats.
1894	0.56	1	0.92	2	8.67	13	9.81	15	1.70	4	21.66	35	Rain in the beginning of June deficient. Kharif crop fair, rabi fairly good.
1895	0.27	1	0.86	3	3.73	10	20.13	16	2.36	2	27.35	32	Rain in June insufficient for kharif sowing. Fall in August light also. Season middling to fair.
1896	0.50	2	3.88	6	6.15	17	1.66	2	1.14	3	13.83	30	Famine, excepting rabi jowári in river side places. Rain insufficient.
1897	0.03	...	2.42	5	4.76	9	15.36	25	...	...	22.57	39	Total fall in July insufficient. Rain in first half of August deficient and no rain after October. Season poor to middling.
1898	0.24	1	2.50	10	8.56	15	11.20	19	1.95	3	24.45	48	Fall in July and August short of the requirements. Fall in September and October was opportune. No rain after November. Season middling.
1899	0.19	1	2.41	5	2.56	4	7.68	11	0.62	...	12.86	21	Mostly famine. Rain insufficient except in September. Season poor.
1900	0.29	1	0.87	2	10.42	20	3.52	9	1.43	3	16.53	35	Famine. Rain in June fell in scattered cyclonic showers. Fall in the 2nd week of September good. Rain otherwise insufficient.
1901	3.23	6	3.85	7	6.96	14	8.72	17	1.01	2	23.77	46	Rain in June, July, August and November insufficient. Rain in September and October sufficient. Grasshoppers destroyed rabi seedlings. No rain from 2nd week of November. Season not good.
1902	0.37	1	0.49	1	2.83	7	9.79	17	7.79	14	21.27	40	Rain in June, July insufficient and in second half of August and in September and October sufficient. Season fair.
1903	0.03	...	3.88	7	10.52	19	17.52	21	2.93	6	34.88	53	Rainfall copious. Early rain too much and spoiled by the early crop by producing weeds. Early crop also spoiled by grasshoppers. Rain for the late crop was good but rat pest damaged it. Crop fair.
Average ..	0.69	1	2.36	5	6.80	14	1.72	16	1.95	4	23.52	40	

Details of Cultivation and Crops in the Villages of the Indi Taluka of the Biyapur Collectorate.

Taluka.		OCCUPIED AND UNOCCUPIED AREA.										CROPS.														
		Number and area of villages.				Area for which Agricultural Statistics are available.						Cereals.						Pulses.								
		Government.		Alienated.		Total.		Villages.	Area in acres.	Percentage of Column 10 on the gross area.	Area occupied.			Area unoccupied.			Jowar.	Bajr.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Coarse grains.	Others.	Total.	Tur.		
		Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.	Number.	Area in acres.				Cropped (net).	Fallow.	Total.	Available for cultivation.	Forest.	Others.									Not avail- able for cultivation.	Total.
Years.		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
* Average for— 1891-92 to 1902-03.		1104	482,913	114	53,978	122	536,291	121	534,980	99.75	3,591	414,256	31,425	499,272	7,406	98	28,204	35,708	254,808	78,147	2,911	11,677	502	397	348,442	10,427
* Percentages of crops on the gross area (Cropped column 53).										...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	460.80	18.65	0.63	2.79	0.12	0.09	88.14	2.49

19

Years.		Crops—continued.																Crops—continued.															
1	2	Pulses—continued.				Orchard and Garden Produce.				Drugs and Narcotics.			Oil-seeds.			Fibres.			Miscellaneous including roots, tubers, and starches.		Gross area cropped.		Deduct area twice cropped.		Remainder net area cropped.								
		Gram.	Mug and Udal.	Matb and Kuth.	Others.	Total.	Vegetables.	Green Fodder.	Fruit Trees.	Total.	Tobacco.	Others.	Total.	Sugarcane.	Sesame.	Linseed.	Castor-oil, seed.	Safflower-seed.	Others.	Total.	Dyes.	Cotton.	Others.	Total.									
		28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55				
Average for— 1891-92 to 1902-03		7,402	2,400	2,910	61	23,200	247	287	178	712	438	..	438	716	195	3,113	16,974	584	17,136	1,008	39,415	..	4,145	1,505	5,650	328	410,996	1,249	417,847				
		1.77	0.57	0.70	0.01	5.54	0.06	0.07	0.04	0.17	0.10	..	0.10	0.17	0.05	0.74	4.05	0.14	4.00	0.39	9.40	..	0.99	0.30	1.35	0.08	100	..	..		

The period excludes the famine years of 1846-47 and 1899-1900.

Of this 60'80, 91 is Khárif Jowári and 60'79 Kábi Jowári.

APPENDIX B⁽¹⁾.

Details of irrigated area in the Indi Táluka of the Bijápur District during 1891-92 to 1902-1903.

Years.	CROPPING OF IRRIGATED AREA.									
	Wheat.	Rice.	Other cereals and pulses.	Sugar-cane.	Other food crops.	Non food crops.	Fodder crops.	Total.	Deduct area cropped with irrigation more than once.	Balance Net irrigated area.
1891-92 ...	920	89	655	325	586	381	139	3,095	437	2,658
1892-93 ...	1,769	277	726	318	729	488	513	4,820	1,045	3,775
1893-94 ...	1,304	286	555	336	525	475	152	3,633	703	2,930
1894-95 ...	1,083	141	576	279	501	410	119	3,109	739	2,370
1895-96 ...	709	190	436	201	450	386	102	2,474	473	2,001
1896-97 ...	1,034	106	5,634	146	647	313	1,213	9,093	2,113	6,980
1897-98 ...	1,750	96	1,581	69	772	627	419	5,314	931	4,383
1898-99 ...	1,746	218	1,222	81	598	603	118	4,586	1,038	3,548
1899-1900 ...	1,034	75	4,467	136	439	507	595	7,253	1,421	5,832
1900-01 ...	1,261	156	2,658	144	813	855	582	6,469	1,253	5,216
1901-02 ...	1,570	112	2,683	152	948	649	529	6,643	1,517	5,126
1902-03 ...	1,578	87	1,931	47	541	530	195	4,859	960	3,899

APPENDIX. B⁽²⁾

Summary of Crop Experiments made in the villages of Indi Táluka of the Bijápur District

No.	Village.	Crop and date of experiment.	Local estimate in annas.	AVERAGE PER ACRE.					PRICES OF PRODUCE PER RUPEE.		REMARKS.
				Yield of		Total value of produce.	Assessment excluding Local Funds.	Incidence of assessment on the value of gross produce.	Principal product.	By product.	
				Principal product.	By product.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Loni Khurd ...	Wheat (Khair Godi), 11th February 1893.	10	Lbs. t. 262 0	Lbs. t. 242 0	Rs. a. p. 11 13 1	Rs. a. p. 0 10 2 R. S.	5.37	Lbs. t. 22 7	Lbs. t. ...	
2	Indi ...	Bájri (Sejji), 7th November 1902.	10	401 34	470 24	6 5 0	0 7 6	7.42	42 13	944 0	

NOTE.—Column 8, R. S. = Revision Survey.

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the Villages in which the principal Weekly Bazars are held in the Indi Táluka of the Bijápúr Collectorate.

Number	Villages.	Days on which Bazar is held.	WEEKLY SALES.		Chief articles traded in.	
			Articles.	Amount.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1	Indi	... Tuesday ...	{	Cereals ...	Rs. 410	Jowári, bájri, salt and chillies.
				Pulses ...	70	
				Oil (Oil seeds) ...	75	
				Salt ...	75	
				Groceries ...	40	
				Cotton ...	174	
Total ...				844		
2	Tambe	... Wednesday .	{	Cereals ...	172	Jowári, groceries and cattle.
				Groceries ...	175	
				Clothes ...	150	
				Cotton ...	50	
				Cattle ...	180	
				Miscellaneous ...	10	
Total ...				737		
3	Chadchan	... Do. ...	{	Grains ...	800	Jowári, bájri and clothes.
				Oil (Oil seeds) ...	50	
				Groceries ...	125	
				Salt ...	35	
				Clothes ...	400	
				Cattle ...	600	
Total ...				1,510		
4	Halsangi	... Thursday ...	{	Cereals ...	25	Grain and clothes.
				Pulses ...	5	
				Oil (Oil seeds) ...	5	
				Salt ...	5	
				Groceries ...	10	
				Clothes ...	25	
Total ...				75		
5	Balloli (alienated village).	Sunday ...	{	Cereals ...	25	Grain and spices.
				Groceries ...	10	
				Clothes ...	15	
				Total ...				50

APPENDIX D.

Detail of population according to Occupation by Percentages of the Indi Táluka.

AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.								NON-AGRICULTURAL POPULATION.				
Having interest in land.					Labourers.			Total agricultural Population.	Crafts.	Unskilled labour.	Others.	Total non-agricultural Population.
Land occupants not cultivating.	Land occupants cultivating.	Tenants and sharers cultivating.	Others.	Total.	Farm servants.	Field labourers and crop watchers.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1,031	42,669	662	23	41,385	63	6,698	6,761	51,146	7,964	7,458	9,393	24,815
1.36	56.17	0.87	0.03	58.43	0.08	8.82	8.90	67.33	10.48	9.82	12.37	32.67

APPENDIX E.

Details of population according to Religion and Education in the Indi Táluka.

Táluka.	Sex.	As per Imperial Census of 1901.	Per cent on total population able to read or learning.	RELIGION.										
				Hindu Castes.									Musalmáns.	Christians.
				Brahmins.	Kabli-gars.	Kurubs.	Lingáyats.	Maráthas.	Pancháls.	Vádars.	Low castes such as Holárs, Mangs, &c.	Others.		
Indi ...	Males ...	38,298	6.02	1,536	2,605	4,772	14,838	1,736	613	439	3,550	3,637	4,112	3
	Females ...	37,663	0.05	1,431	2,170	4,356	15,124	1,498	475	431	4,190	3,567	4,001	1
	Total ...	75,961	3.36	2,967	4,775	9,128	20,962	3,234	1,088	870	7,740	7,204	8,113	4

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the Agricultural Stock of the 110 Government Villages in the Indi Táluka of the Bijápur Collectorate during the years 1875-76, 1895-96 and 1902-1903.

No. of Villages.	Táluka.	CATTLE.											Horses and Ponies.	Sheep.	Goats.	PLOUGHS.		CARTS.		Cropped land per pair of plough cattle.	
		For plough.		For breeding.		For other purposes.		Milk Cattle.		Young Stock.		Total.				Small.	Large (i.e. of over 2 cattle.)	For passengers.	For produce and goods.		
		Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Bulls.	Bull-buffaloes.	Oxen.	He-buffaloes.	Cows.	She-buffaloes.	Calves.	Buffalo-calves.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
110	Indi ...	1875-76 ...	27,166	1,799	†...	...	...	17,688	7,414	...	...	54,067	1,821	86,825	13	2,947	2,611	12	681	Acres
110	Indi ...	1893-94 ...	24,782	829	17	5	531	211	15,317	5,365	22,622	5,209	74,889	1,401	20,650	18,810	2,176	2,145	9	1,610	...
110	Indi ...	June 1903.	15,255	352	25	21	213	43	5,979	2,016	8,925	3,219	37,908	710	21,657	35,854	2,023	1,141	10	1,596	49

* One village, Urjungee khurd, is uninhabited and is excluded from this number.

† Bull-calves were included in oxen before the present form of enumeration was introduced in 1886-87.

APPENDIX G.

Statement of Shops, Looms, Temples, etc., and average Births, Deaths and Vaccination in taluka Indi, district Bijapur.

Number of Villages.	Shops.	Oil-presses.	LOOMS.		COTTON SAW-GINS.		Births.		Deaths.		Vaccination.		Liquor Shops.	Talm-khāna.	Dharm-shālās.	TEMPLES.	
			Cotton.	Wool-len.	Hand Gins.	Steam Gins.										Hindu.	Mussal-mān.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9		10		11	12	13	14	15
110	95	184	548	57	70	...	Year.	No.	Year.	No.	Primary.	Re.	12	3	15	450	130
							1898	2,106	1899	1,442	2,215	560					
							1899	3,421	1899	2,025	2,316	562					
							1900	2,253	1900	2,311	2,761	1,159					
							1901	1,896	1901	1,577	2,082	466					
							1902	2,683	1902	1,865	2,154	512					
							...	2,485	...	1,844	2,306	654					

APPENDIX H.

Statement of Schools in Indi Taluka, together with their average attendance.

Year.	Number of Villages in which there are Schools.	LOCAL BOARD.				MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS.				PRIVATE SCHOOLS.				REMARKS.
		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		
		Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	Number of Schools.	Average attendance.	
	2	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1874	...	20	20	747.8	1	25	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
1903	...	24	24	961	1	23	...	...	...	6	217	...	...

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the proportion of Government Occupied and Inām Lands cultivated by occupants and sub-tenants, etc., in the year 1902-03 in taluka Indi, district Bijapur.

Number of Village.	District.	Total numbers cultivated by occupants or Ināmdārs.		Total numbers cultivated by occupants or Ināmdārs in partnership with others.		Total numbers cultivated by sub-tenants on money rent.		Total numbers cultivated by sub-tenants for produce of grain-rent.		Waste numbers.	Parampok numbers.	Total number.	
		Government.	Inām.	Government.	Inām.	Government.	Inām.	Government.	Inām.			Government.	Inām.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
41 69	Bijapur	6,707	698	463	78	611	427	1,331	357	124	67	9,243	1,560
		8,916	1,112	633	170	968	412	1,579	466	417	154	12,687	2,160
		Total	15,623	1,810	1,036	248	1,579	839	2,910	823	541	21,910	3,720

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing Wells, Budkis, Tank and other sources of Water-supply in the 121 Villages of the Indi Taluka of the Bijapur Collectorate for the years 1896-97 and 1902-03.

Number of Villages.	Talukas.	WELLS, BUDKIS AND THE LIKE.										TANKS.						OTHER SOURCES.						Remarks.		
		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings but not for irrigation.		For cattle and washing and other purposes, but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes, but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.		In disuse.		For Irrigation.		For drinking supply of human beings solely.		For cattle and washing and other purposes, but not for irrigation or drinking supply of human beings.			In disuse.	
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.		Fallen in or in disrepair.	Other causes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
121	Indi, 1896-97	235	1,135	195	237	96	35	125	6	...	...	...	...	1	4	3	1	...	19	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
121	„ 1902-03	246	1,213	236	239	52	28	273	34	...	...	...	...	1	6	1	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Abstract for the year 1902-1903.

No.	Details.	Wells, budkis and the like.		Tanks.		Other sources.		Remarks.
		Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	Pakka.	Kacha.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	For Irrigation	246	1,213	...	...	...	8	
2	For drinking supply of human beings solely	236	239	...	...	...	...
3	For cattle and washing other purposes but not for irrigation, etc.	52	28	1	6	...	...
4	In disuse:— Fallen in or in disrepair Other causes	...	273 34	...	1 ...	...	...
	Total	534	1,787	1	7	...	8	

APPENDIX K.

An Abstract Statement showing ordinary sales in the villages of the Indi Taluka of the Bijapur Collectorate during the years 1891-92 to 1895-96.

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total acres sold.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sold.	Average rate per acre for which sold.	Average number of times the survey assessment for which sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I — 1 to 10 times ...	46	1,053 32	678 2 9	0 10 4	4,928 0 0	4 10 10	7
" II — 11 to 25 " ...	41	906 19	465 0 0	0 8 2	6,964 0 0	7 10 11	15
" III — 26 to 50 " ...	13	236 33	114 0 0	0 7 8	4,700 0 0	19 13 6	41
" IV — 51 to 100 " ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" V — 101 to 250 " ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	100	2,197 4	1,257 2 9	0 9 2	16,592 0 0	7 8 10	13

APPENDIX K⁽¹⁾

An Abstract Statement showing ordinary sales in the villages of the Indi Taluka of the Bijapur Collectorate during the years 1896-97 to 1900-1901.

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total acres sold.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sold.	Average rate per acre for which sold.	Average number of times the survey assessment for which sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I — 1 to 10 times ...	40	836 36	534 1 0	0 10 3	4,011 0 0	4 12 8	8
" II — 11 to 25 " ...	43	782 13	504 5 0	0 10 4	7,994 0 0	10 3 6	16
" III — 26 to 50 " ...	12	152 24	98 2 9	0 10 4	3,868 0 0	25 7 0	39
" IV — 51 to 100 " ...	4	44 39	14 0 0	0 5 0	880 0 0	19 9 1	63
" V — 101 to 250 " ...	1	5 29	6 0 0	1 0 9	1,000 0 0	174 10 9	117
Total ...	100	1,821 39½	1,156 8 9	0 10 2	17,753 0 0	9 11 11	15

APPENDIX K⁽²⁾

An Abstract Statement showing ordinary sales by Civil Court in the villages of the Indi Taluka of the Bijapur Collectorate during the years 1891-92 to 1895-96.

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total acres sold.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sold.	Average rate per acre for which sold.	Average number of times the survey assessment for which sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I — 1 to 10 times ...	14	417 11	185 8 0	0 7 1	957 0 0	2 4 8	5
" II — 11 to 25 " ...	6	163 10	52 0 0	0 4 11	1,040 8 0	6 2 11	20
" III — 26 to 50 " ...	3	96 30	28 0 0	0 4 8	1,643 0 0	10 12 6	37
" IV — 51 to 100 " ...	3	112 34	85 8 0	0 12 1	7,411 0 0	65 10 9	87
" V — 101 to 250 " ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	26	795 5	351 0 0	0 7 1	10,451 8 0	13 2 4	30

APPENDIX K⁽³⁾.

An Abstract Statement showing ordinary sales by Civil Court in the villages of the Indi Taluka of the Bijapur Collectorate during the Years 1896-97 to 1900-01.

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total acres sold.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sold.	Average rate per acre for which sold.	Average number of times the survey assessment for which sold.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I — 1 to 10 times ...	20	522 11½	254 8 0	0 7 10	832 8 0	1 9 6	3
" II — 11 to 25 " ...	3	78 19	30 8 0	0 6 3	370 0 0	4 11 5	12
" III — 26 to 50 " ...	1	26 26	7 0 0	0 4 2	325 0 0	12 3 1	46
" IV — 51 to 100 " ...	1	17 0	3 0 0	0 2 9	164 0 0	9 11 4	55
" V — 101 to 250 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	25	644 16½	295 0 0	0 7 4	1,692 8 0	2 10 0	6

APPENDIX L.

An Abstract Statement showing simple mortgages in the villages of the Indi Taluka of the Bijapur Collectorate during the years 1891-92 to 1895-96.

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is mortgaged.	Number of cases.	Total acres mortgaged.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per acre.	Total sum for which mortgaged.	Average rate per acre for which mortgaged.	Average number of times the survey assessment for which mortgaged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I — 1 to 10 times ...	43	1,555 23	917 2 0	0 9 5	7,225 0 0	4 10 4	8
" II — 11 to 26 " ...	45	1,181 11	657 8 0	0 8 11	11,841 0 0	10 0 5	18
" III — 26 to 50 " ...	9	116 24	67 8 0	0 9 3	2,500 0 0	21 7 1	37
" IV — 51 to 100 " ...	2	35 38	14 0 0	0 6 3	1,000 0 0	27 13 1	71
" V — 101 to 150 " ...	1	6 6	6 0 0	0 15 7	1,000 0 0	162 9 8	167
Total ...	100	2,895 22	1,662 2 0	0 9 2	23,569 0 0	6 2 3	14

APPENDIX L⁽⁴⁾.

An Abstract Statement showing simple mortgages in the villages of the Indi Taluka of the Bijapur Collectorate during the years 1896-97 to 1900-01.

Class of cases according to the number of times the Survey Assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total acres mortgaged.	Total Assessment.	Average rate of Assessment per acre.	Total sum for which mortgaged.	Average rate per acre for which mortgaged.	Average number of times the survey assessment for which mortgaged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I — 1 to 10 times ...	45	1,268 11	999 0 0	0 12 7	5,979 0 0	4 11 5	6
" II — 11 to 25 " ...	36	789 33	425 14 0	0 8 8	7,045 0 0	8 14 9	17
" III — 26 to 50 " ...	16	284 34	227 8 0	0 12 9	7,390 0 0	25 15 1	32
" IV — 51 to 100 " ...	3	88 33	41 8 0	0 7 6	2,350 0 0	26 7 4	57
" V — 101 to 150 " ...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	100	2,431 34	1,693 14 0	0 11 2	22,764 0 0	9 5 9	13

APPENDIX L⁽²⁾.

An Abstract Statement showing mortgages with possession in the villages of the Indi Taluka of the Bijapur Collectorate during the years 1891-92 to 1895-96.

Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total acres mortgaged.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which mortgaged.	Average rate per acre for which mortgaged.	Average number of times the survey assessment for which mortgaged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 10 times ...	45	1,831 20	999 0 0	0 12 0	6,057 0 0	4 8 10	6
" II— 11 to 25 "	45	1,312 13	829 6 0	0 10 1	12,843 0 0	9 12 7	15
" III— 26 to 50 "	8	180 15	108 2 8	0 9 7	3,375 0 0	18 11 5	31
" IV— 51 to 100 "	2	47 8	18 8 0	0 6 3	1,490 0 0	31 9 1	80
" V— 101 to 150 "	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Total ...	100	2,871 16	1,955 0 8	0 10 11	23,765 0 0	8 4 5	12

APPENDIX L⁽³⁾.

An Abstract Statement showing mortgages with possession in the villages of the Indi Taluka of the Bijapur Collectorate during the years 1896-97 to 1900-1901.

Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land is sold.	Number of cases.	Total acres mortgaged.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which mortgaged.	Average rate per acre for which mortgaged.	Average number of times the survey assessment for which mortgaged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 10 times ...	39	1,050 7	750 6 0	0 11 5	5,280 0 0	5 0 5	7
" II— 11 to 25 "	51	1,189 6	780 3 0	0 11 0	13,055 0 0	11 7 4	17
" III— 26 to 50 "	6	112 4	55 8 0	0 7 11	1,852 0 0	16 8 4	33
" IV— 51 to 100 "	4	88 3	29 2 0	0 5 8	2,067 0 0	23 7 6	71
" V— 101 to 150 "	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	100	2,359 20	1,615 8 0	0 10 10	22,254 0 0	9 5 0	14

APPENDIX M.

An Abstract Statement showing sublettings in the villages of the Indi Taluka of the Bijapur Collectorate for the years 1892 to 1896.

Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land is sublet.	Number of cases.	Total acres sublet.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sublet.	Average rate per acre for which sublet.	Average number of times the survey assessment for which sublet.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 2 times ...	56	1,787 10	1,438 8 0	0 12 10	1,867 9 0	1 0 9	1
" II— 2 to 3 "	17	479 33	407 8 0	0 13 7	1,025 0 0	2 2 2	3
" III— 3 to 4 "	10	449 14	245 4 0	0 8 9	819 0 0	1 13 2	3
" IV— 4 to 5 "	4	98 10	36 0 0	0 5 10	208 0 0	2 1 10	6
" V— 5 to 8 "	6	168 32	93 0 0	0 8 10	661 12 0	3 14 9	7
" VI— 8 to 12 "	1	12 30	2 8 0	0 3 2	27 10 6	2 2 9	11
" VII— 12 to 20 "	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
Class VIII— over 20 "	1	15 24	4 0 0	0 4 1	250 0 0	16 0 5	63
Total ...	95	3,011 33	2,226 12 0	0 11 10	4,858 15 6	1 9 10	2

APPENDIX M⁽¹⁾.

*An Abstract Statement showing sublettings in the villages of the Indi Taluka
of the Bijdpur Collectorate for the years 1897 to 1901.*

Class of cases according to the number of times the survey assessment for which land is sublet.	Number of cases.	Total acres sublet.	Total assessment.	Average rate of assessment per acre.	Total sum for which sublet.	Average rate per acre for which sublet.	Average number of times the survey assessment for which sublet.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Class I— 1 to 2 times ...	33	856 21	608 8 0	0 11 4	806 12 0	1 0 11	1
" II— 2 to 3 " ...	21	706 30	536 12 0	0 12 2	1,384 2 0	1 15 4	3
" III— 3 to 4 " ...	12	813 34	247 14 0	0 12 8	851 14 0	2 11 5	3
" IV— 4 to 5 " ...	8	55 10	49 8 0	0 14 4	225 0 0	4 1 2	5
" V— 5 to 8 " ...	6	147 11	66 0 0	0 7 2	471 0 0	3 8 2	7
" VI— 8 to 12 " ...	1	4 20	5 0 0	1 1 9	50 0 0	11 1 9.	10
" VII— 12 to 20 " ...	1	18 31	9 0 0	0 7 8	100 0 0	5 5 3	11
" VIII—over 20 " ...	4	79 8	10 8 0	0 2 4	259 0 0	3 4 4	25
Total ...	81	2,182 5	1,533 2 0	0 11 3	4,247 12 0	1 15 2	8

APPENDIX N.

Statement showing the prices prevalent in the Indi Taluka from 1845-46 to 1866-67.

(Information obtained from Statement B of Mr. Price's report accompanying Government Resolution No. 1837 of 16th March 1874.)

Year.	SEES OF 80 TOLAS PER RUPEE.	
	Jowári.	Bájrí.
1	2	3
1845-46 ...	30	26
1846-47 ...	48	52
1847-48 ...	72	72
1848-49 ...	90	96
1849-50 ...	78	92
1850-51 ...	172	140
1851-52 ...	160	160
1852-53 ...	80	80
1853-54 ...	76	72
1854-55 ...	108	100
1855-56 ...	156	156
1856-57 ...	128	128
Total ...	1,198	1,174
Average ...	100	98
1857-58 ...	108	108
1858-59 ...	.....	.....
1859-60 ...	.....	.....
1860-61 ...	.....	.....
1861-62 ...	.....	.....
1862-63 ...	22	22
1863-64 ...	28	28
1864-65 ...	30	28
1865-66 ...	16	12
1866-67 ...	28	22
Total ...	232	220
Average ...	39	37

APPENDIX N—continued.

Statement showing the prices prevalent in the Indi Taluka from 1867 to 1887.

(Information obtained from the Māmlatdār.)

Year.	Sers of 80 tolas per rupee.										Price per one maund of 40 sers. Ser = 80 tolas.	Remarks.
	Jowari.	Bajri.	Clean rice.	Wheat.	Tur-dal.	Gram.	Linseed.	Safflower seed.	Cotton with seed.	Jowari Kadbi.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1867 ...	32 0	26 0	7 0	* The figures in columns 2 and 3 are from Mr. Price's Report referred to above. The other figures are sup- plied by the Māmlatdār of Indi. † Omitted from the average, being a famine year.	
1868 ...	36 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	...	...
1869 ...	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	...	...
1870 ...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	...	...
1871 ...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	...	...
1872 ...	48 0	44 0	...	...	..	...	...	11 0	...	...
1873 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	...
1874 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	...
1875 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1876 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	136 0	116 0	...	...	...	...	...	76 0	...	...
Average ...	34 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	...	...
1877 ...	S. ch. 10 8	S. ch. 12 4	S. ch. 7 8	S. ch. 8 12	S. ch. 7 4	S. ch. 8 12	S. ch. ...	S. ch. ...	S. ch. ...	Rs. s. p. ...	Information not available. Information not available	
1878 ...	13 4	12 12	9 12	10 8	10 4	10 8	21 4	...	...	...
1879 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1880 ...	35 0	35 0	17 12	12 8	19 4	22 8	...	...	...	...
1881 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1882 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1883 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1884 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1885 ...	42 0	35 0	17 8	31 8	19 4	24 8	...	...	...	...
1886 ...	60 6	51 8	17 7	32 13	17 15	...	...	...	...	...
1887 ...	65 5	53 10	17 8	33 13	24 10	38 8	11 12	29 15	3 10	...		
Total ...	226 7	200 2	87 7	134 14	98 9	104 12	33 0	29 15	3 10	...		
Average ...	37 12	33 6	14 9	22 6	16 7	209 15	16 8	29 15	3 10	...		

APPENDIX N—continued.

Statement showing the prices prevalent in the Indi Taluka from 1888-89 to 1903.

(Information obtained from the Director of Land Records and Agriculture).

Years.	Sers of 80 tolás per Rupee.									Price per maund of 40 sers. Ser = 80 tolás.	Remarks.
	Jowári.	Bájri.	Clean rice.	Wheat.	Tur-dal.	Gram.	Linseed.	Safflower seed.	Cotton with seed.	Jowári Kadbi.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	Rs. a. p.	
1888-89...	23 3	21 1	11 8	16 0	14 12	18 6	11 1	18 0	9 12	0 6 9	* Famine year not taken into account in calculating averages.
1889-90...	23 8	22 15	11 10	16 13	13 4	15 3	10 8	17 4	8 4	0 5 11	
1890-91...	26 9	26 12	11 0	18 8	15 6	19 9	10 13	23 0	8 13	0 6 10	
1891-92...	23 6	19 15	9 10	11 14	11 4	12 2	9 2	17 15	8 9	0 11 9	
1892-93	22 0	20 0	9 5	9 3	9 8	10 10	8 9	15 9	5 5	0 10 0	† Famine year not taken into account in calculating averages.
1893-94...	20 15	23 3	10 15	12 9	10 15	16 3	8 7	20 2	7 0	0 6 11	
1894-95...	24 2	22 9	11 0	16 5	9 10	17 9	8 10	22 1	6 7	0 7 8	
1895 ...	29 3	25 11	11 11	17 13	9 4	13 0	8 13	15 13	8 0	0 6 7	
1896 ...	20 4	20 13	11 4	13 3	10 4	13 10	9 9	15 3	7 12	0 9 17	
†1897 ...	11 0	10 8	8 4	7 2	7 6	6 11	9 0	10 4	...	1 9 0	
Total ...	189 12	183 0	88 5	120 6	92 15	124 2	76 6	147 0	61 5	3 12 6	
Average ...	23 11	22 14	11 1	15 1	11 10	15 8	9 9	18 6	7 11	0 7 7	
1898 ...	22 10	22 5	10 8	12 12	9 10	11 9	11 7	23 11	...	0 3 6	} ‡ Famine years not taken into account in calculat- ing averages.
1899 ...	19 15	36 1	12 8	14 8	11 0	15 13	10 6	23 0	...	0 4 1	
†1900 ...	10 1	9 11	8 10	8 3	7 8	8 11	5 10	12 6	...	0 7 0	
†1901 ...	12 13	14 13	8 13	8 1	7 7	9 13	6 4	12 12	...	0 13 3	
†1902 ...	18 7	19 14	9 9	8 9	10 7	10 12	7 5	13 2	9 9	0 9 9	
1903 ...	36 5	31 5	9 15	12 12	8 14	12 10	8 8	19 13	...	0 2 10	
Total ...	78 14	89 11	32 15	40 0	29 8	40 0	30 5	66 8	...	0 10 5	
Average ...	26 5	29 14	11 0	13 5	9 13	13 5	10 2	22 3	...	0 3 6	

APPENDIX O.

Revenue Statement for 41 Villages, situated in the Indi Taluka of the Bijapur Collectorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1874-75.

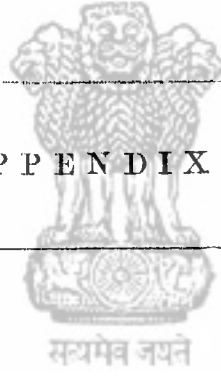
Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND, THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INAM).			TOTAL LAND—GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INAM.			Balance outstanding at close of years.	Amount finally remitted.	Remarks.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment—Total of columns 3, 9 and 12.	Grand Total for collections—Total of columns, 7, 10 and 13.			
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1869-70	155,970	57,938	...	...	...	57,938	661	169	156	28,187	12,354	4,427	184,813	70,431	62,591	...	...
1870-71	155,970	57,804	...	...	...	57,804	661	169	143	28,187	12,355	4,402	184,818	70,328	62,439	...	...
1871-72	155,970	57,804	...	...	...	57,804	661	169	103	28,187	12,355	4,402	184,818	70,328	62,399	419	...	
1872-73	155,938	57,804	...	25	25	57,779	661	170	106	28,187	12,355	4,402	184,816	70,329	62,377	...	...
1873-74	156,289	57,856	...	...	...	57,856	313	169	78	28,187	12,355	4,402	184,789	70,320	62,426	...	...
Total	780,167	2,89,206	...	25	25	2,89,181	2,957	783	596	140,935	61,774	22,465	824,059	3,51,766	3,12,232	419	...	
Average	156,039	57,811	...	5	5	57,531	591	157	117	28,187	12,355	4,403	184,812	70,353	62,446	84	...	
1874-75	169,852	83,046	...	...	...	83,046	559	260	80	28,673	17,913	4,454	199,094	1,01,159	87,610	...	...
1875-76	169,771	83,002	...	...	...	83,002	536	176	101	28,635	17,920	4,462	198,693	1,01,098	87,505	...	...
1876-77	169,780	83,008	...	...	...	83,008	500	170	13	28,635	17,921	4,493	198,971	1,01,099	87,516	69,361	11,837	
1877-78	169,763	82,500	...	...	...	82,500	2,614	678	23	28,685	17,921	4,492	199,052	1,01,099	87,020	17,689	11,589	
1878-79	164,058	81,971	...	...	...	81,971	6,280	1,193	50	28,685	17,921	4,492	198,973	1,01,085	86,513	21,831	12,898	
1879-80	139,158	73,077	...	...	...	73,077	31,122	10,095	61	28,630	17,919	4,492	198,970	1,01,081	77,680	3,959	2,363	
1880-81	139,125	72,888	...	...	...	72,888	31,952	10,170	160	28,690	17,919	4,492	198,767	1,00,978	77,541	5,316	446	
1881-82	142,933	74,676	...	3	3	74,673	27,237	8,455	120	28,596	17,846	4,447	198,766	1,00,977	79,240	597	37	
1882-83	145,565	75,909	...	27,406	27,409	48,500	24,699	7,227	170	28,601	17,840	4,444	198,765	1,00,976	58,111	2,089	1,544	
1883-84	146,913	76,319	...	29	29	76,290	23,384	6,871	580	28,667	17,840	4,440	198,764	1,01,080	61,819	1,190	...	
Total	1,552,764	7,89,397	...	27,441	27,441	7,58,956	149,793	45,225	1,375	286,657	1,78,860	44,767	1,980,114	10,10,582	8,05,093	12,192	40,714	
Average	155,276	78,840	...	2,744	2,744	75,896	14,979	4,522	137	28,660	17,896	4,477	198,911	1,01,058	80,509	12,198	4,071	
1884-85	144,961	77,293	...	...	...	77,293	21,286	5,855	...	28,568	17,830	4,416	198,805	1,00,978	81,709	6,599	44	
1885-86	152,869	78,631	...	10	10	78,621	17,329	4,513	...	28,568	17,830	4,416	198,766	1,00,979	88,037	47	...	
1886-87	154,109	79,015	...	...	...	79,015	16,086	4,132	613	28,286	17,830	4,416	198,481	1,00,977	84,044	...	...
1887-88	159,692	80,154	...	...	...	80,154	11,517	3,011	176	28,286	17,831	4,436	198,485	1,00,996	84,816	...	...
1888-89	161,899	81,071	...	...	...	81,071	8,315	2,114	190	28,300	17,834	4,446	198,544	1,01,019	85,847	...	...
1889-90	166,373	81,821	...	...	...	81,821	4,345	1,347	152	28,305	17,836	6,608	198,663	1,01,004	88,591	...	...
1890-91	167,490	82,105	...	...	...	82,105	3,223	1,000	119	28,305	17,836	6,609	199,018	1,01,121	88,923	...	...
1891-92	168,798	82,615	...	...	...	82,615	1,463	655	...	28,305	17,836	6,609	198,563	1,01,006	89,224	5,407	...	
1892-93	169,214	82,769	...	...	...	82,769	1,016	393	68	28,304	17,834	6,603	198,531	1,00,999	89,443	...	...
1893-94	169,387	82,838	...	...	...	82,838	851	333	20	28,305	17,835	6,606	198,543	1,01,006	89,473	...	...
Total	1,617,777	8,08,402	...	10	10	8,08,392	85,423	23,351	1,345	283,532	1,78,332	55,280	1,986,732	10,10,085	8,64,997	12,053	...	
Average	161,778	80,840	...	1	1	80,839	8,542	2,335	134	28,353	17,833	5,526	198,673	1,01,008	86,800	1,205	...	
1894-95	169,400	82,843	...	...	...	82,838	778	288	34	28,305	17,835	6,603	198,543	1,01,008	89,520	...	...
1895-96	169,601	82,903	...	...	...	82,903	738	269	94	28,305	17,835	6,603	198,544	1,01,006	89,600	...	...
1896-97	169,573	82,926	...	...	...	82,926	665	245	10	28,305	17,835	6,603	198,543	1,01,006	89,539	24,094	83	
1897-98	169,993	82,859	...	...	...	82,859	1,245	316	18	28,305	17,835	6,603	198,543	1,01,010	89,480	71,095	267	
1898-99	169,993	82,859	...	...	...	82,859	1,245	316	18	28,305	17,835	6,603	198,543	1,01,010	89,480	1,503	892	
1899-00	168,842	83,840	...	13	13	82,827	1,394	335	13	28,305	17,835	6,603	198,541	1,01,010	89,443	38,375	33,302	
1900-01	168,656	82,781	...	453	453	82,328	1,580	395	23	28,305	17,835	6,603	198,541	1,01,011	88,954	62,625	61,800	
1901-02	168,654	82,779	...	...	...	82,779	1,567	393	3	28,305	17,835	6,603	198,528	1,01,007	89,385	79,266	79,266	
1902-03	168,644	82,778	...	...	...	82,778	1,578	393	...	28,305	17,835	6,603	198,527	1,01,006	89,391	2,827	...	
Total	1,521,316	7,45,608	...	403	403	7,45,142	10,790	2,946	213	254,745	1,80,515	59,427	1,788,861	9,09,072	8,04,782	2,80,285	1,75,104	
Average	169,035	82,845	...	51	51	82,794	1,199	328	24	28,305	17,835	6,603	198,539	1,01,008	89,420	31,143	19,456	

APPENDIX O²

Revenue Statement for 63 Government Villages, situated in the Indi Taluka of the Bijapur Colleeorate, into which the Survey Settlement was introduced in 1875-76.

Years.	OCCUPIED LAND PAYING ASSESSMENT TO GOVERNMENT.						UNOCCUPIED ASSESSED ARABLE GOVERNMENT LAND.			LAND, THE REVENUE OF WHICH IS ALIENATED ENTIRELY OR PARTIALLY (INAM).			TOTAL LAND—GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED AND INAM.			Balance outstanding at close of year.	Amount finally remitted.	REMARKS.
	Occupied Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Remissions during the year.			Balance for collection.	Acres.	Full Assessment.	Realization from auction sale of grazing.	Acres.	Full Standard Assessment.	Collections, Quit-rent, &c.	Total of Columns 2, 8 and 11.	Full Assessment—Total of Columns 3, 9 and 12.	Grand Total for collections—Total of Columns 7, 10 and 13.			
			Permanent.	Casual.	Total.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1869-70 ...	195,180	73,856	...	...	...	73,856	1.2	246	108	35,916	15,092	7,289	232,346	89,193	81,282	...	...
1870-71 ...	195,235	73,978	...	...	...	73,876	1,146	224	100	35,916	15,092	7,287	232,346	89,192	81,263	63	...	
1871-72 ...	195,405	73,890	...	...	...	73,890	1,025	210	88	35,916	15,092	7,286	232,346	89,192	81,264	2,120	14	
1872-73 ...	195,460	73,903	...	...	...	73,903	971	197	84	35,916	15,092	7,286	232,347	89,192	81,273	...	...
1873-74 ...	195,788	73,997	...	...	...	73,997	677	112	68	35,916	15,096	7,285	232,379	89,205	81,845	5	...	
1874-75 ...	195,580	73,957	...	...	...	73,957	880	154	90	35,916	15,096	7,280	232,370	89,207	81,327	...	...
Total ...	1,172,706	4,43,478	...	...	...	4,43,478	5,938	1,143	583	215,496	90,560	43,718	1,394,140	5,35,181	4,87,724	2,188	14	
Average ...	185,451	73,913	...	...	...	73,913	989	190	89	35,916	15,093	7,285	232,357	89,197	81,788	365	2	
1875-76 ...	217,084	92,547	...	...	...	92,547	2,467	888	80	36,175	19,147	7,121	255,716	1,12,080	99,748	...	...
1876-77 ...	217,008	92,460	...	...	...	92,460	2,534	469	5	36,175	19,135	7,121	255,717	1,12,064	99,556	84,030	28,185	
1877-78 ...	215,784	92,216	...	...	...	92,216	3,800	710	6	36,175	19,135	7,121	255,768	1,12,061	99,343	27,445	22,314	
1878-79 ...	212,620	91,800	...	...	...	91,800	6,587	1,127	26	36,170	19,129	7,118	255,677	1,12,056	98,944	44,196	31,953	
1879-80 ...	169,417	76,676	...	...	...	76,676	55,422	16,239	50	36,170	19,129	7,118	255,009	1,12,044	83,844	16,719	11,398	
1880-81 ...	151,129	73,582	...	...	...	73,582	68,454	19,356	182	36,113	19,106	7,109	255,696	1,12,044	80,878	16,645	2,039	
1881-82 ...	152,578	74,329	...	34	34	74,295	67,016	18,626	118	36,108	19,101	7,108	255,742	1,12,066	81,521	3,259	447	
1882-83 ...	168,707	79,917	...	5,806	5,806	74,111	59,889	13,040	222	36,100	19,093	7,103	255,696	1,12,050	81,439	5,985	76	
1883-84 ...	173,335	81,421	...	...	...	81,421	40,304	11,663	890	36,036	19,050	7,078	255,675	1,12,134	89,398	42	...	
1884-85 ...	180,289	83,523	...	...	...	83,523	39,371	9,477	2	36,023	19,050	7,155	255,683	1,12,050	90,680	36,320	121	
Total ...	1,852,251	8,38,471	...	5,840	5,840	8,32,631	842,843	91,063	1,590	361,245	1,91,075	71,155	2,556,399	11,20,639	9,05,376	2,33,241	90,596	
Average ...	185,225	83,847	...	584	584	83,263	84,284	9,109	159	36,124	19,107	7,115	255,634	1,12,064	90,538	23,324	9,659	
1885-86 ...	181,840	84,135	...	26	26	84,109	38,051	8,555	...	36,036	19,050	7,080	255,927	1,12,040	91,189	...	...
1886-87 ...	182,184	84,313	...	...	...	84,313	27,475	8,687	836	35,982	19,200	7,203	245,341	1,12,340	92,352	...	...
1887-88 ...	189,821	85,733	...	...	...	85,733	29,605	7,207	159	35,891	19,168	7,195	255,107	1,12,108	93,087	...	...
1888-89 ...	196,343	87,037	...	...	...	87,037	22,946	5,760	208	35,657	19,149	7,166	254,951	1,11,955	94,431	...	...
1889-90 ...	204,138	89,046	...	...	...	89,046	15,144	3,759	239	35,637	19,187	9,552	254,919	1,11,942	93,867	...	...
1890-91 ...	207,538	89,775	...	...	...	89,775	11,749	3,030	199	35,637	19,136	9,554	254,923	1,11,941	99,528	...	...
1891-92 ...	207,952	89,977	...	...	...	89,977	11,310	2,900	1	35,637	19,136	9,559	254,959	1,12,013	99,537	9,189	...	
1892-93 ...	209,142	90,364	...	...	...	90,364	10,250	2,582	136	35,637	19,136	9,559	255,020	1,12,082	1,00,059	...	...
1893-94 ...	213,149	91,228	...	...	...	91,228	6,248	1,723	119	35,637	19,136	9,559	255,034	1,12,087	1,00,906	...	...
1894-95 ...	213,787	91,482	...	...	...	91,482	5,611	1,461	176	35,637	19,136	9,559	255,035	1,12,089	1,01,247	...	...
Total ...	2,005,929	8,83,100	...	26	26	8,83,074	173,418	45,973	2,093	356,878	1,91,384	83,006	2,541,225	11,21,457	9,71,173	9,189	...	
Average ...	200,593	88,310	...	3	3	88,307	17,542	4,597	209	35,638	19,138	9,561	254,122	1,12,046	97,117	919	...	
1895-96 ...	215,885	92,081	...	...	...	92,081	4,009	868	81	35,636	19,136	9,559	255,080	1,12,085	1,01,721	...	...
1896-97 ...	215,390	92,081	...	...	...	92,081	4,004	867	18	35,636	19,136	9,559	255,080	1,12,084	1,01,678	24,780	2,765	
1897-98 ...	215,800	92,080	...	...	...	92,080	4,001	865	23	35,636	19,136	9,559	255,080	1,12,081	1,01,682	12,981	2,732	
1898-99 ...	215,889	92,079	...	...	...	92,079	3,994	859	27	35,636	19,136	9,559	255,019	1,12,074	1,01,665	8,804	5,793	
1899-00 ...	215,190	92,067	...	6	6	92,061	4,189	866	19	35,636	19,136	9,559	255,015	1,12,069	1,01,639	62,769	89,024	
1900-01 ...	215,177	92,061	...	1,079	1,079	90,982	4,202	874	12	35,636	19,136	9,559	255,015	1,12,071	1,00,553	73,721	71,472	
1901-02 ...	215,177	92,061	...	510	510	91,551	4,202	873	11	35,636	19,136	9,559	255,015	1,12,070	1,01,121	62,413	62,405	
1902-03 ...	215,227	92,076	...	...	...	92,076	4,151	856	...	35,636	19,136	9,594	255,014	1,12,068	1,01,670	2,617	...	
Total ...	1,723,325	7,36,586	...	1,695	1,695	7,34,991	32,755	8,923	191	255,088	1,53,088	76,507	2,049,168	8,96,602	8,11,689	2,27,535	1,85,198	
Average ...	215,391	92,073	...	199	199	91,874	4,094	866	24	35,636	19,136	9,563	255,021	1,12,075	1,01,461	28,442	23,149	

APPENDIX Q.



Effect of Revision Settlement proposals on Government

BY FORMER SURVEY (CURRENT SETTLEMENT).																			
Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.				
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
Group I. (5 villages).																			
1	Atharga ...	I	1	1	4	0	{ P. 5 0 M. 1 1 }	11,367 14	5,488 0 11	0 7 9	9 32	10 11 7	1 1 6	173 3	139 7 6	1 1 6	11,550 9	5,688 4 0	0 7 10
2	Benkanhalli ...						M. 1 1	3,642 1	2,700 15 10	0 11 10	...	...	...	18 28	13 4 2	0 15 7	3,660 29	2,719 4 0	0 11 19
3	Shirkanhalli ...						M. 1 1	2,438 32	744 4 0	0 4 11	1 8	0 15 7	0 12 11	24 33	19 4 5	0 12 5	2,464 33	764 8 0	0 4 10
4	Rajnal ...						...	2,683 15	485 11 3	0 2 11	6 3	7 8 9	1 3 4	...	...	...	2,689 18	493 4 0	0 6 9
5	Kyatankeri ...						M. 1 1	1,785 16	271 12 6	0 2 5	6 38	8 10 1	1 3 10	1 4	0 15 5	0 14 3	1,793 18	281 6 0	0 2 6
Total of Group I.		...	...	...	...	21,916 38	9,690 12 6	0 7 1	24 1	27 14 0	1 2 8	217 28	227 15 6	1 0 9	22,153 27	9,946 10 0	0 7 2		
Group II. (105 villages).																			
6	Indi ...	II	1	2	4	0	{ P. 5 0 M. 1 2 }	13,569 37	5,264 10 3	0 6 2	38 25	53 14 7	1 5 3	75 9	153 13 2	2 0 10	13,683 31	5,472 6 0	0 6 5
7	Salotgi ...						{ P. 5 0 M. 1 2 }	14,042 20	6,473 3 7	0 7 5	9 33	11 1 6	1 2 1	173 33	200 6 11	1 2 5	14,226 6	6,694 12 0	0 7 6
8	Tadvalga ...						M. 1 2	11,715 14	3,900 12 11	0 5 5	35 7	31 6 9	1 3 9	272 16	276 0 4	1 0 2	12,012 37	4,268 4 0	0 5 7
9	Khedgi ...						...	3,254 9	3,042 14 4	0 15 0	1 7	1 13 8	1 9 2	...	...	...	3,255 16	3,044 12 0	0 14 11
10	Rodgi ...						M. 1 2	3,351 4	2,854 2 0	0 13 8	...	...	...	5 20	3 10 0	0 10 6	3,356 24	2,857 12 0	0 13 7
11	Hire-Bevnur ...						M. 1 2	7,260 20	3,072 7 11	0 8 9	2 29	4 1 5	1 8 0	146 35	163 12 8	1 1 10	7,410 4	4,140 6 0	0 8 11
12	Ingalgi ...						{ P. 5 0 M. 1 2 }	4,090 3	1,715 7 5	0 6 8	0 9	0 4 10	1 8 2	22 6	23 15 9	1 0 7	4,112 17	1,738 12 0	0 6 4
13	Satnagaum, Par- gane Indl.						{ P. 5 0 M. 1 0 }	4,598 21	2,509 9 1	0 8 9	0 22	0 8 3	0 15 0	76 22	98 8 8	1 4 7	4,675 25	2,608 10 0	0 8 9
14	Rugi ...						{ P. 5 0 M. 1 2 }	6,882 7	2,452 15 8	0 5 8	10 4	13 13 9	1 5 11	135 24	125 2 7	0 13 9	7,027 35	2,501 0 0	0 5 11
15	Hanjagi ...						{ P. 5 0 M. 1 2 }	6,998 39	1,877 4 2	0 4 8	41 28	68 8 1	1 7 7	60 39	59 11 9	0 15 8	7,101 23	1,968 8 0	0 4 6
16	Bolegaum ...						M. 1 2	1,439 1	450 11 1	0 5 0	0 33	0 9 10	0 11 11	78 18	68 7 1	0 15 3	1,511 12	519 12 0	0 5 6
17	Alur ...						M. 1 2	5,715 27	2,105 9 5	0 5 11	8 20	12 6 4	1 7 4	32 8	32 0 3	0 15 9	5,756 15	2,150 0 0	6 6 0
18	Ganawalga ...						...	1,529 2	450 1 0	0 6 0	2 18	2 7 0	0 15 11	...	...	...	1,531 20	432 8 0	0 5 0
19	Lingdhalli ...						M. 1 2	2,332 22	360 0 11	0 2 6	8 15	6 9 11	0 14 8	2 19	1 3 2	0 7 9	2,343 16	367 14 0	0 2 6
20	Tambe ...						M. 1 2	12,748 24	6,678 15 3	0 8 5	25 32	29 11 60	1 2 5	57 11	56 13 3	0 15 7	12,831 25	761 8 0	0 8 4
21	Masli Buzruk ...						M. 1 2	6,025 32	3,786 8 7	0 10 1	12 16	14 7 10	1 2 8	40 0	50 7 7	1 0 6	6,087 8	51 8 0	0 10 1
22	Masli Khurd ...						M. 1 2	1,801 34	724 10 0	0 6 5	1 22	2 2 1	1 6 0	4 19	3 11 11	0 13 5	1,807 35	730 8 0	0 6 6
23	Shirshad ...						M. 1 2	6,803 8	3,866 14 11	0 9 1	1 7	1 6 2	1 2 10	44 33	38 2 11	0 13 8	6,849 8	3,906 8 0	0 9 2
24	Tegghalli ...						{ P. 5 0 M. 1 2 }	1,331 39	750 13 3	0 9 1	2	3 11 10	1 4 3	18 15	20 6 11	1 1 9	1,353 12	775 0 0	0 9 1
25	Marsanhalli ...						M. 1 2	1,332 35	910 14 5	0 10 11	...	...	...	10 3	9 3 7	0 14 8	1,343 38	920 2 0	0 11 0
26	Arjanagi Buzruk ...						M. 1 2	2,689 32	2,045 9 5	0 12 2	0 30	1 2 0	1 8 0	0 20	0 8 7	1 1 2	2,691 2	2,047 4 0	0 12 2
27	Arjunagi Khurd ...						...	419 17	126 0 0	0 4 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	419 17	126 0 0	0 4 10
28	Hunchinal ...						M. 1 2	1,210 21	568 11 1	0 8 5	...	...	...	9 30	10 0 11	1 0 6	1,220 11	576 12 0	0 7 7
29	Mirgi ...						M. 1 2	1,888 37	1,776 0 4	0 15 1	...	...	...	5 20	5 15 8	1 1 5	1,894 17	1,782 0 0	0 15 1
30	Shivapur Khurd ...						M. 1 2	934 23	506 3 10	0 8 8	...	...	...	20 1	18 8 2	0 14 9	954 24	524 12 0	0 8 9
31	Lalsangi ...						{ P. 5 0 M. 1 2 }	5,503 37	2,773 6 4	0 8 1	...	...	...	37 33	43 11 8	1 2 0	5,545 30	2,617 2 0	0 8 6
32	Nad Buzruk ...						M. 1 2	2,294 21	1,316 2 6	0 9 2	...	...	...	5 10	4 9 6	0 14 0	2,299 31	1,320 12 0	0 9 2
33	Nad Khurd ...						M. 1 2	2,840 34	1,926 11 7	0 10 10	...	...	...	13 32	14 6 5	1 0 8	2,854 26	1,941 2 0	0 10 11
34	Saugogi ...						M. 1 2	1,869 31	948 0 5	0 8 1	6 6	6 15 8	1 2 2	13 1	12 11 11	0 15 8	1,888 38	967 12 0	0 8 2
35	Wadhe ...						{ P. 5 0 M. 1 2 }	758 21	709 8 5	0 15 0	...	...	...	31 7	93 7 7	3 0 0	789 28	803 0 0	1 0 3
36	Banthnal ...						{ P. 5 0 M. 1 2 }	1,750 17	843 10 7	0 7 8	0 37	1 7 5	1 9 4	28 25	63 4 0	2 3 3	1,780 2	908 6 0	0 8 2
37	Gornal ...						M. 1 2	3,086 12	1,367 8 5	0 7 3	2 36	3 10 2	1 4 1	4 34	4 5 5	0 14 4	3,094 2	1,405 8 0	0 7 3
38	Bannhatti ...						...	903 31	605 4 5	0 10 8	0 29	0 11 7	1 0 0	...	...	...	909 20	603 0 0	0 10 8
39	Kenginal ...						M. 1 2	933 5	579 2 0	0 9 11	0 32	0 12 10	1 0 1	15 21	12 1 2	0 12 4	940 18	589 0 0	0 9 11

Q.

occupied land in the Indi Taluka.

By Revision (Proposed) Settlement.																	Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.							
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.					
10	20	31	23	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35				36
1	1	0	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Group I, (5 villages.)			
			{ P. 6 0 M. 1 1 }	{ 11,365 20	5,487 3 4	0 7 9	12 14	20 4 3	1 10 3	173 14	187 10 8	1 1 5	11,560 8	5,695 2 3	0 7 10				
			M. 1 1	3,642 1	2,700 15 10	0 11 10	...	...	...	18 28	18 4 2	0 15 7	3,660 29	2,719 4 0	0 11 10	
			M. 1 1	2,438 32	744 4 0	0 4 11	1 8	1 7 4	1 3 4	24 33	19 4 5	0 12 5	2,464 33	764 15 9	0 4 11				
			...	2,683 15	485 11 3	0 2 11	6 8	11 5 1	1 11 0	...	...	...	2,689 18	497 0 4	0 2 11	
...	M. 1 1	1,785 16	271 12 6	0 2 5	6 89	12 18 1	2 13 9	1 4	0 15 5	0 14 3	1,793 18	285 11 0	0 2 6	Total of Group I.			
...	...	...	21,915 4	9,689 14 11	0 7 1	26 23	45 15 9	1 11 3	216 39	226 2 8	1 0 8	22,168 26	9,963 1 4	0 7 2			
1	2	0	{ P. 6 0 M. 1 2 }	{ 13,568 34	5,264 3 7	0 6 2	28 25	80 13 10	1 15 10	76 12	180 1 7	2 5 11	13,683 81	5,525 3 0	0 6 7	Group II, (105 villages.)			
			{ P. 6 0 M. 1 2 }	{ 14,042 20	6,473 3 7	0 7 5	9 33	16 10 3	1 11 1	173 33	202 0 9	1 2 7	14,226 6	6,691 14 7	0 7 6				
			M. 1 2	11,715 14	3,900 12 11	0 5 5	25 7	47 2 1	1 13 7	272 16	276 0 4	1 0 2	12,012 37	4,223 15 4	0 15 4				
			...	3,254 9	3,042 14 4	0 15 0	1 7	2 12 0	2 5 9	...	...	...	3,255 16	3,045 10 10	0 14 11	
			M. 1 2	3,351 4	2,854 2 0	0 13 8	...	...	...	5 20	3 10 0	0 10 6	3,356 24	2,857 12 0	0 13 7	
			M. 1 2	7,260 20	3,972 7 11	0 8 9	2 29	6 2 1	2 4 0	146 35	163 12 8	1 1 10	7,410 4	4,142 6 8	0 8 11				
			{ P. 6 0 M. 1 2 }	{ 4,092 17	1,716 6 11	0 6 8	0 8	0 7 3	2 4 8	19 32	18 4 7	0 14 5	4,112 17	1,735 2 9	0 6 3				
			{ P. 6 0 M. 1 2 }	{ 4,594 8	2,507 3 10	0 8 9	0 22	0 12 4	1 6 6	80 35	110 12 1	1 5 11	4,675 25	2,618 12 3	0 8 11				
			{ P. 6 0 M. 1 2 }	{ 6,882 7	2,462 15 8	0 5 8	10 4	20 12 7	2 0 10	135 34	140 0 2	1 0 6	7,027 35	2,613 12 5	0 5 11				
			{ P. 6 0 M. 1 2 }	{ 7,000 20	1,877 10 7	0 4 3	41 28	92 4 1	2 3 4	59 15	57 2 6	0 15 5	7,101 23	2,037 1 2	0 4 6				
			M. 1 2	1,439 1	450 11 1	0 5 0	0 33	0 14 9	1 0 10	71 13	68 7 1	0 15 3	1,511 12	520 0 11	0 5 0				
			M. 1 2	5,715 27	2,105 9 5	0 5 11	8 20	18 9 6	2 3 0	32 8	32 0 3	0 16 9	5,750 15	2,166 3 2	0 5 11				
			...	1,529 2	490 1 0	0 6 0	2 18	3 10 6	1 7 10	...	...	...	1,531 20	483 11 6	0 5 1	
			M. 1 2	2,332 22	300 0 11	0 2 6	8 15	9 14 10	1 6 0	2 19	1 3 2	0 7 9	2,343 16	371 2 11	0 2 6				
			M. 1 2	12,748 22	6,678 15 3	0 8 5	25 32	44 9 3	1 2 5	57 11	55 13 3	0 15 7	12,831 25	6,779 5 9	0 8 5				
			M. 1 2	6,025 32	3,786 8 7	0 10 1	12 16	21 11 9	1 12 0	49 0	50 7 7	1 0 6	6,087 8	3,858 11 11	0 10 1				
			M. 1 2	1,901 31	724 10 0	0 6 5	1 22	3 8 1	2 1 0	4 19	3 11 11	0 13 5	1,907 33	731 9 0	0 6 5				
			M. 1 2	6,808 8	3,866 14 11	0 9 1	1 7	2 1 3	1 11 1	44 33	38 2 11	0 13 8	6,849 8	3,907 3 1	0 9 1				
			M. 1 2	1,332 3	750 14 2	0 9 1	2 88	5 9 9	1 14 4	18 11	20 1 4	1 1 9	1,358 12	776 0 3	0 9 2				
			M. 1 2	1,333 35	910 14 5	0 10 11	...	...	...	10 3	9 3 7	0 14 8	1,343 38	920 2 0	0 11 0	
			M. 1 2	2,689 32	2,045 9 5	0 12 2	0 30	1 11 0	2 4 0	0 20	0 8 7	1 1 2	2,691 2	2,047 13 0	0 12 2				
			...	419 17	126 0 0	0 4 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	419 17	123 0 0	0 4 10
			M. 1 2	1,210 21	568 11 1	0 8 5	...	...	...	9 30	10 0 11	1 0 6	1,220 11	578 12 0	0 7 7	
			M. 1 2	1,888 37	1,776 0 4	0 15 1	...	...	...	5 20	5 15 8	1 1 5	1,894 17	1,752 0 0	0 15 1	
			M. 1 2	934 23	506 3 10	0 8 8	...	...	...	20 1	13 8 2	0 14 9	954 24	524 12 0	0 8 9	
			M. 1 2	5,506 30	2,774 12 1	0 8 1	...	...	...	35 0	35 13 8	1 0 0	5,541 20	2,810 9 9	0 8 1	
			M. 1 2	2,294 21	1,316 2 6	0 9 2	...	...	...	5 10	4 9 6	0 14 0	2,299 31	1,320 12 0	0 9 2	
			M. 1 2	2,840 34	1,926 11 7	0 10 10	...	...	...	13 32	14 6 5	1 0 8	2,854 26	1,941 2 0	0 10 11	
			M. 1 2	1,869 31	948 0 5	0 8 1	6 6	10 7 6	1 11 3	13 1	12 11 11	0 15 8	1,886 38	971 3 10	0 8 2				
			{ P. 6 0 M. 1 2 }	{ 758 21	709 8 5	0 15 0	...	...	...	31 7	110 3 9	3 8 9	789 25	819 12 2	1 0 7	
			M. 1 2	1,753 13	844 9 2	0 7 8	0 37	2 3 1	2 6 0	26 32	25 3 3	0 14 9	1,750 2	871 15 6	0 7 10				
			M. 1 2	3,086 12	1,327 8 5	0 7 3	2 36	5 7 3	1 14 1	4 34	4 5 5	0 14 4	3,064 2	1,477 5 1	0 7 3				
			...	908 31	605 4 5	0 10 8	0 29	1 1 4	1 8 0	...	...	...	909 20	605 5 9	0 10 8	
			M. 1 2	933 5	676 2 0	0 9 11	0 32	1 3 3	1 8 1	15 21	12 1 2	0 12 4	949 13	659 6 5	0 9 11				

By FORMER SURVEY (CURRENT SETTLEMENT).																			
Number.	Name of Village.	Number of Group.	Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.				
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
	Group II— continued.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
40	Shivapur Buzrukh				...	369 25	366 15 1	1 0 0	...	...	...	4 25	5 0 11	1 1 8	361 10	372 0 0	1 0 0
41	Gugihal ...				...	578 23	242 9 2	0 6 8	0 11	0 6 10	1 8 10	...	...	...	578 24	242 0 0	0 6 9
42	Golsar ...				M. 1 2	2,266 86	1,685 11 9	0 11 2	...	...	...	41 31	52 4 8	1 4 0	2,338 27	1,638 0 0	0 11 4
43	Horti ...				{ P. 5 0 M. 1 2 }	6,004 12	2,097 7 8	0 5 7	18 9	12 7 1	0 13 1	93 18	207 15 3	2 3 7	6,112 39	2,317 14 0	0 6 1		
44	Kolargi ...				{ P. 5 0 M. 1 2 }	3,195 22	717 15 3	0 3 7	6 36	5 10 7	0 13 2	63 3	146 10 2	2 5 2	3,285 21	870 4 0	0 4 3		
45	Bablad ...				M. 1 2	3,476 10	982 3 11	0 4 6	38 19	32 15 4	0 13 5	34 33	36 8 9	1 9 0	3,549 22	1,051 12 0	0 4 8		
46	Hadalsang ...				{ P. 5 0 M. 1 2 }	3,403 26	605 10 2	0 3 9	5 33	8 10 9	0 10 1	85 25	44 7 1	1 4 0	3,445 4	853 12 0	0 4 0		
47	Nimbal Buzrukh				M. 1 2	3,557 33	729 6 11	0 3 3	15 7	14 1 9	0 14 10	2 11	2 1 4	0 14 8	3,575 11	745 10 0	0 3 4		
48	Nimbal Khurd ...				{ P. 5 0 M. 1 2 }	4,233 23	1,227 15 5	0 4 8	39 1	34 12 5	0 14 3	28 35	39 8 2	1 5 11	4,301 19	1,302 4 0	0 4 10		
49	Agasnal ...				{ P. 5 0 M. 1 2 }	2,266 23	551 13 4	0 3 11	4 18	3 13 6	0 13 10	22 39	31 11 2	1 6 1	2,294 0	587 6 0	0 4 1		
50	Basnal ...				{ P. 5 0 M. 1 2 }	3,143 24	667 14 6	0 9 4	13 4	11 3 9	0 13 9	21 39	20 11 9	1 5 9	3,178 27	609 0 0	0 3 6		
51	Savalsang ...				{ P. 5 0 M. 1 2 }	3,439 39	978 9 8	0 4 4	6 25	5 10 3	0 13 7	16 2	28 6 1	1 7 4	3,462 26	1,007 10 0	0 4 8		
52	Halgunki ...				{ P. 5 0 M. 1 2 }	2,473 10	628 12 9	0 6 0	12 1	10 4 1	0 13 8	33 3	100 3 2	2 10 1	2,533 14	1,039 4 0	0 6 7		
53	Gundwan ...				M. 1 2	3,216 8	1,332 12 0	0 6 7	25 0	21 9 2	0 13 10	36 22	32 8 10	0 14 3	3,307 30	1,386 14 0	0 6 9		
54	Sonakanhalli ...				...	1,771 19	439 7 11	0 3 8	4 11	3 0 1	0 12 8	...	...	...	1,775 30	412 14 0	0 3 9
55	Kudgi ...				...	2,015 34	366 12 5	0 2 11	15 3	13 3 7	0 14 0	...	...	...	2,030 37	380 0 0	0 3 0
56	Deginal ...				{ P. 5 0 M. 1 2 }	2,628 29	844 14 0	0 5 2	5 9	4 0 11	0 12 5	41 29	43 8 7	1 0 8	2,673 27	892 8 0	0 5 4		
57	Kunchinal ...				M. 1 2	638 22	251 14 4	0 6 7	3 33	3 2 7	0 13 8	1 81	1 15 1	1 1 6	694 6	257 0 0	0 6 7		
58	Bardole ...				{ P. 5 0 M. 1 2 }	9,505 10	3,249 5 3	0 5 6	57 37	53 4 11	0 14 9	93 32	129 15 10	1 6 0	9,658 39	3,432 10 0	0 5 8		
59	Revatgaum ...	II	1	2	4	0	M. 1 2	5,054 1	3,279 7 11	0 9 11	15 0	13 11 9	0 14 8	52 20	66 4 4	1 4 2	5,121 21	3,359 8 0	0 10 6
60	Shiradhon ...				M. 1 2	3,297 26	1,744 15 0	0 8 6	8 3	6 7 11	0 12 10	36 0	36 13 1	1 0 4	3,341 28	1,788 4 0	0 8 7		
61	Halhalli ...				M. 1 2	2,965 19	995 1 9	0 5 4	12 10	11 5 9	0 14 10	5 18	4 0 6	0 11 10	2,983 7	1,010 8 0	0 5 5		
62	Hathalli ...				...	3,162 2	2,737 9 9	0 13 8	2 20	2 2 3	0 13 8	...	...	...	3,164 22	2,739 12 0	0 13 10
63	Sunka ...				...	1,507 10	1,257 4 7	0 13 4	2 5	1 11 5	0 12 11	...	...	...	1,509 15	1,259 0 0	0 13 4
64	Nandargi ...				{ P. 5 0 M. 1 2 }	3,097 21	945 15 8	0 4 11	6 33	5 6 10	0 12 8	60 1	91 1 6	1 8 3	3,164 15	1,042 8 0	0 5 3		
65	Satalgaum, Par- gane Bardole.				{ P. 5 0 M. 1 2 }	3,828 38	1,128 8 1	0 4 8	7 19	5 7 8	0 11 9	70 19	127 12 3	1 18 0	3,906 34	1,261 12 0	0 5 2		
66	Govindpur ...				...	562 14	526 0 0	0 14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	562 14	526 0 0	0 14 11
67	Chadchan ...				M. 1 2	7,094 29	2,603 1 3	0 5 10	54 7	47 12 7	0 14 1	43 18	59 12 2	1 3 9	7,197 14	2,710 10 0	0 6 0		
68	Havinal ...				M. 1 2	8,316 36	3,643 7 4	0 7 3	42 32	37 8 7	0 14 0	15 38	16 4 1	1 0 4	8,375 20	3,697 4 0	0 7 0		
69	Godehal ...				M. 1 2	2,611 4	1,689 0 1	0 6 9	18 19	15 5 1	0 13 9	14 14	15 2 10	1 0 11	2,643 37	1,119 8 0	0 6 9		
70	Konkangaum ...				...	1,238 37	898 8 0	0 11 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,238 37	898 8 0	0 11 9
71	Jevur ...				M. 1 2	2,640 38	743 9 10	0 4 7	...	...	...	38 11	37 14 2	0 15 10	2,679 9	781 8 0	0 4 8
72	Dasur ...				...	848 26	698 4 0	0 12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	848 26	698 4 0	0 12 11
73	Takali ...				...	1,702 25	1,698 8 0	0 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,702 25	1,698 8 0	0 15 0
74	Umarani ...				...	2,675 8	2,500 4 8	0 14 11	0 38	0 13 4	0 14 0	...	...	...	2,676 0	2,501 2 0	0 14 11
75	Jogjivani ...				{ P. 5 0 M. 1 2 }	12,568 33	3,328 7 3	0 4 3	30 37	30 3 5	0 13 1	71 14	182 13 4	2 9 0	12,877 4	3,541 8 0	0 4 6		
76	Dhumaknal ...				M. 1 2	1,654 39	530 13 11	0 4 3	8 0	7 7 7	0 14 11	14 9	10 14 6	0 12 3	1,677 8	549 4 0	0 4 8		
77	Kanaknal ...				{ P. 5 0 M. 1 2 }	1,182 37	285 7 4	0 3 11	0 35	0 10 8	0 12 2	9 25	9 10 0	1 0 0	1,173 17	295 12 0	0 4 0		
78	Katral ...				M. 1 2	1,651 18	451 2 3	0 4 4	11 21	8 14 4	0 12 4	12 0	12 15 5	1 1 0	1,675 8	473 0 0	0 4 8		
79	Inohgeri ...				{ P. 5 0 M. 1 2 }	6,479 38	1,452 14 5	0 3 7	12 23	10 1 10	0 12 9	26 7	24 15 9	0 15 3	6,518 33	1,458 0 0	0 3 8		
80	Singanapur ...				M. 1 2	1,479 32	455 6 8	0 4 11	1 23	1 7 6	0 14 11	20 8	22 13 10	1 2 3	1,501 18	479 12 0	0 5 1		

Q—continued.

By Revision (Proposed) Settlement.																Percentage Increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.						
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Group II—continued.		
		M. 1 2	356 25	366 15 1	1 0 6	...	...	...	4 25	5 0 11	1 1 8	361 10	372 0 0	1 0 6	...	Shivapur Buzruk	40
		...	578 23	242 9 2	0 0 8	0 11	0 10 3	2 5 3	...	...	...	578 34	243 3 5	0 0 8	...	Gudihal	41
		M. 1 2	2,266 36	1,585 11 9	0 11 2	...	...	...	41 31	52 4 3	1 4 0	2,308 27	1,638 0 0	0 11 4	...	Golsar	42
		M. 1 2	5,995 24	2,094 0 8	0 5 7	15 9	18 10 7	1 3 7	102 6	251 2 3	2 7 4	6,112 39	2,363 13 6	0 6 2	...	Horti	43	
		{ P. 6 0 M. 1 2 }	3,192 30	717 5 3	0 3 7	6 36	8 7 10	1 3 9	65 35	180 15 4	2 11 11	3,265 21	906 12 5	0 4 1	...	Kolurgi	44	
		{ P. 6 0 M. 1 2 }	3,476 10	982 3 11	0 4 6	38 19	49 7 0	1 4 6	34 33	36 8 9	1 0 9	3,549 22	1,068 3 8	0 4 9	...	Bablad	45	
		{ P. 6 0 M. 1 2 }	3,403 20	805 10 2	0 3 9	5 33	5 8 1	0 15 1	35 25	52 13 4	1 7 6	3,445 4	863 15 7	0 4 0	...	Hadalsang	46	
		M. 1 2	3,557 33	729 6 11	0 3 3	16 7	21 2 7	1 6 3	2 11	2 1 4	0 14 8	3,575 11	752 10 10	0 3 4	...	Nimbal Buzruk	47	
		{ P. 6 0 M. 1 2 }	4,233 23	1,227 15 5	0 4 8	39 1	52 2 7	1 5 4	23 35	42 9 4	1 7 8	4,301 19	1,322 11 4	0 4 11	...	Nimbal Khurd	48	
		{ P. 6 0 M. 1 2 }	2,266 23	551 13 4	0 3 11	4 18	5 12 3	1 4 9	22 39	40 14 2	1 12 6	2,294 0	598 7 9	0 4 2	...	Agasnal	49	
		{ P. 6 0 M. 1 2 }	3,143 24	657 14 6	0 3 4	13 4	16 13 7	1 4 7	21 39	33 11 8	1 8 8	3,178 27	708 7 9	0 3 6	...	Basnal	50	
		{ P. 6 0 M. 1 2 }	3,440 30	979 1 3	0 4 4	6 25	8 7 4	1 4 4	15 11	25 1 9	1 10 8	3,462 26	1,012 10 4	0 4 8	...	Savalsang	51	
		{ P. 6 0 M. 1 2 }	2,480 37	931 10 9	0 6 0	12 1	15 6 1	1 4 6	30 16	90 3 8	3 0 0	2,523 14	1,037 4 6	0 6 6	...	Halgunki	52	
		M. 1 2	3,246 8	1,332 12 0	0 6 7	25 0	32 5 9	1 4 5	36 22	32 8 10	0 14 3	3,307 30	1,397 10 7	0 6 1	...	Gundwan	53	
		...	1,771 19	409 7 11	0 3 8	4 11	5 1 1	1 3 9	...	...	...	1,775 30	414 9 0	0 3 11	...	Sonakanhalli	54
		...	2,015 34	366 12 5	0 2 11	15 3	19 13 4	1 5 0	...	...	...	2,030 37	886 9 9	0 3 0	...	Kudgi	55
		{ P. 6 0 M. 1 2 }	2,628 29	844 14 6	0 5 2	5 9	6 1 4	1 2 7	41 29	46 1 5	1 1 6	2,673 27	897 1 3	0 5 6	...	Deginal	56	
		M. 1 2	688 22	284 14 4	0 6 7	3 33	4 11 10	1 3 10	1 31	1 15 1	1 1 6	694 6	248 9 3	0 6 7	...	Kunchinal	57	
		{ P. 6 0 M. 1 2 }	9,505 10	3,249 5 3	0 5 0	57 37	79 15 4	1 6 1	93 32	135 11 11	1 7 2	9,656 39	3,465 0 6	0 5 8	...	Bariole	58	
1	2	6	5,054 1	3,279 7 11	0 9 11	15 0	20 9 7	1 6 6	52 20	66 4 4	1 4 2	5,121 21	3,368 5 10	0 10 6	...	Revatgaum	59	
		M. 1 2	3,297 25	1,744 15 0	0 8 6	8 3	9 11 9	1 3 3	36 0	36 13 1	1 0 4	3,341 28	1,791 7 10	0 8 6	...	Sbiradhon	60	
		M. 1 2	2,965 19	995 1 9	0 5 4	12 10	17 0 7	1 6 3	5 18	4 0 6	0 11 10	2,983 7	1,016 2 10	0 5 5	...	Halhalli	61	
		...	3,162 2	2,737 9 9	0 13 8	2 20	3 3 4	1 4 0	...	...	...	3,164 22	2,710 13 1	0 13 9	...	Hathalli	62
		...	1,507 19	1,257 4 7	0 13 4	2 5	2 9 1	1 3 4	...	...	...	1,509 15	1,259 13 8	0 13 4	...	Sunkh	63
		{ P. 6 0 M. 1 2 }	3,097 21	945 15 8	0 4 11	6 33	8 2 3	1 3 0	60 1	113 15 11	1 14 5	3,164 15	1,068 1 10	0 5 4	...	Nandargi	64	
		M. 1 2	3,828 36	1,128 8 1	0 4 8	7 19	8 3 8	1 1 7	70 19	72 7 8	1 0 5	3,908 34	1,269 3 1	0 5 2	...	Satalgaum, Par-gane Bardole.	65	
		...	562 14	526 0 0	0 14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	562 14	526 0 0	0 14 11	...	Govindpur	66
		M. 1 2	7,094 29	2,603 1 3	0 5 10	54 7	71 10 10	1 5 1	48 18	59 12 2	1 3 9	7,197 14	2,734 8 3	0 6 1	...	Chadchan	67	
		M. 1 2	8,316 36	3,619 7 4	0 7 3	42 32	56 4 10	1 5 0	15 88	16 4 1	1 0 4	8,375 26	3,716 0 3	0 7 1	...	Havinal	68	
		M. 1 2	2,611 4	1,089 0 1	0 6 9	18 19	22 15 7	1 3 10	14 14	15 2 10	1 0 11	2,643 37	1,127 2 6	0 6 6	...	Godehal	69	
		...	1,218 37	898 8 0	0 11 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,218 37	898 8 0	0 11 9	...	Konkangaum	70
		M. 1 2	2,640 38	743 9 10	0 4 7	...	...	...	38 11	37 14 2	0 15 10	2,679 9	781 8 0	0 4 8	...	Jevur	71
		...	848 26	688 4 0	0 12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	848 26	688 4 0	0 12 11	...	Dasur	72
		...	1,702 25	1,598 8 0	0 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,702 25	1,598 8 0	0 15 0	...	Takali	73
		...	2,675 5	2,500 4 8	0 14 11	0 38	1 4 0	1 5 0	...	...	...	2,670 8	2,501 8 8	0 14 11	...	Umarani	74
		{ P. 6 0 M. 1 2 }	12,570 20	3,330 4 7	0 4 3	36 37	45 5 1	1 3 7	60 27	107 12 2	1 12 4	12,677 4	3,483 5 10	0 4 4	...	Jegjivani	75	
		M. 1 2	1,854 39	530 13 11	0 4 3	8 0	11 3 4	1 6 4	14 9	10 14 6	0 12 3	1,877 8	552 15 9	0 4 8	...	Dhumaknal	76	
		M. 1 2	1,163 5	285 8 3	0 3 11	0 35	1 0 0	1 2 3	9 17	9 2 0	1 0 0	1,173 17	295 10 3	0 4 0	...	Kanaknal	77	
		M. 1 2	1,051 18	451 2 3	0 4 4	11 21	13 5 6	1 2 6	12 9	12 15 5	1 1 0	1,075 8	477 7 2	0 4 5	...	Katral	78	
		{ P. 6 0 M. 1 2 }	6,646 27	1,449 15 0	0 3 7	12 28	15 2 9	1 3 1	39 18	60 14 4	1 9 0	6,618 33	1,526 0 1	0 8 9	...	Inchgeri	79	
		M. 1 2	1,479 32	455 6 8	0 4 11	1 23	2 3 3	1 6 4	20 3	22 13 10	1 2 8	1,501 18	480 7 9	0 5 1	...	Singanapur	80	

Number.	Name of Village.	By FORMER SURVEY (CURRENT SETTLEMENT).																	
		Number of Group.	Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice.			Garden.			Total.				
			Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
	Group II—continued.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
81	Jeer-Ankalgi ...				M. 1 2	3,743 2	2,023 9 5	0 8 8	3 12	2 10 10	0 13 0	76 29	96 3 9	1 3 10	3,823 3	2,120 8 0	0 8 10		
82	Yelgi, Pargane Bardole ...				M. 1 2	865 15	253 0 7	0 4 8	...	...	...	0 15	0 3 5	0 9 1	865 30	253 4 0	0 4 8
83	Nivargi ...				{ P. 5 0 M. 1 2 }	2,936 81	1,832 7 11	0 9 8	3 31	3 9 10	0 15 4	35 37	52 10 3	1 7 5	2,976 19	1,888 12 0	0 10 2		
84	Umraj ...				...	4,747 21	3,942 13 2	0 13 3	1 33	1 6 10	0 13 1	...	...	...	4,749 14	3,944 4 0	0 13 3
85	Halsangi ...				{ P. 5 0 M. 1 2 }	6,028 29	2,459 3 5	0 6 6	37 35	36 9 3	0 15 2	65 27	80 3 4	1 3 6	6,132 11	2,476 0 0	0 6 9		
86	Yelgi, Pargane Halsangi ...				M. 1 2	2,222 32	726 11 11	0 6 2	16 5	12 12 2	0 12 8	15 9	16 15 11	1 1 10	2,204 6	766 8 0	0 5 4		
87	Taddewadi ...				...	2,166 11	1,577 4 2	0 11 8	0 22	0 7 10	0 14 3	...	...	...	2,166 33	1,577 12 0	0 11 8
88	Arjnal ...				M. 1 2	3,072 6	1,079 13 9	0 5 7	7 13	6 6 8	0 14 0	23 39	32 7 7	1 1 11	3,108 18	1,118 12 0	0 5 9		
89	Bhaiyaranagi ...				M. 1 2	1,508 2	748 9 0	0 7 11	16 30	16 5 6	0 15 7	25 32	32 7 6	1 4 10	1,550 24	797 6 0	0 8 3		
90	Budihal ...				M. 1 2	2,523 2	831 2 9	0 5 3	29 2	37 13 5	1 4 10	21 8	23 5 10	1 1 8	2,573 12	892 6 0	0 5 7		
91	Kerur ...				{ P. 5 0 M. 1 2 }	2,015 26	612 15 7	0 4 10	32 27	39 9 11	1 2 4	1 24	3 2 6	1 15 7	2,049 37	655 12 0	0 5 1		
92	Chanegaum ...				M. 1 2	2,559 20	2,188 1 9	0 13 8	...	...	...	5 9	5 6 3	0 15 11	2,564 29	2,193 8 0	0 13 8
93	Anjutgi ...				M. 1 2	6,523 38	1,825 0 5	0 4 3	53 27	47 11 8	0 14 3	102 28	104 11 11	1 0 4	6,680 13	1,977 8 0	0 4 9		
94	Padnur ...	II	1	2	4	0	M. 1 2	3,482 15	2,865 5 4	0 10 10	0 16	0 6 5	1 0 0	21 15	27 4 3	1 4 5	3,504 6	2,898 0 0	0 10 11
95	Chick-Bevnur ...				M. 1 2	3,165 35	1,109 10 7	0 8 7	7 15	6 13 5	0 14 10	149 17	184 12 0	1 3 10	3,322 27	1,801 4 0	0 6 3		
96	Chorgi ...				M. 1 2	2,697 9	609 9 5	0 3 7	33 4	27 3 11	0 13 2	47 5	45 8 8	0 15 6	2,777 18	682 6 0	0 3 11		
97	Manankalgi ...				M. 1 2	2,415 16	706 5 0	0 4 8	53 13	47 12 10	0 14 4	10 17	9 12 2	0 15 0	2,479 6	763 14 0	0 4 11		
98	Mainhalli ...				M. 1 2	2,294 9	776 5 0	0 5 5	39 25	36 5 6	0 14 8	39 32	45 9 6	1 2 4	2,373 26	858 4 0	0 5 9		
99	Margur ...				M. 1 2	2,547 24	976 1 5	0 6 2	0 27	21 0 11	1 0 4	3 14	4 9 8	1 6 0	2,571 25	1,001 12 0	0 6 3		
100	Chavadyal ...				M. 1 2	714 9	262 6 6	0 5 11	1 7	0 15 8	0 13 0	60 33	68 14 3	1 2 1	776 9	332 4 0	0 6 10		
101	Hingani ...				M. 1 2	3,440 39	2,812 15 3	0 10 9	2 23	2 5 2	0 14 5	2 25	1 11 7	0 10 6	3,446 7	2,317 0 0	0 10 4		
102	Bargudi ...				P. 5 0	2,038 23	1,338 13 5	0 10 6	6 3	5 8 7	0 14 7	1 20	4 2 10	2 12 0	2,046 6	1,848 8 0	0 10 7		
103	Ahirsang ...				M. 1 2	6,160 22	2,407 6 0	0 6 2	19 34	17 3 0	0 13 10	59 20	67 11 0	1 2 2	6,239 86	2,492 4 0	0 6 5		
104	Maiyalar ...				M. 1 2	1,369 36	624 7 6	0 7 4	4 21	4 5 11	0 15 5	8 2	8 2 7	1 0 3	1,382 19	637 0 0	0 7 4		
105	Shirgur ...				M. 1 2	712 36	576 8 4	0 12 11	...	...	...	1 27	1 11 8	1 0 6	714 25	578 4 0	0 12 11
106	Anachi ...				...	729 14	589 0 0	0 12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	729 14	589 0 0	0 12 11
107	Nandral ...				M. 1 2	1,323 1	621 2 2	0 7 6	6 19	6 3 0	0 15 3	13 28	14 6 10	1 0 10	1,343 8	641 12 0	0 7 8		
108	Shirnal ...				M. 1 2	1,401 18	945 2 10	0 10 9	3 29	3 6 1	0 14 6	0 37	0 11 1	0 11 1	1,406 2	949 4 0	0 10 9		
109	Loni Khurd ...				M. 1 2	1,667 26	790 8 0	0 7 7	3 11	2 14 7	0 14 2	27 26	32 15 6	1 3 0	1,698 23	826 6 0	0 7 8		
110	Dhulkhod ...				...	2,259 2	906 15 2	0 6 5	18 30	18 0 10	0 15 4	...	...	...	2,277 32	925 0 0	0 6 5
	Total of Group II.	...	...	...	...	357,280 29	1,59,568 3 0	0 7 2	1,140 35	1,118 4 5	0 15 7	3,345 3	4,279 0 7	1 4 5	361,766 18	1,64,950 8 0	0 7 3
	Grand Total of Groups I & II.	...	...	...	...	379,197 18	1,62,218 15 6	0 7 2	1,164 36	1,141 2 5	0 15 8	3,562 31	4,507 0 1	1 4 3	383,925 6	1,74,897 2 0	0 7 3

P. = Patasthal.

M. = Motasthal.

N. B.—The garden rate shown in columns 6 and 21 is for Patasthal bagalt, that for Motasthal bagalt being the same as for dry-crop.

Q—continued.

BY REVISION (PROPOSED) SETTLEMENT.																	Percentage increase.	Name of Village.	Number.
Maximum Rates.			Dry-crop.			Rice			Garden.			Total.							
Dry-crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.	Area.	Assessment.	Average.					
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36		
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Group II— continued.			
		{ P. 6 0 M. 1 2 }	3,739 18	2,020 10 3	0 8 8	3 12	4 0 3	1 3 6	80 13	111 6 11	1 6 2	3,823 3	2,136 1 5	0 8 11	7	Jeer-Ankalgi	81		
		M. 1 2	865 15	253 0 7	0 4 8	...	...	...	0 15	0 3 6	0 9 1	865 30	253 4 0	0 4 8	...	Yelgi, Pargane Bardole.	82
		M. 1 2	2,943 13	1,836 6 9	0 9 8	3 31	5 6 9	1 7 0	29 15	33 3 7	1 2 2	2,976 19	1,875 1 1	0 10 1	...	Nivargi	83		
		...	4,747 21	3,942 13 2	0 13 3	1 33	2 2 3	1 3 7	...	...	...	4,749 14	3,944 15 5	0 13 3	...	Umraj	84
		M. 1 2	6,030 32	2,460 0 11	0 6 6	37 35	54 13 10	1 6 9	63 24	75 0 4	1 2 9	6,132 11	2,589 15 1	0 6 9	5	Halsangi	85		
		M. 1 2	2,232 32	720 11 11	0 5 3	16 5	19 2 3	1 3 0	15 9	16 15 11	1 1 10	2,254 6	782 14 1	0 5 5	8	Yelgi, Pargane Halsangi.	86		
		...	2,166 11	1,577 4 2	0 11 8	0 22	0 11 9	1 5 4	...	...	...	2,166 33	1,577 15 11	0 11 7	...	Taddewadi	87
		M. 1 2	3,072 6	1,079 13 9	0 5 7	7 13	9 10 0	1 5 0	23 39	32 7 7	1 1 11	3,108 18	1,121 15 4	0 5 9	2	Arjnal	88		
		M. 1 2	1,508 2	748 9 0	0 7 11	16 30	24 8 3	1 7 4	25 32	32 7 6	1 4 10	1,550 24	805 8 9	0 8 3	1	Bhalyaranagi	89		
		M. 1 2	2,523 2	831 2 9	0 5 3	29 2	56 12 1	1 15 3	21 8	23 5 10	1 1 8	2,573 12	911 4 8	0 5 9	2	Budihal	90		
		P. 6 0	2,015 20	612 15 7	0 4 16	32 28	59 7 6	1 2 4	1 24	3 12 7	2 5 10	2,049 88	676 3 8	0 5 3	3	Kerur	91		
		M. 1 2	2,559 20	2,188 1 9	0 13 8	...	...	...	5 9	5 6 3	0 15 11	2,564 29	2,193 8 0	0 13 8	...	Chanegaum	92
		M. 1 2	6,523 88	1,825 0 5	0 4 3	53 27	71 9 6	1 5 4	102 28	104 11 11	1 0 4	6,680 13	2,001 5 10	0 4 9	1	Anjutgi	93		
1 2 5 0		M. 1 2	8,482 15	2,305 5 4	0 10 10	0 16	0 9 7	1 3 0	21 15	27 4 3	1 4 5	3,504 6	2,393 3 2	0 10 11	...	Padnur	94		
		M. 1 2	3,165 35	1,109 10 7	0 5 7	7 15	10 4 1	1 6 3	149 17	184 12 0	1 3 10	3,322 27	1,304 10 8	0 6 3	...	Chick-Bevnur	95		
		M. 1 2	2,697 9	609 9 5	0 3 7	33 4	40 13 9	1 3 9	47 5	45 8 8	0 15 6	2,777 18	695 15 10	0 4 0	2	Chorgi	96		
		M. 1 2	2,415 16	706 5 0	0 4 8	53 13	71 11 3	1 5 8	10 17	9 12 2	0 15 0	2,479 6	787 12 5	0 5 3	3	Manankalgi	97		
		M. 1 2	2,294 9	776 5 0	0 5 5	39 25	54 8 3	1 6 0	39 32	45 9 6	1 2 4	2,378 26	876 6 9	0 5 10	2	Maibhalli	98		
		M. 1 2	2,547 24	976 1 6	0 6 2	20 27	31 9 4	0 8 6	3 14	4 9 6	1 6 0	2,571 25	1,012 4 5	0 6 3	1	Margur	99		
		M. 1 2	714 9	262 6 6	0 5 11	1 7	1 6 10	1 3 6	60 33	68 14 3	1 2 1	776 9	332 11 7	0 6 10	3	Chavadyal	100		
		M. 1 2	3,440 39	2,312 15 3	0 10 9	2 23	3 7 9	1 5 7	2 25	1 11 7	0 10 6	3,446 7	2,318 2 7	0 10 9	4	Hingani	101		
		...	2,040 3	1,333 13 2	0 10 6	6 3	8 4 10	1 5 10	...	...	...	2,046 6	1,348 2 0	0 10 6	...	Dargudi	102
		M. 1 2	6,160 22	2,407 6 0	0 6 2	19 34	25 12 6	1 4 9	59 20	67 11 0	1 2 2	6,239 36	2,500 13 6	0 6 6	3	Ahirsang	103		
		M. 1 2	1,369 36	624 7 6	0 7 4	4 21	6 8 10	1 7 1	8 2	8 2 7	1 0 3	1,382 19	639 2 11	0 7 4	3	Maiyalar	104		
		M. 1 2	712 38	576 8 4	0 12 11	...	...	...	1 27	1 11 8	1 0 6	714 25	578 4 0	0 12 11	...	Shirgur	105
		...	729 14	589 0 0	0 12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	729 14	589 0 0	0 12 11	...	Anachi	106
		M. 1 2	1,323 1	621 2 2	0 7 6	6 19	9 4 6	1 6 10	13 28	14 6 10	1 0 10	1,343 8	644 13 6	0 7 8	4	Nandral	107		
		M. 1 2	1,401 16	945 2 10	0 10 9	3 29	5 1 1	1 5 9	0 37	0 11 1	0 11 11	1,408 2	950 15 0	0 10 9	2	Shirnal	108		
		M. 1 2	1,667 26	780 8 0	0 7 7	3 11	4 5 10	1 5 3	27 28	33 15 5	1 3 0	1,698 23	827 13 3	0 7 9	2	Loni Khurd	109		
		...	2,259 2	906 15 2	0 6 5	18 30	27 1 3	1 7 0	...	...	...	2,277 32	934 0 5	0 6 8	9	Dhulkhed	110
...	337,284 35	1,59,561 2 7	0 7 2	1,140 36	1,089 13 3	1 7 5	3,340 28	4,315 5 6	1 4 7	361,768 19	1,65,546 5 4	0 7 3	3	Total of Group II.			
...	379,199 39	1,69,251 1 6	0 7 2	1,167 19	1,715 13 0	1 7 6	3,557 27	4,541 8 2	1 4 5	383,925 5	1,75,508 6 8	0 7 3	3	Grand Total of Group I & II.			

A. K. CAMA,
Assistant Collector.

Dated 26th August 1904.

APPENDIX Q.

Statement showing area of villages for settlement with details in the Indi Taluka, Bijapur Collectorate.

Number.	Name of Village.	Former Taluka.	BY CURRENT SETTLEMENT (1902-03).				BY REVISION SURVEY.				Population as per Census of 1901.
			Gross area including Inam.		Government assessed Land.		Gross area including Inam.		Government assessed Land.		
			Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Atharga ...	Indi.	A. g. 12,610 2	A. g. 900 34	A. g. 11,550 9	A. g. 2 23					1,607
2	Benkanhalli ...		4,815 6	188 20	3,660 29	..... 2 23					571
3	Shirkanhalli ...		2,959 39	128 33	2,464 33	.....					443
4	Rajnal ...		2,900 36	194 32	2,689 18	3 27					16
5	Kyatankari ...		1,994 8	107 22	1,793 18	46 14					18
6	Indi ...		18,010 30	1,128 11	13,683 31	845 0					4,350
7	Salotgi ...		16,638 29	652 29	14,226 6	0 4					2,647
8	Tadvalga ...		13,105 30	760 30	12,012 37	75 22					1,702
9	Khedgi ...		3,790 34	325 16	3 255 16	33 31					629
10	Rodgi ...		4,021 13	416 22	3,356 24	7 26					425
11	Hire-Bevnur ...		8,906 16	482 20	7,410 4	47 38					1,010
12	Ingaldi ...		4,720 37	311 14	4,112 17	9 17					221
13	Satalgaum, Pargane Indi.		5,318 19	263 18	4,675 25	43 32					773
14	Rugi ...		7,846 20	470 11	7,027 35	1 9					1,092
15	Hanjagi ...		8,507 26	260 28	7,101 23	827 24					768
16	Bolegaum ...		1,827 23	86 1	1,511 12	.....					416
17	Alur ...		6,771 13	176 26	5,756 15	.....					265
18	Ganawalga ...		1,828 39	69 8	1,531 20	.....					43
19	Lingdhalhi ...		2,756 15	116 2	2,343 10	.....					78
20	Tambe ...		14,825 11	688 31	12,831 25	.....					2,493
21	Masli Buzruk ...		7,533 5	446 5	6,087 8	16 28					1,781
22	Masli Khurd ...		2,084 12	49 16	1,807 35	.....					51
23	Shirshad ...		8,010 31	372 28	6,849 8	.....					1,685
24	Tegghihalli ...		1,643 7	80 7	1,353 12	.....					245
25	Marsanahalli ...		1,833 36	104 23	1,343 35	20 39					209
26	Arjanagi Buzruk ...		3,171 36	146 14	2,691 2	1 27					250
27	Arjanagi Khurd ...		512 12	23 23	419 17	.....					...
28	Hunchinal ...		1,402 25	53 36	1,220 11	16 18					84
29	Mirgi ...		2 342 16	374 31	1,894 17	13 20					463
30	Shivapur Khurd ...		1,156 12	85 15	954 24	.....					15
31	Lalsangi ...		6,091 22	329 20	5,541 30	.....					233
32	Nad Buzruk ...		2,759 17	141 2	2,299 31	15 17					378
33	Nad Khurd ...		3,454 35	189 14	2,851 26	2 14					484
34	Sangogi ...		2,454 34	122 1	1,888 31	18 14					651
35	Wadhe ...		1,059 22	133 27	789 28	26 4	No fresh Survey has now been made.				155
36	Banthnal ...		2,089 21	87 39	1,780 2	.....					564
37	Gornal ...		3,453 7	160 8	3,094 2	.....					227
38	Bannihatti ...		1,065 14	103 9	909 20	13 6					60
39	Kenginal ...		1,124 36	110 22	949 18	.....					176
40	Shivapur Buzruk ...		583 34	54 22	361 10	.....					39
41	Gugihal ...		791 2	52 25	578 34	.....					13
42	Golsar ...		2,858 27	156 3	2,308 27	27 36					231
43	Horti ...		6,953 36	365 28	6,112 39	70 23					823
44	Kolurgi ...		3,508 32	120 15	3,265 21	15 6					295
45	Bublad ...		4,566 9	191 24	3,549 22	825 31					434
46	Hadalsang ...		4,277 9	293 6	3,445 4	297 18					439
47	Nimbal Buzruk ...		4,552 12	259 3	3,575 11	384 2					168
48	Nimbal Khurd ...		5,222 33	320 3	4,301 19	71 5					713
49	Agasnal ...		2,552 24	133 38	2,294 0	.....					309
50	Basnal ...		3,421 8	228 9	3,178 27	.....					338
51	Savalsang ...		4,147 33	152 39	3,462 26	194 29					464
52	Halgunki ...		3,144 13	305 17	2,523 14	54 36					298
53	Gundwan ...		3,826 23	195 30	3,307 30	25 35					256
54	Sonakanhalli ...		2,034 22	231 28	1,775 30	.....					319
55	Kudgi ...		2,492 5	82 31	2,030 37	43 39					166
56	Deginal ...		2,867 29	152 5	2,673 27	.....					139
57	Kunchinal ...		1,006 2	242 8	694 6	10 36					83
58	Bardole ...		11,001 13	291 34	9,656 39	18 23					1,088
59	Rovatgaum ...		5,429 35	289 19	5,121 21	.....					947
60	Shiradhon ...		3,820 13	242 3	3,341 28	25 0					419
61	Halhalli ...		3,399 1	144 14	2,983 7	0 12					116
62	Hathalli ...		3,770 8	270 35	3,164 22	31 26					609
63	Sunkh ...		1,670 27	210 38	1,509 15	31 13					262
64	Nandargi ...		3,726 27	204 35	3,164 15	7 1					722
65	Satalgaum, Pargane Bardole.		4,379 38	249 8	3,906 34	.....					789
66	Govindpur ...		643 36	55 29	562 14	3 16					129
67	Chadchan ...		8,870 31	633 21	7,197 14	303 22					2,477
68	Havipal ...		9,234 17	607 33	8,376 26	9 18					503

APPENDIX Q¹—continued.

Number.	Name of Village.	Former Taluka.	By CURRENT SETTLEMENT (1902-03).				By REVISION SURVEY.				Population as per Census of 1901.
			Gross area including Inám.		Government assessed Land.		Gross area including Inám.		Government assessed Land.		
			Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.					
69	Godehal ...	Indi.	3,277 36	100 36	2,643 37	.....					420
70	Konkangaum ...		1,355 11	138 21	1,218 87	.....					51
71	Jevur ...		3,065 25	119 20	2,679 9	37 24					720
72	Dasur ...		1,061 22	152 11	848 26	88 13					249
73	Takali ...		2,605 15	343 18	1,702 25	12 28					485
74	Umarani ...		3,041 0	228 1	2,676 6	18 3					594
75	Jegjivani ...		14,075 20	501 25	12,077 4	8 11					1,428
76	Dhumaknal ...		2,817 33	48 17	1,877 8	297 38					247
77	Kanaknal ...		1,338 13	79 24	1,173 17	54 26					124
78	Katral ...		1,952 19	46 25	1,675 8	.....					330
79	Inchgeri ...		7,878 7	253 5	6,518 33	798 22					1,020
80	Singanapur ...		1,860 6	65 9	1,501 18	.....					372
81	Jeer-Ankalgi ...		4,585 18	201 39	3,823 3	36 1					330
82	Yelgi, Pargane Bardole.		1,039 7	73 38	865 30	.....					5
83	Nivargi ...		3,753 35	371 18	2,976 19	17 30					1,171
84	Umraj ...		5,805 38	330 39	4,749 14	53 38					718
85	Halsangi ...		7,492 36	402 14	6,132 11	.....					1,684
86	Yelgi, Pargane Halsangi.		2,741 9	80 25	2,254 6	2 7					251
87	Taddewadi ...		2,710 39	215 10	2,166 33	20 33					420
88	Arjnal ...		4,055 3	165 23	3,108 18	30 9					233
89	Bhaiyaranagi ...		1,956 12	52 20	1,550 24	.....	No fresh Survey has now been made.				254
90	Budihal ...		3,236 17	101 28	2,573 12	.....					330
91	Kerur ...		2,445 18	140 24	2,049 37	.....					238
92	Chanegaum ...		3,071 19	228 24	2,564 29	35 31					627
93	Anjutgi ...		7,495 30	252 31	6,880 13	3 10					1,868
94	Padnur ...		4,228 1	348 27	3,504 6	33 37					913
95	Chick-Bevnur ...		3,968 4	208 22	3,322 27	5 10					1,340
96	Chorgi ...		3,076 30	131 28	2,777 18	15 35					326
97	Manankalgi ...		2,806 33	80 32	2,479 6	.....					188
98	Mainhalli ...		2,520 25	93 36	2,373 26	26 18					152
99	Margur ...		2,886 19	259 6	2,571 25	3 23					369
100	Chavadyal ...		815 13	52 10	776 9	.....					494
101	Hingani ...		4,087 22	258 32	3,446 7	9 13					661
102	Bargudi ...		2,310 34	238 3	2,046 6	10 4					603
103	Ahirsang ...		7,653 14	190 36	6,239 36	26 24					1,096
104	Maiyalar ...		1,564 14	64 6	1,382 19	11 32					162
105	Shirgur ...		1,022 24	82 28	714 25	17 8					203
106	Anachi ...		846 8	86 8	729 14	19 33					142
107	Nandral ...		1,852 22	83 29	1,343 8	2 12					137
108	Shirnal ...		1,686 22	330 24	1,406 2	15 11					478
109	Loni Khurd ...		1,937 4	75 25	1,698 23	5 9					352
110	Dhulkhed ...		4,224 4	384 24	2,277 32	5 30					675
Total ..			453,687 9	25,031 26	383,925 5	5,766 15					

A. K. CAMA,
Assistant Collector.

Bijapur, 26th August 1904.

To

THE HONOURABLE COLONEL W. C. ANDERSON,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.

Sholapur, 29th October 1873.

SIR,

The 102 villages of the Kaládgi District, now under report, were formerly in 1843-44, the year in which the expiring settlement was made, comprised in the Indi and Hypargi Tálukas of the Sholapur Collectorate, and have now been transferred to the Kaládgi Collectorate, and are re-distributed as follows:—

- 41 villages are of the Indi Táluka;
56 villages are of the Shindugi Táluka;
5 villages are of the Bijápur Táluka.

2. The total area of the lands of these 102 villages, according to the new survey, amounts to acres 394,301, or 615.9 square miles. Grouped according to the tálukas they belong to, their area is as shown in the following table:—

Táluka.				Number of Villages.	Area in Acres.	Area in Square Miles.
Indi	...	...	...	41	209,570	327.5
Shindugi	...	...	...	56	166,501	260.2
Bijápur	...	...	...	5	18,230	28.5
Total				102	394,301	616.2

These villages are situated between 76° 15' and 76° 30' east longitude, and 16° 48' and 17° 51' north latitude. The tract of country they consist of is bounded on the north and north-east by the Bhima River; on the east by villages of the Suggur Districts of the Nizám's territory; on the south there is no defined line of boundary, but the width of the tract north and south is about 18 miles. To the west also there is no defined line of boundary, but it approaches the made road running north and south between Bijápur and Sholapur to within, on an average, about 7 miles. The length east and west of the tract of country is about 38 miles.

3. With the exception of 11 villages, noted in the margin, to the extreme south-east corner, the whole of the villages composing the tract of country lie in a fairly compact oblong group. One of the excepted 11 villages, Ainapur, lies isolated from the remaining villages at the south-east corner, and inside the Nizám's territory, within 20 miles of the town of Sholapur of that district.
- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Kainur. | 7. Nagavi (Bdk.). |
| 2. Murdi. | 8. Gubehwad. |
| 3. Sugthan. | 9. Borgi. |
| 4. Nandgori. | 10. Byakod. |
| 5. Gorawgundgi. | 11. Ainapur. |
| 6. Nagavi (Khd.). | |

Another village, Bhilwad, is also somewhat isolated, so far as its being within the Nizám's territory. It lies slightly north-east of Shindugi, about 16 miles from it, and about 4 miles from the Bhima River.

4. The chief characteristic in the nature and appearance of the country is an unvaried almost treeless, undulating plain; its monotony relieved only by the village sites generally round which only there are any trees. The country east of the stream running north-east into the River Bhima through the lands of the villages of Nand-Budruk and Nand-Khuru on the made road from Indi to Almeleh, and about 11 miles east of Indi differs somewhat from that to the west of it, in being rougher, from the undulations being more rapid and the ground, with the exception of that of the villages on the Bhima River, being more or less thickly covered with surface stones. The country west of this line is flatter, so far as the undulations being gentler and of greater lengths, and the ground less covered with surface stones. These surface stones when not thickly strewn are no hindrance to good cultivation and they have their advantage, which I have always found readily allowed by the ryots, in keeping the soil cool and moist by retarding evaporation. Also the weathering of them must add fresh material to the soil. Their chief disadvantage is, when rather thickly strewn, ploughing and such field operations become slower, and the feet of bullocks are liable to injury.

5. The soil throughout the district does not vary much, that of the higher lying land is composed almost solely of the disintegrated parent trap rock. It is generally very shallow and friable from ever recurring washing away during the rains, and the reforming of fresh soil from the weathering of the rock. The soil of the low-lying plains consists chiefly of the well known "Regur," or Deccan black soil.

6. The tract of country is intersected by a number of good large streams. Taking a line transversely across the district these streams are on an average about four miles apart. Most of them are broad, but none are deep; all have water in them throughout the year.

In seasons of favourable rains most of them have a shallow thread of water running in them throughout the hot weather, and even after a monsoon of deficient rain, such as that of 1871 was in these parts, there is water in them flowing in parts, or collected in deep pools and where the bed of the stream is dry water is generally easily obtained by digging a short depth into the sand.

7. The rainfall in this district is from all accounts exceedingly uncertain, the earlier falls seldom to be depended upon. The latter rains, in September and October, are more certain; therefore, as a rule, rabi crops are chiefly grown on all soils fairly deep. In some exceptional seasons, such as that of last year was, when the rainfall in the end of June or beginning of July is heavy almost the whole grain produce of the country is of jowári of the early kind (a kharif crop). Whether the rains are early or late in the monsoon the black soils are to be depended upon for their produce; all depending upon the ryot's thoughtfulness as to the time of sowing. This is not the case with the poorer upland soils of a friable nature. In these soils of grain crops, the early jowári and bájri can only be shown: so if in June and July the early rains fail the return from such land is very small.

8. The climate of the district is very arid. During April and May the heat becomes intense, and utterly prostrating to those (even natives) accustomed to the climate of the more westerly districts of this Presidency.

9. On first going into this district the state of agriculture in it appears to be very backward. But on a longer stay in it, and a better acquaintance with the people, a more favourable impression is produced. The slovenly cultivation of many fields, indicated by large patches overrun with grass, is so common a sight, that I was at first led to believe that it denoted a state of matters of long standing, out of which it would be difficult to wake up the people. But I now believe that this chief indication of slovenly husbandry is only the remains of a state of matters against which a steady struggle has been going on. It is certainly diminishing fast in the villages to the west and north (including all the Indi and Bijápur Táluka villages), and more slowly, but just as surely, in the villages to the east and south. Mr. Bell, the officer who was engaged in the former survey of this district, in bringing to notice the want of large timber trees in the district, states in his report dated 28th September 1842, in para. 3, that the waste lands are covered with stunted bushes. In speaking to some old ryots regarding the appearance of the country twenty years ago, they told me that the waste lands of many villages were then covered with thorny bushes. The old Patel of the village of Rogi (a village that falls in for settlement next season, it is 18 miles south-east of Indi and 12 miles west of Shindugi) told me that when he was a boy it was dangerous for children to move away a mile from the village, as the land was covered with bushes which gave shelter to wolves; and also, that the crops used then to suffer from wild pig. The picture of a country, the waste lands of which were covered with bushes, thick and extensive enough to give shelter to sounders of pig, is certainly a great contrast to the same country with almost all its former waste lands entirely bared of bushes, and fairly cultivated, though having isolated grassy patches in the cultivation. Less than twenty years ago in many places the islet patches it is likely were those of crops. *सत्यामेव जयते*

10. Manuring is chiefly confined to garden land, but not unfrequently; this year I noticed patches of poor soil in well cultivated fields getting a dressing of manure. In many villages large embankments in dips and hollows are noticed; these are constructed to catch and accumulate soil. During the hot months, in most of the larger villages, gangs of men were seen by me in the morning clearing away by digging the "nut" grass from fields. These few circumstances undoubtedly show that the people are fairly awake to the necessity of labour in agriculture.

11. The crops raised in these districts are chiefly jowári (both of the rabi and kharif kinds), bájri, cotton, wheat, gram, toor, and oilseeds. In Statistical Table No. III, at the end of this report, is entered the different kinds of produce and their relative proportions.

12. There are several villages in which markets are held during the week in this district. Of the 102 villages which now fall in for re-settlement the following have weekly markets held at them:—

<i>In the Indi Táluka</i>	...	...	{ Indi, a large bazaar.
			{ Taub, do.
<i>In the Shindugi Táluka</i>	...	...	{ Almeleh, do.
			{ Bhuntnur, a small bazaar.
			{ Moratgi, do.
<i>In the Bijápur Táluka</i>	...	...	{ Nagthan, do.

Besides these markets there are others within and close to the group of the 102 villages under report, to which the people resort to dispose of their produce; the chief of them are the following:—

Churchun, Indi Táluka,	a large market.
Shindugi, Shindugi,	ditto ditto.
Golgiri,	ditto ditto.
Hypurgi,	ditto ditto.
Bijápur, Bijápur,	ditto ditto.
Talikot, Mudibehal Táluka,	ditto.
Afzulpur, Nizám's Territory,	ditto.

In many of the above large markets cattle are collected for sale.

13. Much of the surplus produce of the district is disposed of by the ryots in these markets, and is exported to where there is a demand for it. Most of the cotton, a great deal of bájri, and some linseed, is conveyed to Sholápur; the cotton and linseed goes on to Bombay. A small quantity of these staples, together with a good deal of Kusbi oil (safflower seed oil) goes to Utni, and from there to Belgaum. Kusbi oil has always been a product largely produced and exported from these parts to the more western districts. For the expressing of this oil there are in the villages under report 287 oil mills. What number of them there were 30 years ago cannot be clearly made out from the records of the old survey. Such of the products mentioned above as is not absorbed in the country above the ghauts, after reaching Utni and Belgaum, finds its way to the ports of Chiplún, Rájápur, Vingurla, and Kumpta.

14. As jowári is the chief food of the people, most of it is consumed in the district, but in seasons of good harvest a great deal of it is exported out of the district, to wherever there is a demand for it. For example, after last season's harvest, which was an exceedingly good one, was taken in, I noticed a great number of carts had come to one village from Kurundwár and Miruj for jowári, distance of about 100 miles.

15. The imports into the country are chiefly jagri from Utni, betelnut from the Canara Districts, cocoanuts and salt from the Coast, all *via* Utni, cloths and rice from Sholápur.

16. The only articles of much marketable value manufactured in the districts are native cotton cloths and blankets. The number of looms for these articles have increased since the introduction of the settlement now falling in. In examining the old survey statistics to find out the number of looms then recorded in the 102 villages under report, I find that the information is not entered on one system. The number of looms in some villages being entered, while in others merely the tax on them is mentioned. So a comparison in this instance cannot well be made between the entries in the old and present survey records. In the table below is shown the number of looms for these articles as recorded during the progress of the revision survey, and as entered in the statistics made out during the old survey; the latter are printed in thicker type :—

Táluka.	Number of Villages.	Number of Cloth-looms.	Number of Blanket-looms.
Indi ...	41	143 93—Besides Rs. 22 as a loom tax.	98 58—Besides Rs. 47½ as a loom tax.
Shindugi ...	56	256 90—Besides Rs. 165½ as a loom tax.	109 81—Besides Rs. 70 as a loom tax.
Bijápur ...	5	6 3	4 3
Total ...	102	405 186—Besides Rs. 187½ as a loom tax.	211 122—Besides Rs. 117½ as a loom tax.

The coarse cloths and blankets manufactured find ready sale in the district itself; a large number of the latter is exported into the Nizám's territory.

17. In the following table is shown the present population in the villages under report, the number of inhabitants per square mile, and the number of acres to each individual. For the sake of immediate comparison I have entered corresponding figures in larger type of the population in these villages at the time of the introduction of the current settlement. The figures entered in larger type in the two last columns are based on this former population, and the area as shown by the new survey :—

Táluka.	Number of Villages.	Total Number of Inhabitants.	Number of Inhabitants per square mile.	Number of Acres to each individual.
Indi ...	41	34,845 23,044	106·4 70·4	6·0 9·1
Shindugi ...	56	35,964 24,094	138·2 92·6	4·6 6·9
Bijápur ...	5	2,075 1,344	72·8 47·3	8·8 13·6
Total ...	102	72,884 48,482	118·3 78·7	5·4 8·1

18. In the following table I have brought together the population, cattle, carts, and ploughs as they now number, and as they numbered in 1843-44 in these villages. The figures in larger type show the latter :—

Táluka.	Number of Villages.	Total of Population.	Cattle in use for Ploughs and Carts.	Ploughs.	Carts.
Indi	41	34,845 23,044	12,119 7,496	2,332 520	427 30
Shindugi	56	35,964 24,094	12,172 7,208	1,746 327	64 6
Bijápur	5	2,075 1,344	749 564	140 40	13 ...
Total ...	102	72,884 48,482	25,040 15,263	4,118 887	504 36

From the above table it will be seen that the increase in population in the 102 villages is 50·3 per cent. on that of 1843-44. The increase in cattle in use chiefly in agricultural purposes is 64 per cent. And the increase in ploughs is 364·3 per cent.

19. In comparing the area shown as under irrigation from wells at the time of the introduction of the current settlement with that now under irrigation from the like source, a very great change in this branch of husbandry is noticeable. The area shown under irrigation was in 1843-44 acres 630-23, the area now under irrigation under wells alone is acres 2,730-19 (see sum of columns 3 and 6 of the table below), that is, an increase of acres 2,099-36. Besides irrigation from wells a large area is irrigated by means of "bhurkis," that is, lifts worked by bullock power, in the same way as wells are, on the banks of streams. No comparison of the area thus irrigated formerly and now can be shown, as land thus irrigated was, at the introduction of the current settlement, exempted from any additional assessment such as that applied to land under irrigation from wells. The following table shows in detail the irrigated area, both formerly and at present, from different sources of irrigation. The figures in thicker type show the old irrigated area, those in ordinary type the area at present under irrigation :—

Táluka.	Number of Villages.	AREA IRRIGATED UNDER					
		Wells.	"Bhurkis."	"Pats," that is, small canals from streams.	Wells and Pats combined.	Bhurkis and Pats combined.	Total.
		3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.	A. G.
Indi	41	1,572 26	451 16	56 11	42 3	68 0	2,190 16
Shindugi	56	358 18	.....	76 10	6 10	.....	440 38
		969 5	271 15	31 80	69 24	12 20	1,354 14
Bijápur	5	160 0	.....	.....	4 30	.....	164 30
		77 1	23 36	.....	.....	.....	100 37
		24 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 35
Total ...	102	2,618 32	746 27	88 1	111 27	80 20	3,645 27
		543 13	...	76 10	11 0	.....	630 23

20. The number of wells that were in use in 1843-44, and those dug within the last 30 years during the three decades of this period, and also the number of "bhurkis" now in use, is shown in the following statement :—

Táluka.	Number of Villages.	WELLS.												BHURKIS.	
		Existing in 1843-44.		Dug during the 1st Decade.		Dug during the 2nd Decade.		Dug during the 3rd Decade.		Total No. of new Wells.		Total No. of Wells old and new.		Substantial.	Not substantial.
		Substantially built.	Not substantially built.	Substantial.	Not substantial.	Substantial.	Not substantial.	Substantial.	Not substantial.	Substantial.	Not substantial.	Substantial.	Not substantial.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Indi	41	154	10	16	2	19	1	42	19	77	22	231	32	98	30
Shindugi	56	121	6	11	3	33	4	39	22	83	29	204	35	75	48
Bijápur	5	11	3	1	...	1	...	3	1	5	1	16	4	4	5
Total ...	102	286	19	28	5	53	5	84	42	165	52	451	71	177	83

21. In the 102 villages about 12 per cent. of the irrigated land, that is, about acres 464, is under superior cultivation requiring a perennial flow of water, such as sugarcane and plantains. The remaining 88 per cent. of irrigated land is cultivated with irrigated wheat, called by the natives "khapli," and the ordinary native vegetables, which do not require irrigation above at most six months in the year.

22. Rice of a very inferior coarse kind is cultivated in isolated small patches in banked-up hollows, but the total area (only 556 acres) of this cultivation is much less, in proportion than the irrigated land is, to the total area of the lands of the 102 villages. The proportion of the irrigated area being 0.9 per cent. while the area of rice land is only 0.1 per cent. of the total area.

23. For facility of comparison, I have shown in the following table the average area under cultivation, the average waste, the average collections and the average remissions, for the ten years previous to the introduction of the current settlement, that is, from 1833-34 to 1842-43, and also for the three decades of the subsequent 30 years, that is, from 1843-44 to 1872-73. The first period of ten years previous to the introduction of the current settlement is entered in thicker type :—

Periods of ten years.	Average of occupied acres, including Government and alienated land in ten years.	Average of waste in ten years.	Average of total collections on Government, alienated, and grazing lands in ten years.	Average of remissions in ten years.	Average of outstanding balances in ten years.
1	2	3	4	5	6
From 1833-34 to 1852-53	Acres. 227,266	Acres. 114,332	Rs. 72,048	Rs. 3,283	Rs. 11,317
From 1843-44 to 1852-53	247,714	95,374	78,165	3,068	14,228
From 1853-54 to 1862-63	303,144	47,966	99,743	1,867	844
From 1863-64 to 1872-73	351,297	1,923	1,20,105	13	42

From the above table it will be seen that the average increase in the occupied area, and the average increase in the collections during each of the three last decades, on the ten years previous to the introduction of the current settlement is as follows :—

	First Decade.	Second Decade.	Third Decade.
Average increase in occupied area	Acres. 20,449	Acres. 75,879	Acres. 124,032
Average increase in collections	Rs. 6,117	Rs. 27,695	Rs. 48,057

24. In the first four years of the first decade the average collections fell short of the average of the previous ten years, being only Rs. 68,469 in the four years between 1843-44 and 1847-48, against Rs. 72,048, the average collections shown in the above table in paragraph 23, for the ten years between 1833-34 and 1842-43. The slight increase in the collections for the first decade is entirely due to the increase in the collections between 1847-48 to 1852-53.

25. In 1853-54, the first year of the second decade, from a great failure of crops, and consequent distress among the ryots, much land was thrown out of cultivation. This depression in the state of the country lasted two years, that is, in 1853-54 and 1854-55. The average collection for these two years nearly reached the low figure of the average of the ten years previous to the introduction of the current settlement. The average of the remissions for these two years alone amounted to Rs. 9,260. The average collection for the two years being Rs. 72,557, while that of the ten years was Rs. 72,048. The great increase in the collections during this second decade is due entirely to the large increase in the area taken up for cultivation during the last eight years of the period.

26. The first three years of the third decade are remarkable for the stimulus the agricultural industry of the country received through the rise in the price of cotton consequent on the civil war in America. During the whole of this period most of the cultivable land in the district has been occupied and remissions and outstanding balances have almost ceased. These last were *nil* for six years, that is, from 1866-67 to 1871-72. Last year, 1872-73, there was a partial failure of crops in these districts, when Rs. 25 only had to be granted as remission.

27. The increase in the agricultural prosperity of the country since the introduction of the Revenue Survey Settlement in 1843-44, is proved by the increase in the area taken up, and retained by the ryots for cultivation, and the increase in the collections realized. Besides this proof there are others, based on a comparison of the statistics taken during the progress of the Revenue Survey in 1843-44, with those taken lately during the progress of the Revision Survey, which show the material advance in property the people have made

in the last thirty years. I shall here give a summary of these statistics; drawing attention to the most noticeable points in them. Tables giving these statistics in detail are attached to the end of this report:—

	In 1843-44.	In 1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.
Population ...	48,482	72,884	24,402	.....
Houses { Flat-roofed and tiled ...	7,190	10,753	3,563	.....
{ Thatched ...	2,941	3,306	365	.....
Cattle for agricultural purposes ..	15,263	25,040	9,777	.....
Cows and buffaloes, and their young	24,474	37,267	12,793	.....
Sheep and Goats ...	29,969	22,045	.....	7,924
Ploughs ...	887	4,118	3,231	.....
Carts ...	36	504	468	.....

28 In the increase in population the Brahmin caste alone appears not to have materially shared. Their number in the statistics of the former survey is 1,658. In the present survey statistics they number 1,728. All the other castes, which are most closely dependent on the agricultural industry of the country, have increased over 50 per cent. on the former number. As Brahmins, as a rule, are dependent for a livelihood on their calling as writers, they are, it is likely, drawn away from the villages to the larger towns and cities; this may be one reason for their numerical increase in our statistics appearing so small. But their actual increase is, I believe, small, and the reason for this is, it is likely, their being entirely barred from the re-marriage of widows, from which other castes are not strictly. In the increase in population a most material fact, pointing to the advance in agricultural prosperity of the country, is, that the non-agricultural portion of it has decreased. The number of these in the old survey statistics is given as 27,964. According to the present survey statistics their number is 24,206, that is, 3,758 less now than formerly. As the number of this class of the population is very materially swelled by the idle unoccupied portion of it, their lessened number shows an improvement in the character of the people as described by Mr. Bell in his report dated 28th September 1842. In drawing attention to the bad effect of the old system of assessment which the Revenue Survey Settlement superseded, he says—“It (the old system of assessment) must produce incalculable mischief upon their moral character, especially on that of a people such as those of these districts are, notorious from former times for their predatory habits. Even at the present time there are a great many Patels and Kulkarnis within the taluka who are more or less connected with robbers, whom they employ and provide with horses to proceed to distant places for the purpose of plunder.”

29. With regard to houses, the small increase in thatched ones is marked. The pressure brought upon the ryots by the authorities, not to construct houses so liable to catch fire as thatched roof ones are, may chiefly account for the small increase in them. Such dwellings are now confined to houses built on the outskirts of villages, and to the houses built by the Lambani caste, who never live as a body in a village, but always, even when permanently settled in a place, build their huts above a mile or so from the village.

30. Cattle of every kind have greatly increased in number, over 56 per cent. Taking into account the total area of the district, and merely the cattle in use for agricultural purposes, gives about 15 acres to each bullock.

31. Sheep and goats have decreased by 7,924, that is, there are 26 per cent. fewer of them now than there were formerly. This decrease is attributable to the great increase in the area of land now taken up for cultivation, which was formerly used as pasture land.

32. The great increase in ploughs (over 364 per cent.) is of course due to the increase in cultivation, computing on the total acres of the 102 villages, there are about 95 acres to each plough.

33. Carts have very greatly increased compared to what there were of them formerly (504 now to 36 formerly). The increase has taken place chiefly in the villages of the Indi taluka, but of the total number of carts 427 belong to these villages. The Shindugi taluka villages under report are very backward indeed in this point, chiefly through the country, to which the majority of the villages lying east of a line drawn from Almelch to Shindugi belong, being of a more or less stony nature, where carts cannot well be generally used.

34. The district is now fairly well provided with cleared roads to communicate with Sholapur, in which direction most of the usually exported products in it tends; to be ultimately conveyed to Bombay by the G. I. P. Railway. At the time of the settlement now falling in, there were no roads fit for cart traffic in these districts, and the opening out of the country by means of roads, so as to cheapen the cost to the ryots of conveying their surplus produce to the Sholapur market, was a point strongly brought to the notice of Government by the officers who were connected with the Survey Settlement. Taking the town of Indi as a diverging point, the cleared roads through the district are, to Almelch to the south-east, to Hypergi to the south, and to the north-east to the junction with the trunk road from Bijapur to Sholapur, a distance of 12 miles. From Almelch there is a cleared road running south to the town of Shindugi, and one from Hypergi running north-east

to Chik Shindugi (about 2 miles south of Shindugi), and then east about 12 miles to Soogthan, a village of the Shindugi Taluka on the border of the Nizám's territory. This last road (from Hypergi to Soogthan) is at present hardly ever used.

35. Of the railway stations east of Sholápur on the G. I. P. Railway lines, those of Kurubgaum and Doodnee are nearest to the part of the district under report: Kurubgaum being about 24 miles from the town of Indee, and Doodnee about 32 miles from the town of Shindugi. To neither of these two railway stations is there a cleared road made from these parts. Nor is this at present absolutely necessary, as the traffic in the district has not as yet increased to such an extent as to necessitate a nearer outlet to it than the railway station of Sholápur affords, the town of Indi being only 32 miles from Sholápur. A road from Almeleh to Dehwangaum, in a north-easterly direction, to communicate with the railway station at Dooduch *vid* the town of Afzulpur on the Bhima River in the Nizám's territory, will probably be of use in the future.

36. Of the Survey Nos. under cultivation in the district under report, about 20 per cent. is sub-let by the owners either on money or grain rents. The remaining 80 per cent. is cultivated by the land-holders in whose names they are entered. The number of Survey "Nos.," according to the present survey, cultivated by the holders themselves, and the number of Survey Nos. sub-let, is as follows:—

1st.—Number of Survey Nos. cultivated entirely by the holders in whose names they are entered in the Village Accounts	...	...	16,436
2nd.—Number of Survey Nos. not cultivated entirely by the holders in whose names they are entered, but cultivated by them in partnership with others	...	...	384
3rd.—Number of Survey Nos. sub-let on money rents	...	...	2,547
4th.—Number of Survey Nos. sub-let on grain rents	...	...	1,494
5th.—Number of Survey Nos. waste	...	...	295

37. I found it exceedingly difficult to get reliable examples of sub-letting of land for money rents. In such cases I was almost invariably informed that the land was sub-let for nothing more than the Government assessment plus the local fund rates. Most of these cases I could not believe. In a few cases where the land was much out of cultivation from being over-grown with "nut" grass, and the sub-tenancy lease was for a number of years, it appeared to me that the information given was possibly correct. Terms of sub-letting of land on grain rents are not as common as those of money rents, but information regarding the former was given by the people with less hesitation than that regarding money rents. In dry-crop land sub-letting for half the produce is most common, and such terms are easily obtainable for land fairly clear of grass. In garden land the terms are from one-fourth to one-fifth produce to be given as rent to the owner of the land.

38. An estimate of the present money value of land to the holders can most easily be formed from what can be realised for it by actual sale, or by giving it as security for the payment of loans. In *bond fide* sales from 5 to 10 times the assessment can generally be obtained. Loans can easily be raised by either giving over the land to the lender for a limited period—in such cases the usufruct either covers the interest or discharges the principal,—or by giving it as security for the money borrowed and paying interest, instead of giving the lender the use of the land.

39. At the end of this report is attached a statement marked A, in which are given examples met within some of the villages under report, first of money and grain rents of sub-letting land, and then examples, extracted from the District Registrar's records, of sums realized by sales, or mortgages of land.

40. I have found it exceedingly difficult to get reliable information regarding the prices of grain for the past 38 years. No record of them has been kept in the Mámlatdárs' Kutcheries. What information I could get was obtained by the help of the Mámlatdárs from the village sowcárs. The correctness of this information I have endeavoured to check by personal inquiries from old well-to-do ryots. In Statement B at the end of this report I have shown in a tabulated form the prices of the two principal grains grown in these districts. In this statement the prices of these grains (jowári and bájri) during the last 38 years at the four markets at the towns of Indi, Shindugi, Tamb, and Bijápur are given. In some years most unaccountable discrepancies occur in the prices given as ruling at the different markets. The only possible reasons for these differences are, the time of the grain measures have been changed at least three times in these districts within the last 38 years, and probably the changes did not take place simultaneously throughout the district, and also the prices given for each year by the different sowcárs may all not be for the same time of the year.

41. In columns from 2 to 9 of the statement, I have entered the prices of jowári and bájri according to the information obtained for me by the Mámlatdárs. In columns 10 to 15 are entered the prices of these grains from the year 1835 to 1843 as given by Mr. Bell in tables attached to his report dated 28th September 1842. In columns 16 and 17 are entered the prices of these grains in the Sholápur Cantonment from the year 1864 to 1871

as given by Colonel Waddington, Superintendent of the Poona Revenue Survey, in his report No. 33, dated 15th January 1872, on the Revision Survey Settlement of some villages of the Sholapur Táluka. In columns 18 to 21 are entered the prices of the same grains from the year 1839—1871 at the markets of the towns of Mohol and Madeh as given by Mr. Grant, Acting Superintendent, Revenue Survey, in his report No. 40, dated 12th January 1871.

42. Judging from the table of prices given for the town of Shindugi (which in my opinion is most to be relied upon), the prices show that during the first decade (from 1843 to 1852) of the current settlement the average price of grain was about the same as that of the previous 8 years. During the second decade (from 1853 to 1862) the average price rose about 74 per cent. higher than that of the first decade. During the third decade (from 1863 to 1872) it rose about 62 per cent. higher than that of the second decade and 183 per cent. higher than that of the first decade.

43. In paragraph 14 of Mr. Bell's report dated 28th September 1842, the state of education at that time in these districts is described as being exceedingly backward, there being only one Government school (in the town of Indi), and about 30 private schools among a population of about half a lách. Mr. Bell's report, it must be noted (see paragraphs 5 and 7 of it), touches upon the state of a district of an extent of 958 square miles, containing 165 villages. The portion of this district now under report is, as stated in a previous paragraph, 616 square miles in area, and contains 102 villages. Within this limit there are 25 schools, having an attendance of 793 scholars. In the table below is shown in detail the number of Government and private schools, and the attendance at them in the 102 villages under report. From this table it will be seen that the private schools, though one more in number than the Government ones, have, in comparison to the latter, a very limited number of children attending them. This shows that the Government schools are well appreciated by the natives:—

Táluka.	Number of Villages.	Government Schools.		Private Schools.		Total Number of Schools.	Total Attendance at the Schools.
		Number of Schools.	Attendance at the Schools.	Number of Schools.	Attendance at the Schools.		
Indi	41	7	377	5	52	12	429
Shindugi	56	4	202	7	110	11	312
Bijápúr	5	1	40	1	12	2	52
Total	102	12	619	13	174	25	793

44. The district under report has been for a number of years past in a fairly healthy state. The failure of crops that took place in 1871 told very severely on the ryots, and many of the poorer among them had not sufficient to eat for a few months. Notwithstanding this, with the exception of some cases of, I believe, sporadic cholera in the town of Hyppargi and at a few small villages, no after ill-effect was the consequence. This fact, I think, in a great measure shows that the sanitary state of the district is fairly good.

45. According to the statistics taken during the progress of the present survey, 3·6 per cent. of total population (in all 2,591) have submitted to vaccination. This percentage is small, and shows that the people do not willingly submit to the operation. Also from inquiries I made I know this to be the case, and that generally a great deal of persuasion, verging on pressure, is necessary before the people will bring forward their children to be vaccinated.

46. Nothing very favourable can be said regarding the condition of the people of this district. A very large percentage of them is exceedingly poor. The majority of the ryots possess only four bullocks for their field operations, and very many of them one or two only. There is no doubt that the current exceedingly low assessment has drawn into agricultural pursuits many who would be better employed as servants to the ryots of better means and standing. An increased assessment will, it is very probable, have the effect of weeding out a great number of such ryots from the body of land-holders, and may thus possibly throw some land out of cultivation; but such a result will be merely temporary, causing no loss to Government, and a great deal of good to the agricultural industry of the country.

I have, &c.,

W. S. PRICE,

Assistant Settlement Officer,

S. M. C. Revenue Survey.

No. 133 OF 1873.

To

COLONEL W. C. ANDERSON,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

Sholápur, 12th November 1873.

SIR,

I beg to bring to your notice that in the table of prices attached to Mr. Bell's supplementary report, dated 31st August 1843, on the then Indi and Almeleh Divisions of the Kaládgi Districts, the prices shown for the market of the town of Shindugi are not correct. Mr. Bell brings this to notice in paragraph 35 of his report dated 24th September 1844, at the end of which report he gives a list of prices in which the correct ones for Shindugi are entered.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. S. PRICE.

P. S.—In the table of prices attached to my Report No. 123, dated 29th ultimo, the correct prices for Shindugi, as given in Mr. Bell's second list of prices, have been entered.

STATISTICAL TABLE No. III.

Details of Cultivation in A. D.

District.	Surveyed Villages.	Crops.	Percentage of Total Cultivation of Government and Inam Lands.		
			Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kaládgi	Khálsa. Tálukas— Indi Shindugi Bijápur	Jowári (early kind)	21.3	21.3	...
		Do. (late kind)	30.5	...	30.5
		Bájeri	11.9	11.9	...
		Cotton	8.3	8.3	...
		Wheat	7.0	...	7.0
		Gram	4.3	...	4.3
		Kurdeh (Safflower Seed)	4.0	...	4.0
		Jowas (Linseed)	2.0	...	2.0
		Toor	3.0	3.0	...
		Mug	1.3	1.3	...
		Hulga (Kulti)	0.7	0.7	...
		Matki	0.7	0.7	...
		Rice	0.3	0.3	...
		Garden Crops	1.0	1.0	...
		Miscellaneous	3.3	3.3	...
		Waste	0.4	0.4	...
		100.0	52.2	47.8	

(Signed) W. S. PRICE,
Assistant Settlement Officer.

No. 28 OF 1874.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department.

*Survey Commissioner's Office,
Poona, 11th January 1874.*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward proposals for the revision of the assessment of (102) one hundred and two villages formerly comprising part of the Indi Táluka of the Sholápur Collectorate, and now included in the Indi, Shindugi and Bijápur Tálukas of the Kaládgi Collectorate, in the following proportions :—

41 villages in Indi,
56 villages in Shindugi,
5 villages in Bijápur.

2. The Survey and Settlement of these villages was made by the Poona Survey at that time under the superintendence of Lieutenant Nash. The settlement now expiring in these villages was made in 1844, and first took complete effect in the following revenue year, 1844-45; the settlement now proposed is intended to take effect next year, 1874-75. The expiring settlement received the sanction of Government by letter from the Chief Secretary, No. 272 of the 22nd January 1844. The sanction there granted covered 132 Government villages, but of these it appears that 102 only were settled in 1844, 30 remained over till the next year and will be included in the revision settlements to be made in 1875.

3. These villages have now been entirely re-surveyed. Boundary marks were not erected simultaneously with the original survey, and beyond doubt extensive encroachments by cultivators on waste land, adjacent to their holdings, occurred after the Survey, so as greatly to disturb the areas of fields as originally recorded by the Survey. In addition it was the practice at that time in the Survey to leave a strip of land, of a width of about one chain, or 11 yards, as neutral ground on all village boundaries, included in neither village. This was to a great extent gradually absorbed into adjacent holdings. Again, the width of the roads, or rather tracks, was very ill-defined; people, cattle, and the few carts there were wandered from side to side as the best way could be obtained; consequently, the apparent track excluded by the Survey from the cultivated area would often be 25, 30, or more yards wide; as land became valuable the surplus area of the track would be gradually absorbed into cultivation, and often a bare sufficiency for the roadway was left. On nullas and streams the object of the cultivator would be, both in this case and that of adjacent roads, to get his boundary put as far back as possible, and the consequent area to be paid for reduced as much as possible.

4. In the present Survey, in accordance with the practice since the commencement of the S. M. C. Survey, no neutral strip is left between adjacent villages, the boundary marks are placed on the boundary line, and are common to both villages. Thus a considerable area excluded in the former survey is brought to account. Roads and tracks are made of a defined and reasonable width, measurement is carried on nullas and rivers up to the very point where cultivation ceases, and so far from this being thought any grievance, under the great change in the value of land which has occurred it is looked upon rather as an advantage than otherwise, as conferring an undoubted title to cultivate up to a definite point.

5. The general result as regards area of the present Survey, compared with the former one, is as follows:—

		Total Area.	Deduct Unarable.	Remain Arable.
Former Survey	...	383,667	29,823	353,844
Present Survey	...	393,884	18,347	375,537
Increase	...	10,217	.....	21,693
Decrease	...	.....	11,476	... ..

6. The total area is doubtless increased from the areas of land taken up by roads, beds of streams, and village sites being more accurately determined now than formerly; it is, indeed, doubtful if these areas were systematically ascertained and recorded at the former Survey. The great reduction in unarable area is due to the fact that land of apparent low quality, which at that time had little value, was freely deducted as unarable, and therefore free from assessment, whether forming part of a holding or comprised in Government waste land. This point will be more properly adverted to presently when speaking of the classification. The gross arable area is much increased by the inclusion of strips, round boundaries of villages, and by the more accurate measurement on roads, nullas, and rivers, especially on the two latter, where land of the best quality will generally be found.

7. It would answer no purpose, and take up much time to prepare a general statement showing the differences in the areas of survey fields, as recorded by the old measurement and that now made; but I append a statement showing the comparative percentage difference in the first ten villages measured:—

Total Survey Fields.	Difference in Areas of old and present Survey.						
	Under 5 per cent.	Above 5 and under 10 per cent.	Above 10 and under 15 per cent.	Above 15 and under 20 per cent.	Above 20 and under 25 per cent.	Above 25 and under 30 per cent.	Above 30 per cent.
2,770	2,000	481	141	57	29	20	42

8. The above ten villages present results which may be taken as fair specimens of what the whole would give. There is no reason to believe that the original measurement was faulty; the discrepancies above, beyond all doubt, arise from the boundaries taken by the Survey having been tampered with; this was easy, as the earthen boundary marks or Bandhs were not put up for some years after the measurement, and the maps of the first survey were often very imperfect, and would afford little aid in detecting an alteration in the boundary, which was, moreover, easily carried through, as the encroachment would be ordinarily on Government waste land.

9. The boundaries of villages have been laid down by traverse in the present Survey, the maps have been drawn on the usual scale of our Revenue Surveys in the Deccan, namely, eight (8) inches to one mile; every field is distinctly shown on the map by scale with the boundary marks fixed by the Survey also shown on it, so that any future tampering with boundaries of fields is impossible without a reasonable certainty of immediate detection.

10. In the former Survey, fields were made of very large area, frequently of (60) sixty and (70) seventy acres, and several occupants included in one survey number or field. This has now been remedied. All survey fields over 30 acres have been sub-divided into two or more separate survey fields, so as to make the future survey fields range from 15 to 30 acres each. Besides, the land of every separately recognized cultivator or "occupant" is made into a separate survey "number" or field without regard to the smallness of the area. The breaking up of very large survey fields will render land much more readily saleable and transferable, as no transfer in the Government books of a part of a survey field, held entirely by one "occupant" or holder separately recognized in the Government books, is allowed; consequently he could only by sale give a title subordinate to his own without Government recognition. Now, the smaller survey fields will enable him to sell and give a secure Government title to a portion of what was formerly one survey field.

11. The giving every holder of land recognized in the Government books a separate definition and independent assessment of his land as a survey field, is also a great advantage to the landholder; he obtains a clearly-defined and separate interest in his land without danger of any complications with his co-occupants in the same survey field; his boundaries are defined by Government and will be guarded by the law; he is thus freed from all fear of encroachment, and has an assessment strictly in accordance with the quality of his land, which often could not be the case under the system of the inclusion of more occupants than one in the same survey field, which, in an area of 50 or 60 acres, would in these districts include land of very varying quality—the assessment was fixed on the whole field and the share of each included occupant at the average rate of the field, which might very likely not represent the average quality of his portion of the field.

12. The large survey fields and inclusion of more occupancies than one, in the same survey field, was not unsuitable to the unadvanced state of these and other similarly situated districts at the time of the survey thirty years ago. Land was usually very imperfectly cultivated and had little or no value—half the country was unoccupied waste. If a cultivator found his interests in any way linked with those of uncomfortable neighbours, he could readily obtain a holding in a fresh place. The assessment was exceedingly low, so that inequalities unavoidably caused by the assessing each part of a large survey field on the average of the whole were of no very material consequence, and if they were found to be so, the cultivator had always his remedy in giving up that land, and making a selection from among the unoccupied waste.

13. In such an unsettled state of the agricultural population it would have been waste of time and money to have made a more detailed survey; now circumstances are widely changed, the people have settled down to their land which has become sensible property, and which, except in the case of the very poorest soils, will not be parted with or obtained without a valuable equivalent. The time has therefore fully come for a more precise definition of rights and liabilities than was fully sufficient under a different state of things. The former survey and settlement has done much to advance this tract of country in prosperity; we may hope that the settlement about to be made may carry on and perfect the good work.

14. The whole of the lands of the villages under report have been entirely re-classed. The old classification was found as a rule very faulty as regards the better class of soils; in these differences of two and even three classes were commonly met with between the old and the new classification, the old being lower than the new invariably. Again, the deductions in fields for unarable were unnecessarily great. It is not difficult to account for this. In the first year after the settlement, the occupied area amounted to acres 145,714 while the area recorded as unoccupied waste amounted to acres 135,267; with such an enormous proportion of waste land, much of which was of very good quality, the standard of what might be considered culturable, judging from what was seen to be under cultivation, would be undoubtedly low.

15. As regards the low classification of the superior soils, this may be accounted for in two ways; first, by the adoption of a somewhat contracted scale of valuation added to a very low standard. There is a great deal of most excellent soil in these villages which we class

at from 12 to 16 annas: such soils are ordinarily found to bear at present an assessment of from seven to ten annas—it is unusual to meet with any higher present assessment than this on a field. Thus within the contracted range of from six to ten annas' assessment, all soils from fair up to the very best will be found. Then much of the land at the time of the last Survey had been waste from time immemorial. The surface of even the best land which has been for very many years out of cultivation, especially in black soil, acquires an appearance by no means doing justice to its intrinsic value, and which might easily mislead the classifiers of that time whose experience could not be but limited. This fact, added to an original low standard and contracted scale of values, will, I think, fully account for the extraordinary low and unequal classification which we find to have beyond doubt existed. I have examined, field by field, statements showing the new classification and the existing assessment for every one of the villages concerned, and can speak confidently to the correctness of the above view as regards the present assessment of the fair and superior soils.

16. The old classification in the poor soils classed as arable, appears to have been sometimes a little above and sometimes a little below that at present adopted: it varies much in different villages. No such decided tendency to low classification, of general application, such as occurs in the good and fair soils, can be seen in the poorer. Occasional instances of great differences do, however, now and then occur.

17. As regards the poor soils, it is as unusual to find existing assessments under (2) two annas per acre as it is to find them in good soils over (10) ten annas; thus practically the range of assessment on land considered arable was comprised between about (10) ten annas and (2) two annas. Under our present classification system the range of valuation, and therefore of proportional assessment, ranges from sixteen annas to one anna.

18. There is always in classification as will be readily comprehended, an aversion from putting down anything as fully answering to the very best, or, on the other hand, to the very worst; there is thus a tendency to a practical shunning of the two extremes of the scale, and it requires all the attention of the officers in charge of classing operations to make their men use the highest or the very lowest classes or valuations possible in places where they ought to be used. When the range is very limited, as it evidently was in the classification formerly worked in these villages, the result is a crowding together good and bad soils within a narrower limit of difference than is just, and the consequence must be a higher proportional valuation and consequent higher proportional assessment of poor land compared with that on good land.

19. It is plain that so long as there was a large margin of unoccupied waste land, and any one could obtain a waste field of fair quality by asking for it, this want of proper proportion between the assessment of good and bad soils would attract little notice; but gradually the occupation of the poorest lands became remunerative and they were taken up. But, however good a bargain a man might have of a field of inferior soil at three or four annas an acre, yet it would not escape his notice that an adjacent field of the best soil was not paying more than eight or nine annas per acre. The belief that existing assessments were most unduly favourable to the holder of good land had thus become widespread, and in any revision of assessment it was evident that a readjustment of valuation was a necessity.

20. Still these very low assessments of the better soils were not without a certain amount of advantage. As already shown, close on one-half of the whole land of these villages was unoccupied waste at the time of the first settlement thirty years ago; a very low assessment on good soils would have the effect of a bounty in bringing them into cultivation first, as capital and labour would naturally go to where the best returns could be obtained, agricultural stock would increase, and the remunerative cultivation of the poorer soils would follow as a matter of course. But after the whole land has been occupied for some years, every reason calls for a more justly proportional distribution of the assessment; and this becomes the more necessary when a considerable enhancement of the assessment is contemplated.

21. In many cases under the old classification the deductions on account of unarable land in assessed fields are most exorbitant according to present ideas. Now land, however poor, so long as it will bear grass, has a definite value for grazing purposes, which could hardly be said to be the case thirty years ago, when cattle were few, half the land of the country was absolutely unoccupied, and the occupied area only half cultivated. It is plain that much land of a quality, not at that time ordinarily cultivated, was recorded as unarable and deducted from the arable area; and from results in our classification it is also plain that in some cases the record of unarable was very freely used. In one village, Rajnal, of Indi, I find the total area recorded by our survey as acres 3,109 of which acres 184 are recorded as "unarable." According to the former Survey acres 1,274 are recorded as unarable. It is evident from the present classification, which only averages Re. 0-3-0 all over, that the land of this village is generally very poor. There are in fact only one or two

* Though the soil below the surface is dug up and examined in the classification, yet a very poor surface aspect would not be entirely without influence on the class fixed, especially when large tracts of a similar nature were met with as was the case formerly.

S-anna fields in it. But large areas of so-called "unarable," and, therefore, unassessed by the old Survey, were included with a small area of assessed arable into one survey field. I give the following instances :—

Survey No.	By former Survey.					By present Survey.			
	Total Acres.	Deduct Unarable.	Remaining Arable.	Rate per acre on Arable.	Total Assessment.	Arable Area.	Approximate rate per Acre.	Approximate Assessment.	
	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
9	40 31	37 31	3 0	0 1 0	0 3 0	33 39	0 1 0	2 8 0	
11	33 15	31 27	1 28	0 3 0	0 5 1	27 32	0 1 0	1 11 9	
39	63 38	64 33	4 5	0 1 6	0 6 2	64 13	0 1 0	4 0 5	
56	54 14	50 24	3 30	0 4 0	0 15 0	42 35	0 1 0	2 10 10	
57	77 22	67 39	9 23	0 2 6	1 7 11	67 32	0 2 0	8 7 6	
72	34 34	24 0	10 34	0 3 6	2 6 0	34 29	0 4 6	9 12 3	
60	190 22	183 27	6 35	0 2 0	0 13 9	168 21	0 1 0	10 8 6	

22. In the village in question many similar instances to those above selected as examples might be found. As far as I have at present seen, this village is an extreme case, but undue deductions of this kind, though not to the same extent, prevail, more or less, in all villages.

23. The Bhima River forms the northern boundary of the Kalādgi Collectorate and of the villages under report. This river and its tributaries overflow their banks for some distance in most monsoons, depositing a considerable quantity of silt on the flooded land, besides saturating it with moisture. This flooded land is of extraordinary fertility, and the accession of value which it derives from the inundation has been considered in the present classification—it does not appear to have been taken into account at the time of the former classification.

24. The present classification has been most carefully performed under Mr. W. S. Price, Assistant Settlement Officer, Southern Marátha Country Survey. I have satisfied myself in the field that his standard was such as to keep a proper difference between the good and inferior soils; in fact, the keeping the classification of the latter well down has been a matter obtaining most special attention.

25. Having now given some account of the last and present Survey, I beg to refer to the appended very complete report by Mr. W. S. Price, Assistant Settlement Officer, for an account of the physical characteristics and for all statistical details regarding the tract of country under report, a very brief summary of which, with a few additional remarks on this part of the subject, will suffice on my part.

26. As regards climate, the rainfall is of about the same character as that of Sholápur, but my impression is that the eastern part about Almeleh has some small advantage over the more western villages in quantity but more especially in earliness and in seasonableness of rain. This appears to be everywhere the case in the Deccan and Southern Marátha Country; after the comparatively rainy belt near the ghats, and for fifty or sixty miles inland, is passed, a belt of country of uncertain rain succeeds, which is again succeeded by a gradual improvement, but more in quality than in quantity of the rainfall; that is, it is more certain, more continuous, and more to be depended upon generally. Everyone knows that Sholápur is better than Indápur as regards the monsoon; I believe Indi to be very much on a par with Sholápur, but that the eastern villages of the tract under notice, nearer to the Nizám's frontier, have some small advantage.

27. As regards communications, the G. I. P. Railway passes parallel to the northern frontier as shown in the appended map, though the Bhima River, here a large stream, intervenes: it is fordable in numerous places in the fine season. The Doodnee and Kurruhgau stations are both within about (12) twelve miles of the frontier, and though there are no made-roads through the intervening Nizám's territory and Akalkot Jágir, yet the tracks are quite passable for carts in the fair season, especially the track to Kurruhgau. Still Indi and Sholápur are at present, as before the time of the railway, the chief centres of trade for this tract of country, but I can see no reason why the present large market of Almeleh should not increase and establish a direct line of export with the Doodnee station; and I cannot but believe that in time this will occur.

28. Thus as regards the present state of things it appears to me that the western part of the tract in question has some advantage over the eastern in vicinity to large markets, and the eastern over the western in climate; put advantage against disadvantage, and west and east appear about on a par. But the southern villages are evidently at some small disadvantage in consequence of distance from the rail, which must always be looked on as

one main line of export, though there is another to the westward in the direction of Belgaum and Miraj, as pointed out by Mr. Price in his 13th and 14th paragraphs. Of good local markets, well situated for the collection of produce before final export, there is no want, as may be seen from the position of Indi, Almileh, Tamb, and Shindugi, to say nothing of markets of less importance, of which there are several.

29. The number of looms, both for cotton cloth and for kumlees, or the common blanket of universal use both by day and night and by all but the wealthier classes, is shown by Mr. Price in comparison with the numbers thirty (30) years ago, at paragraph 16 of his report. Unfortunately the old data are imperfect, and it is not possible to institute an exact comparison; the figures of the statement would, however, not lead us to believe that there has been any diminution in the number of looms, but rather to the contrary some increase, which if the case, is remarkable; as English cotton cloth has of late years come so greatly into use for all purposes but working wear, and the supply of wool for the kumlee looms must have greatly fallen off from the decrease in the number of sheep to be presently alluded to.

30. In paragraph 17, Mr. Price shows the population as follows:—

	Population.	Average to Square Mile.
1843-44	48,482	78.7
1873	72,884	118.3

31. At paragraphs 18 and 27, Mr. Price gives a comparison of the population, agricultural and otherwise, cattle and sheep, ploughs and carts, at the present time and thirty years back at the time of the first Survey. The abstract of which is as follows:—

	In 1843-44.	In 1872.	Percentage of Increase.	Percentage of Decrease.
Population	48,482	72,884	50.33	...
Agricultural cattle	15,263	25,040	64.05	...
Ploughs	887	4,118	364.26	...
Carts	36	504	1,300.00	...
Houses—Flat-roofed and tiled	7,190	10,753	49.69	...
Thatched	2,941	3,306	12.41	...
Cows and Buffaloes and young	24,474	37,267	52.27	...
Sheep and Goats	29,969	22,045	...	26.44

32. The above exhibits a most striking picture of progress under every head; for I do not exclude the diminution under the head Sheep and Goats, which merely indicates the extent to which the extensive wastes, on which they formerly grazed, have given way to cultivation. The increase in agricultural cattle and carts is most striking as indicative of the great increase in agricultural capital, and the latter especially, as showing how the means of removing produce to markets has increased, and therefore the need for this additional means.

33. In paragraph 20, Mr. Price gives a statement showing the number of wells thirty years ago and at the present time. Of all kinds of wells, substantially and unsubstantially built, 305 are shown to have existed (30) thirty years ago, the number has now increased to 522. Of the number of Burkis formerly existing no record is available—these are now shown to amount to 260.

A "Burki" is a construction similar to one side of a well erected on the bank of a stream for the purpose of drawing water from it, or from a hole in the bed, and irrigating land precisely as from a well. Artificial irrigation from wells is of immense importance in all tracts where there is a possibility of an insufficient or unseasonable fall of rain. If the monsoon is late in coming and fodder is becoming scarce from a short supply over from the past year, well-irrigation affords the means of obtaining a speedy supply of fodder, and thus saving the cattle. I have known this resource often resorted to in inland tracts; two months from putting in the seed and three or four irrigations suffice to obtain a supply of fodder.

34. There are at present thus in all 782 wells and Burkis in the villages under report, and of the wells 217 are shown to have been sunk during the past thirty years, in the following proportions, 33 in the first decade, 58 in the second decade and 126 in the third

The increase in the number of agricultural cattle though great may be fairly considered incommensurate with the increase in cultivation and in the number of carts, but formerly, when grazing cost nothing or next to nothing, immense numbers of utterly useless cattle were kept for no purpose whatever, now very few but cattle able in some way to earn their keep are retained, the increase in working power is far greater than in mere numbers.

decade. In contemplating the past and present of these villages there is hardly any point more satisfactory than this increase of the means of irrigation and of the area irrigated. Economically, well-irrigation is not nearly so advantageous as "Path" or channel-irrigation, but the difference practically is less than might be supposed. Cattle are drawing water at the well during time when for the most part they would probably be doing nothing, and the utilization of this labour, which would otherwise mostly go to waste, is so much direct gain. Well-irrigation, moreover, especially commends itself to the ways of the people, as it is always in the cultivator's own power to use when and to what extent he likes without interference from any one: it is the absence of this condition which renders new works of irrigation as a rule far from popular.

35. Of "Pátasthal" irrigation, or that from channels led from streams, there was not much formerly, and there is no great change now. The solely Pátasthal irrigation was formerly acres 76, it is now acres 88. Of Pát or channel-irrigation combined with well and Burki-irrigation, there was formerly acres 11, there are now acres 191. Of total irrigated area of all kinds, there was formerly acres 630, there is now acres 3,645.

36. At paragraph 23, Mr. Price sums up the revenue history of these villages for the past forty years including ten years before the expiring settlement. The following shows the figures for the three decades of the last thirty years during which the expiring settlement has been in force:—

Years.		Average occupied area.	Average unoccupied Government waste.	Average remissions.	Average collections.	Average outstanding at end of year.
1843-44 to 1852-53	...	247,714	95,374	3,063	78,165	14,228
1853-54 to 1862-63	...	303,144	47,966	1,867	99,743	844
1863-64 to 1872-73	...	351,297	1,923	13	120,105	42

The above statement does not include Government land only, it refers to all kinds of land—Government and Inám—and land revenue from all sources.

37. Appended to this letter is a detailed statement* giving a complete revenue history of these villages for the past forty years. It shows how the occupied area and collections have gradually increased, and the remissions and outstanding balances have gradually decreased. Since 1854-55 the total remissions have only amounted to the sum of Rs. 278 on a revenue of over one lách a year, and during the same period the total outstanding balances only amount to Rs. 867, and one year—1863-64—supplies Rs. 373 of that sum, as that was a time of high prices and great agricultural prosperity: this outstanding amount can only have resulted from carelessness in prompt realization.

* Marked C.

38. In paragraph 40, Mr. Price considers prices during the past 33 years. This is strange to say, a most difficult point on which to obtain correct information. The measure in use in these villages has changed three times at least during the period in question; prices, more especially in past times when means of transport were deficient, varied immensely at different periods of the year; and some doubt exists as to the period of the year at which the price for the year was taken. The result is an amount of discrepancy in the returns for the same year at places at no very great distance from one another which it is impossible to reconcile. Mr. Price has, during the two years he has been in this district, paid much attention to this subject, and done all in his power to obtain information. Statement B, appended to his report, shows, in a tabular form, the returns compiled by him.

39. Some of the differences in this statement are so startling that it is impossible to attach any faith to the figures producing them; for instance, according to the Mámlatdár's return for 1850-51, jowári and bájri, the staple food-grains of the country, were respectively 172 and 110 seers for the rupee at Indi, 76 and 70 at Shindugi, 128 and 120 at Tamb, the first and second of these places being situated within an easy day's journey for a cart, or twelve miles from one another, and the third only a mile or two further from the second. The year 1856-57 shows even greater discrepancies; at Indi, jowári and bájri are entered, respectively, at 128 seers each for one rupee, at Shindugi at 28 and 24 seers, and at Tamb at 44 and 40. It appears to me that the nature of the seer used at Indi between 1850 and 1857 must have been mistaken; for differences such as are here shown, it is impossible to believe ever existed at so recent a period, when the means of communication in the country had certainly greatly increased, and the construction of the railway between Poona and Sholápur had attracted great masses of people requiring to be fed, as is evident from the much higher prices at Mohol and Mareh, through which talukas the railway passed, shown in Mr. Price's table opposite the same years.

40. Mr. Price considers that the table of prices given for Shindugi, is the most trustworthy, and draws the conclusion therefrom that in the second decade of the expiring settlement, that is, from

Paragraph 42 of his report.

1853 to 1862, the average price of grain rose about 74 per cent. higher than that of the first decade, and that during the third decade, namely, from 1863 to 1872, it rose about 62 per cent. higher than that of the second decade, and 183 per cent. higher than that of the first decade. I find that the average price of jowári and bájri together in the Shindugi market for each decade is as follows :—

Years.	Average Seers per Rupee.	
From 1843 to 1853	71	
„ 1853 to 1863	41	Increase 73 per cent. over first ten years.
„ 1863 to 1873	27	Increase 52 per cent. over second ten years and 163 per cent. over first ten years.

41. I have farther, to eliminate local error, taken the average price of jowári and bájri together in the three markets of Shindugi, Tamb and Bijápur for each decade. Indi is excluded as the returns are imperfect, the results differ little from the statement above, and are as follows :—

Years.	Seers per Rupee.
From 1843 to 1853	74·9
„ 1853 to 1863	41·9
„ 1863 to 1873	26·9

42. I think, therefore, that some degree of truth may be attached to these prices. It will be remarked that Mr. Price's return shows a great fall in the present year, the prices of jowári and bájri conjointly being recorded as 55 seers at Shindugi, 46 seers at Tamb and Bijápur, but the fall here shown is, I think, greater than the reality; for on examining the price returns in the *Government Gazette* for the past three years I find the average seers of one rupee to be as follows :—

Years.	Sholápur.	Bijápur.
1871	14½	20
1872	18½	14½
1873	30·0	35½

43. There can be no doubt that a considerable fall in prices has occurred in the present year, but how far this is permanent cannot be surmised; there would not appear to be any reason to expect any great and permanent fall, for the value of money in the world is likely to decrease rather than to increase; at any rate, a farther considerable fall must occur before half the rate ruling during the first decade is, on an average of years, attained, on the data given above shown to have been seers 74·9 for one rupee.

44. It must be remembered that in former times, when means of communication were entirely imperfect and insufficient, a good harvest produced a local glut; a very small quantity produced above local needs, threw prices down out of all proportion, as there was no means of removing any surplus of such bulky and low-priced produce as ordinary food-grains remuneratively; this will, probably, account for the extraordinary low prices opposite some of the years in the first and second decades. After the ryot had retained enough for his own consumption he was obliged to sell his surplus at what price he could get to meet the Government demand; the instalments of revenue were then due at a much earlier date than at present, all were sellers at the same time, there was little export, and the local grain dealers could command their own terms; circumstances are now much changed—unlimited means of transport are brought within 15 to 40 miles of all these villages, and anything like the utter depreciation in value of some years in former times is rendered an impossibility.

45. Hitherto I have only alluded to ordinary food-grains, but this tract of country produces several other articles of produce of a much more exportable and permanently saleable nature. A good deal of cotton is grown. In 1844 and 1845, I see the average price of East Indian cotton quoted at three pence a pound; this could not have given a higher price than Rs. 60 a candy. Sholápur cotton would certainly not have exceeded in quality and price the general average. In the *Bombay Gazette* of December 23rd, 1873, I observe the price of "Vengurla" with which the cotton of the north of Kaládgi would

rank, quoted at Rs. 178 to Rs. 180 per candy, though the Liverpool price is quoted at 5½d. per pound for "fair Dholera," which is probably somewhat superior to Vengurla cotton, or somewhat less than double the price of 1844-45; yet the local price is three times as high. A still farther fall in the price of cotton may probably occur; but it must be a very heavy fall which would bring the cotton of this Presidency down to Rs. 120 a candy, which would still be double the price of 1844-45, and as far as the ryot is concerned nearer treble than double, as the greater part of the increase in price would go to the first producer.

46. Cotton, too, is fortunately not the only exportable produce; oilseeds, linseed, safflower, and til (sesamum) are produced, and are always in demand for the European market. Wheat is grown in considerable quantities. Since the opening of the Suez Canal a trade with Europe in this grain has sprung up. I am informed that 10,000 tons of wheat were exported from Bombay to Europe last year through the canal, while but a tenth of that amount formed the export of the preceding year. The speedy transit of the canal route alone renders the export of wheat from India to Europe possible; it could not stand the length of the Cape voyage. The wheat exported to Europe last year was, I believe, entirely from Central India; but that grown in any other part would be equally eligible for export, if the local demand did not enhance the price too much, and if the cost of carriage to Bombay did not absorb too large a portion of the value, which certainly cannot be the case with the tract under report.

47. At paragraph 37, Mr. Price refers to the rates of sub-letting land, regarding which a statement, marked A, is appended to his report. Mr. Price justly alludes to the extreme difficulty experienced in obtaining information from the cultivators regarding rates of cash rents. Strange to say, the people are nowhere so reticent or misleading on the subject of rents payable in kind. They will gravely assert that the Government assessment* is the usual rate of sub-letting for cash, but that even half the gross produce is the usual rate of sub-letting in kind. We have some knowledge of the amount of produce per acre in this tract from crop experiments, which have been made in this and country of a similar character during the past two years, the first of which, 1871-72, was a very bad year indeed for the crops. The cases must be rare when the half produce is not equal to three or four times the present assessment, and in many cases very much more. I do not think that much faith can be attached to the statements of money rents, regarding which information was given to and recorded by Mr. Price—the statement of rents in kind are far more trustworthy.

48. At the end of Mr. Price's Statement A will be found information regarding sales and mortgages of land obtained from the registration office. In no case was more than thirteen times the assessment paid for the occupancy of land; in two cases the sale price did not exceed two and a-half-fold the amount of the assessment. Of the fourteen cases of absolute sale recorded, in six cases the purchase-money was nine times the Government assessment and upwards, and in eight cases less than that proportion.

49. Fourteen cases of borrowing money on the security of land, on terms more or less complicated, are also shown in Statement A, appended to Mr. Price's report. The land is taken as security for loans at from twice to twenty times the Government assessment, the loan bearing interest at rates varying from 9 to 37½ per cent. It is difficult to draw any precise conclusion from the figures given in this part of Mr. Price's statement, each case probably has its own history, and is not disconnected from other entanglements between the borrower and lender, the nature of which does not appear on the registration records.

50. As regards education, Mr. Price in his 43rd paragraph shows that there are (12) twelve Government schools and (13) thirteen private schools in these villages with a total attendance of 793. Thirty years ago in the whole 165 villages reported on by Mr. Bell, the Survey Officer employed here, there was but one Government school and about thirty private schools "of the most inferior order not deserving the name." Of the total attendance Mr. Bell makes no mention.

51. At paragraph 36 of his report, Mr. Price gives a statement showing the extent to which land is cultivated by the actual holder or occupant, or sub-let by him to others, showing about 80 per cent. of the survey fields cultivated by the holder himself, and about 20 per cent. by sub-tenants of the holder under Government on grain or money rents, the latter considerably preponderating—2,547 survey fields being cultivated on money rents and 1,494 on grain rents. This information I have directed to be obtained from the people themselves during the progress of the classification: it cannot of course be looked upon as absolutely correct, but is, I doubt not, approximately so. The people are described as poor, and there is certainly a good deal of indebtedness among them, which is, I fear, inseparable from their habits; still their land is property with a value, for which the money-lender would be glad to substitute his own name in the Government books for that of the cultivator; that 80 per cent. of the land is cultivated by the actual holder must be viewed as a satisfactory proof that indebtedness has not driven any large proportion of the people to part with their land and become the sub-tenants of their creditors.

Extracts from two letters on the above subject, received from Mr. Price since writing the above, are appended to this letter.

52. I have obtained returns showing the number of notices issued in the villages under report on account of non-payment of revenue within the specified date during the past three years ; and of the cases in which resort to actual sale of land became necessary, the following is the abstract :—

Year.	Notices issued.	Cases in which actual sales took place.
1870-71 ...	49	1
1871-72 ...	222	8
1872-73 ...	292	5

The result of the sales is shown in the appended statement. It is worthy of notice that in six of the fourteen cases the sum brought at the sale just covered the amount of revenue due, evidently showing that the sale was a mere form. In four cases the sum realized was much in excess of the sum due or of the assessment of the land sold. Considering that 1871-72 was one of the worst years which has occurred for some time back, the number of actual sales which took place appears to me exceedingly small, especially in a frontier district, in which the evading revenue obligations can be of no difficulty. I do not attach much importance to the number of notices issued in consequence of non-payment within the specified date. The time allowed for payment after realization of crops is now so great, that a poor cultivator has ample time to make away with all the proceeds, trusting to chance for obtaining the means wherewith to satisfy the Government demand ; this and the habit of putting off actual payment to the last moment will, I think, sufficiently account for the number of cases in which punctual payment did not occur.

53. As noticed in paragraph 9 of Mr. Price's report, much of the land appears to be only partially cultivated, large patches of grass appearing among the crops in many fields ; this I have noticed myself as presenting a great contrast to the state of fields generally in the Southern Marátha Country. But getting rid of the "nut" or "hurecalee" grass is a very expensive operation, and considering what was the state of this tract thirty years ago, and that within the last fifteen years only has the great extent of unoccupied waste here absorbed into cultivation, it is not wonderful that the perfect cleanness of fields, which may be observed elsewhere, has not been attained throughout here.

54. Before proceeding to detail the assessment I propose to adopt, it may be well to enter on a few remarks regarding the state of this tract thirty years ago and at present.

55. It appears that thirty years ago this tract of country was in an exceptionally backward condition compared with other districts, in the state of none of which, moreover, at that time, was there much cause for satisfaction ; the people were in extreme poverty, the land but half occupied, and that which was occupied often miserably tilled, and the people of unsettled and predatory habits. Mr. Bell, in paragraph 12 of his report of the 28th September 1842, stated that "even at the present time there are a great many patels and kulkarnis within the taluka, who are more or less connected with robbers whom they employ and provide with horses to proceed to distant places for the purpose of plunder, and to sell the booty, so unjustly acquired, in distant markets."

56. It appears that the same rates of assessment as those introduced into the Indápur Taluka of the Poona Collectorate were sanctioned for Indi, with a reduction of 10 per cent. for the Almeleh Peta, which may be stated at a maximum dry-crop assessment of (12) twelve annas for Indi and Re. 0-10-10 for Almeleh. Indápur has always been considered as the type of a bad district as regards climate ; it is certainly immeasurably worse than the tract under notice. The great distance from the coast and the badness of the means of communication, added to the general poverty and backwardness of this tract, were doubtless the reasons for placing the assessment on the same standard as that of Indi.

57. The population has now increased greatly, agricultural stock in a still greater proportion, the means of growing saleable and exportable produce are not wanting the local means of transport of produce have increased beyond all that could have been anticipated, and the railway has brought unlimited means of export to the immediate vicinity ; land has become saleable and good security for loans, the Government revenue has been for many years back realized practically without remissions and without any great arrears.

58. I propose to adopt a maximum dry-crop rate of Rs. 1-2-0 for all the northern villages, sixty-nine (69) in number, nearest to the railway, and Rs. 1-1-0 for the villages farther south, thirty-one (31) in number, and consequently, farther removed from the railway ; and Re. 1-0-0 for two villages which are detached from the rest of the taluka, and surrounded by the Nizám's villages.

59. After giving the fullest consideration to the point, I do not think it is necessary to make any difference in the proposed rates on account of proximity to markets ; the fact is that the markets are so well situated that every village finds itself within at most six or seven miles of a good one. Neither do I propose to place any extra maximum rate of assessment on the market towns. In all these villages the usual addition of one and two annas for vicinity to the village in case of large places will be applied to the lands in their

immediate neighbourhood, and this will sufficiently meet their case without imposing an additional maximum rate on the lands of the whole village. Neither have I made any difference in the rates proposed for villages on roads, the whole country is level and the country roads or tracks fully passable for carts at all periods, except after heavy rain when the made, but not metalled, roads would have little or no advantage over them.

60. The following considerations have guided me in pitching on the above maximum rates. The villages of the Sholapur Taluka, on the opposite bank of the Bhima River, were assessed at Re. 1-2-0, maximum dry-crop rate, in the revision settlement introduced last year. In the villages of the Akalkot State, which are separated from the tract under report by the Bhima River only, the maximum dry-crop rate adopted was Re. 1-4-0. For the villages of the Pandharpur Taluka, formerly belonging to the Mareh Taluka, a rate of Re. 1-2-0 was adopted by the Poona Survey in the revision settlement last year, and confirmed by Government Resolution No. 6643, dated 10th December 1873. The very moderate maximum rate here adopted was evidently influenced by the great percentage increase induced thereby. The northern and central parts of the Pandharpur Taluka were settled by me in 1856-57 and 1857-58 at maximum rates, varying between Re. 1-2-0 and Re. 0-15-0. This settlement worked most successfully from the very first year. The railway was then not in operation, and all circumstances were very much less favourable to the cultivator than at present. The climate of the Indi and Sindgi Talukas, is, I believe, much more certain than that of Pandharpur.

61. Finally, notwithstanding the avowedly very low standard on which the tract under report was settled thirty years ago, I find that the total assessment resulting from the above rates, inclusive of that on the rice and garden land to be detailed presently, will only cause the moderate increase of 48 per cent., which, if allowance is made for land occupied hitherto without assessment, will be decreased to about 44 per cent., as will be shown in detail presently.

See paragraph 69.

62. The total area of rice land amounts to acres 557, of which 464 acres are Government land. For this I propose to adopt a scale with a maximum of Rs. 4-0-0, but as none of this land is of superior quality, an actual assessment of Rs. 2-8-0 will, I believe, be in no case attained. The average assessment of the whole of this rice land will amount to Re. 1-4-11 per acre.

63. For the well garden land existing at the time the expiring settlement was made, I propose to adopt a rate nowhere exceeding that on the best situated dry-crop land; for the garden land under wells, made since the last settlement, the simple dry-crop rate has been adopted. For garden land under Bharkis, I propose to adopt a maximum rate of Re. 1-12-0, or about 10 annas per acre in excess of the maximum dry-crop assessment.

64. For the Pátasthal or channel garden land, which only comprises acres 280, I propose to adopt a maximum of Rs. 5-0-0. Some portion of this is of very superior quality, enabling a good deal of sugarcane to be grown. The average assessment on the whole of this Pátasthal garden land cannot be stated precisely at present, as the detailed calculations have to be made; it will, however, probably not exceed Rs. 3-4-0 per acre.

65. The general subject of assessment of lands watered by wells and Bhurkis, I referred to Government by letter 1900 of the 17th ultimo. As regards the villages under report there can be no doubt about the expediency of adopting very low rates of assessment on such lands, and thereby including the extension of well-irrigation to the very utmost.

66. The flooded land on the banks of rivers has an assessment in addition to the ordinary soil assessment put upon it. This is arranged for in the classification, the land affected being raised one, two, or three classes according to the amount of benefit derived from the inundation—each class represents (2) two annas of the classification scale; thus, soil equal to (16) sixteen annas may, with additional classes for inundation, be valued at (22) twenty-two annas, and will be assessed proportionately.

67. The following statement shows the general result of the imposition of the rates above proposed :—

Class.	Villages.	Maximum Dry-crop rate.	Government Occupied Land.					
			Area and Assessment by present accounts.		Area and Assessment by Revision Survey and proposed rates.		Increase.	Percentage of Increase.
		Rs. a.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.		
1	69	1 2	211,226	79,029	223,115	1,20,414	41,385	52.4
2	31	1 1	78,286	30,262	87,137	42,365	12,103	40.
3	2	1 0	1,034	365	1,072	428	63	17.3
Total.	102	.....	290,546	1,09,656	311,324	1,63,207	53,551	48.9

The average rate per acre on the present recorded area and assessment is Re. 0-6-0, according to the area recorded by the present Survey, and by the proposed assessment it is Re. 0-8-5 per acre, this being all over on all land—dry-crop, rice, and garden.

68. The Government unoccupied, assessed wastel and, as recorded by the Survey, amounts to acres 2,256, bearing assessment Rs. 680—an average of Re. 0-4-10 per acre.

69. It will be observed that the area returned as occupied by the present Survey is acres 311,324 against acres 290,546 according to the accounts of last year, an excess of acres 20,778. In both cases the area returned as occupied is exclusive of unarable land included in survey fields, much of which had undoubtedly no claim to be included under that head and exempted from assessment; but this will by no means account for all the excess of area; we have to allow for encroachments on land which was at one time Government waste, for additional cultivation on roads, nullas, and for the inclusion in cultivation of the strip of about a chain wide of neutral ground left at the time of the former Survey. How much of this additional area is due to each cause it is impossible to precisely ascertain; the fact remains that a large addition to the area returned as occupied is ascertained to be unoccupied and without any payment of revenue. We shall not err on the side of over-estimate in taking the present assessment of this extra land at 4 annas per acre, which gives a sum of Rs. 5,194 and reduces the increase on the land previously under assessment to Rs. 48,357, which gives a total increase of assessment of 44 per cent.

70. In addition to the Government land there is an area of acres 61,957 Inám land, bearing assessment Rs. 26,335 and paying annual Judi Rs. 10,327. The following statement shows the whole land of the villages under report in an abstract form:—

	Acres.	Existing Assessment.	Proposed Assessment.	Judi.
Government occupied assessed land ...	311,324	1,09,656	1,63,207	.....
Government unoccupied assessed waste ...	2,256	402	680	.....
Inám	61,957	26,335	37,342	10,327
Unarable	18,347	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	393,884	1,36,393	2,01,229	10,327

71. The total areas and assessment here stated will, when the final settlement papers are made up, be subject to a minute alteration but not to any amount affecting the conclusions of this report to the smallest degree. A scrutiny into the areas of some survey fields has been directed by me, which may result in a small alteration of their areas as at present recorded; and till the detailed rates on every field have been calculated out, it is impossible to precisely estimate for the effect of the small increases for vicinity to village site, and the decreases for distance from the same—ordinarily these nearly balance one another within a few rupees in each village, but they may produce a difference of one or two per cent. in the total amounts.

72. The revised assessment amounts to an extra tax to the amount of two annas five pies per acre over all the land in occupation. But the distribution of this will be by no means even; on the very good land the increase will amount to as much as eight annas per acre, and more in some cases of very low former assessment; in the very poor land the increase will be very trifling in general, and in some cases there will be an absolute reduction. In instances where most undue deductions on account of unarable were given, such as those alluded to in paragraph 21 above, there must unavoidably be a considerable proportional increase on the old assessment.

73. A statement is appended to this report giving the effect of the proposed rates of assessment in every village referred to in this report; each village will be affected somewhat differently by the proposed rates, according to the varying degree in which the old classification corresponded or differed from our present classification on the average of the whole village. It by no means follows that a small percentage increase on the village is followed by a similar increase on the whole lands. In many cases the increase on the superior lands will approach to double the old rate, while on poor lands the increase will be small, or, indeed, some reduction will often occur. As I said before in this report every possible attention has been given to securing, as far as can be, a low standard of assessment in the poor soils, and I have compared the old assessment with the present classification of all the poorer lands, and made the fullest allowance for the possible margin of error in our classification, in every case where the new classification would very greatly increase the future assessment.

74. In the statement appended to this letter it will be seen that there is one solitary case of very high percentage increase of assessment. This is the village of Rajnal, No. 94 in the list. This is the village referred to in paragraph 21 above, as that in which extraordinary deductions and exemptions from assessment on account of land entered as unarable

were met with. The following statement puts the figures relating to this village in opposition :—

Old Survey.			Present Survey.		
Arable Area.	Unarable Area.	Assessment.	Arable Area.	Unarable Area.	Assessment.
1,557	1,274	302	2,704	184	624
Average rate per acre on area entered as arable Re. 0-3-1.			Average rate per acre on area entered as arable Re. 0-3-8.		

75. Excepting the one case above alluded to, there are only nine cases of villages in which the old assessment is increased more than 70 per cent., and with the exception of two villages, where the increase is 82 and 88 per cent., respectively, all these range between 70 and 76 per cent. The town of Indi is increased 76 per cent. It is somewhat remarkable that a very low assessment of large and important towns has been observed to be far from unusual in the Sholapur revisions. These places generally have very extensive lands, ranging out to a distance of 4 and 5 miles from the site of the village to which they belong. Thirty years ago the distant lands were probably waste, which would account for their very low classification and assessment, since, as before explained, there would be, and undoubtedly was, a tendency to class waste lands lower than their intrinsic value would warrant.

76. It may be observed that a large number of the villages in which the heaviest percentage increases occur have a rate per cent. of new assessment much higher than the average; these are the villages containing much good land and land affected by inundation. On the other hand, in 14 villages the increase under the proposed rates ranges between 12 and 20 per cent., and in one village the old assessment is reduced 6 per cent. The villages in which these small increases occur have invariably an assessment below the average rate per acre of all the villages, showing that the average quality of the land, as ascertained in the classification, is below the average of that of the whole tract under discussion, and so far shows that our endeavours to keep the classification, and consequent assessment of the poorer lands, well within proper bounds have not been unsuccessful.

77. I have now concluded my proposals regarding the revision of assessment of these villages; the increase is moderate, and has been proposed as not only justified by the past but by all anticipations which we can form of the future. We must not be too much influenced, as though they formed the only saleable produce; the price of ordinary food-grains, which are bulky, will not bear the expense of long carriage, and, consequently, in the absence of any large local demand, one or two good harvests must induce a fall in prices. Besides food-grains of the common kind, there are many other articles of produce grown in this tract, such as cotton, wheat, and oilseeds; the demand for which may be considered constant, and the fluctuations* in the price of which are not likely to equal those of the food-grains of the country or to range with them even, depending, as their price does, on distant demand. Cotton has doubtless been an exception during the past ten years, but the future fluctuations* in the price of this article are not likely to equal those of the past, and a steady price, though even a little lower than at present, would pay the cultivator well, and be in the long run more beneficial to him than the speculative prices of the last few years.

78. It may be that some of the poorer lands may be resigned at the introduction of the revised settlement; and should this occur, I would not consider it a matter for regret—the present nominal rate on much of this land has tempted many into cultivating on their own account when they lacked the necessary stock and capital and could turn their labour to much better account in every way in working for more wealthy cultivators for hire. Such resignations are not likely to effect the revenue to any appreciable extent; it would require resignation of some 6,000 or 7,000 acres of thin land to cause a reduction of even Rs. 1,000 in the revenue from occupied land, and this sum would be by no means an entire loss, as the annual sale of grazing would produce a sum little short of the full assessment, since I find that acres 1,730 of unoccupied waste land brought, on the average auction realization of the past three years, Re. 0-2-2 per acre.

79. The entire revision survey and settlement of the villages under report I estimate will cost Rs. 61,544. For this expenditure an additional annual State revenue of Rs. 53,551 will be secured for the next thirty years; and, moreover, I believe a stable basis will be established on which to make any revisions which may be called for in the future.

* The average price deduced from prices entered in the *Government Gazette* of til (sesamum) and linseed in the Sholapur market for the past three years is as follows :—

			Seers per Rupee.		
			1871.	1872.	1873.
Til	...	...	9.51	9.63	11.05
Linseed	...	...	13.17	12.61	14.52

80. Finally, I propose that the introduction of the proposed rates to take effect in 1874-75 may be sanctioned, and that the usual guarantee for thirty years be given.

I have, etc.,

W. C. ANDERSON,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.

Extract of letter from Mr. Price, Assistant Settlement Officer, dated 23rd December 1873.

In paragraph 37 of my report on these districts I have said that I found it difficult to get reliable information regarding sub-letting land for money rents. In fact, no question about a money profit will be freely and honestly answered by a ryot, thanks to the non-agricultural tax for this. In many cases I believe the land is sub-let for nothing more than the Government assessment, but only for a limited period and under certain circumstances such as the land being greatly out of the cultivation from being choked with nutt grass: I believe in most cases of sub-letting of this nature, *i.e.*, for Government assessment, a portion of the produce is also given to the owner of the land. Although I have always suspected some such arrangement between the owner and sub-tenant I never could get a clear case of the kind till the other day, and even in this case I would have been baulked of the information if it had not been for a casual remark of an uninterested party. The case is this: at Mouje Kurbathali, a formerly Inám Village, measured and classed not many

	Total Acres.	Kharab.	Culturable Acres.	Total Assessment.	
	32-24	0-15	82-9	9-8	This land is

years ago, of the Sindgi Taluka, old No. 78, sub-let for the Government rent plus local fund, together Rs. 8½, and besides (¼) one-third of the produce. The old rate is 4 annas, the present classing is 4-3 annas. The owner of the land was not present, the sub-tenant was; on my asking the terms at which he had got the land I was told that it was for Rs. 8 only, the Government rent. On my asking what about the local fund, the kulkarni made the remark that of course the sub-tenant paid it: I added that it would be letting the number at a loss not to include the local fund in the rent. Upon this remark being volunteered, a bystander, a Mahomedan, remarked what loss would it be when the owner gets a third of the produce. Upon this both pátíl and kulkarni could not help looking uncomfortable.

(Signed) W. S. PRICE,
Assistant Settlement Officer.

(True extract.)

W. C. ANDERSON,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.

Extract of letter from Mr. Price, Assistant Settlement Officer, dated 27th December 1873.

In today's test the following example of sub-letting turned up. Mouje Nandral of Indi, old No. 71, acres 9-11, kharab 0-6, culturable 9-5, rate 3 annas, assessment Re. 1-8, present classing 4 annas. The owner of the field is a poor Máng. He has sub-let it for the Government assessment plus local fund. The sub-tenant, five years ago, lent the owner of the land Rs. 10 on condition of getting the use of the land for four years. No interest is paid. On the Rs. 10 being returned the owner gets back his field. Only two-thirds of the field is in cultivation, the remainder is choked with grass. There is no written agreement between owner and sub-tenant. Information given by the sub-tenant after much cross-questioning. I send you this case as another example to show that, when land is said to be sub-let for the Government assessment only, there is generally some other condition or agreement between owner and sub-tenant, which it is most difficult to bring to light.

(Signed) W. S. PRICE,
Assistant Settlement Officer, S. M. C.

(True extract.)

W. C. ANDERSON,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.

No. 205 of 1874.

To

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER,
Southern Division.

*Kalādgī Collector's Camp,
Hippargi, 30th January 1874.*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward, herewith, the letter marginally noted from Colonel W. C. Anderson, with accompaniments, submitting his proposals for the revision of the assessment of certain villages in the Indi, Sindgi, and Bijāpur Tālukas of this Collectorate.

2. In paragraphs 3-7 Colonel Anderson points out the reason for the increase in the total area of land as recorded by the present Survey, as also for the decrease of area under the head of "Unarable."

3. The new maps show the boundary marks as fixed by the new Survey; this is a great improvement, as the present maps do not give this information, and consequently great difficulty is experienced by officers who have to perform boundary mark inspection.

4. The sub-division of all old survey numbers over 30 acres in extent, and the making into separate survey numbers of each recognized occupant's land is an excellent arrangement, and will prove beneficial both to Government and the ryots, as described by Colonel Anderson.

5. Colonel Anderson is not quite correct when he says in the 17th paragraph of his letter that "it is as unusual to find existing assessment under 2 annas per acre as it is to find them in good soils over 10 annas." I find that out of the 97 villages of the Indi and Sindgi Tālukas now coming under revision there are assessments under 2 annas per acre in 40 villages and over 10 annas per acre in 58 villages. I, however, concur with Colonel Anderson in thinking that in many instances superior soils have been classified too low and inferior soils too high.

6. Lands of the description referred to in paragraph 23 of the report are, as Colonel Anderson writes, of extraordinary fertility, and it is only right that they should be assessed accordingly; it seems strange that this should not have been done at the time of the old Survey.

7. The rainfall in the Indi and Sindgi Tālukas during the last six years has been as under :—

			Indi.	Sindgi.
			Inches.	Inches.
1868	...	...	28	...
1869	...	...	35	...
1870	...	...	23	22
1871	...	...	18	17
1872	...	...	32	14
1873	...	...	22	19

The villages to the east of Almeleh are stated by Colonel Anderson in paragraph 26 of his letter to have slight advantage over the more western villages in respect to rainfall, and such I find on inquiry is the case.

8. Although the Dudni and Kurubgaum Stations are not far from our frontier, and easily accessible from the eastern portion of the tract of country under report, still they are not much resorted to as lines of export; all articles of produce go to Sholāpur by road as formerly. Taking everything into consideration I concur in the opinion expressed by Colonel Anderson in his 28th paragraph.

9. The statistics given in paragraph 31 speak for themselves, and clearly demonstrate to how great an extent the ryots have advanced in prosperity during the last thirty years, more especially in an agricultural point of view. This fact particularly calls for notice now that an enhancement of the present assessment is contemplated.

10. Paragraphs 36 and 37 of the report are also worthy of attention, as the figures there given show in a striking manner how little difficulty there has been in realizing the Government demands during the last 20 years.

11. In paragraphs 38-43 of his letter Colonel Anderson considers the subject of prices of the staple food-grains of the district, viz., jowāri and bājri, and alludes to the great

discrepancies that exist in the prices given for the various years in Statement B. These discrepancies have no doubt been caused by the seers given for some years being of a different capacity from those given in other years. The seer measure at present in use in the Indi and Sindgi Tálukas is of 160 *tolás*, whereas the figures given by Mr. Price are in *seers* of 80 *tolás* only.

12. Colonel Anderson in his 42nd paragraph states that the price of jowári and Sindgi 55 seers. bájri given by Mr. Price for the year 1872-73, as noted in the Tamb and Bijápur. 46 ,, margin, are incorrect, but I find that they are not far from right. The price of jowári and bájri conjointly at Sindgi in 1872-73 was Re. 1 for 25 seers and in Indi Re. 1 for 24 seers. If the figures given by Mr. Price are halved the result is not very different from the figures given by me.

13. In 1835-36 the seer of measure was 110 *tolás* and remained so up till 1842, from which year up till 1850 it was of 120 *tolás*. In 1850 the seer of measure was increased from 120 to 160 *tolás*. I have got this information from a sowkár who has been residing in the Sindgi Táluka since 1820.

14. In paragraphs 47-49 of his letter Colonel Anderson considers the present money value of land, as shown by the price it fetches at sale, the amount of money that can be obtained on its security, and the terms in which it can be and is sub-let. As regards the information obtained from the ryots on personal enquiry, I do not think any great reliance can be placed thereon. The information got from the offices of the Sub-Registrars is of course authentic and reliable, and from the cases recorded it would appear that the average price obtained for land is seven times its assessment. I learn from enquiry made that dry-crop land will often fetch at sale ten times its assessment, and garden land from fifteen to twenty times its assessment. The following two cases that have come under my notice are worthy of mention :—

I.—Some garden land assessed at Rs. 5-8 was sold for Rs. 1,320.

II.—A sowkár of Almeleh was owed Rs. 4,000 by a ryot, and received in payment of same the ryot's land assessed at Rs. 125

However, it is next to impossible to fix any particular price of land, as it varies according to the circumstances of the parties concerned; a man in reduced circumstances and pressed for money will sell his land for what he can get.

15. It would appear from paragraph 51 of Colonel Anderson's letter that 80 per cent. of the survey fields is cultivated by the actual holder, and this fact is, I consider, most satisfactory, showing as it does that the ryots as a rule are not poverty-stricken and also that the land is worth far more to them than its actual assessment.

16. Colonel Anderson states in his 56th paragraph that the present maximum dry-crop assessment is 12 annas in Indi and Re. 0-10-10 for the villages of the Almeleh Petha. There is apparently some mistake here, as I find that in two villages of the Indi Táluka (amongst those now coming under revision) a maximum dry-crop rate of Re. 1 is to be found.

17. Colonel Anderson proposes in his 58th paragraph to adopt a maximum dry-crop rate of Re. 1-2-0 for the 69 northern villages and of Re. 1-1-0 for the southern villages, 31 in number, and Re. 1-0-0 for two outlying villages detached from the rest of the táluka. I beg to support this recommendation, which certainly does not err on the side of harshness. When the condition of the cultivators 30 years ago, as compared with what it now is, is taken into consideration, as also the increased means of communication, and the large prices which all kinds of produce now command in comparison with what they used to do, there cannot be the least doubt that the ryots can well stand the slight enhancement of assessment now proposed. It will be seen that the maximum rate above referred to is similar to that now in force in the surrounding villages of the Sholápur and Pandharpur Tálukas and the Akalkot State.

18. For rice land it is proposed to adopt a maximum of Rs. 4 per acre, which maximum Colonel Anderson observes in his 62nd paragraph will in no case be attained. The rice produce in the tract under report is not of a superior description, but still I believe that an acre of land produces 18 or 20 rupees' worth of rice, deduct half of this for expenses, and a net profit of Rs. 9 or Rs. 10 per acre is left. Land of this description is often found assessed at Re. 0-7-6 per acre. This will give some idea of how low the present assessment is. I therefore support Colonel Anderson's proposal regarding the maximum rate of assessment for rice land.

19. For garden land under well irrigation Colonel Anderson does not propose to impose any extra well assessment in addition to the Jiráyat rate. I do not know whether Colonel Anderson is aware that an extra water rate of Rs. 2 per acre is now levied on all garden land watered by wells constructed *previous to the time the expiring settlement was made*; if his proposal to assess such land only at the maximum Jiráyat rate is sanctioned a loss of revenue will be the result; so far as garden land irrigated by wells *made since the last settlement* is concerned I approve of Colonel Anderson's proposals.

20. I concur in Colonel Anderson's proposals regarding the maximum rate for garden land under "Bhurkis," and for garden land under "Pátasthai" irrigation, as also for the extra assessment of lands on the banks of rivers liable to be flooded.

21. The result of the proposed new rates in the 102 villages is a total increase of assessment of 44 per cent. as shown by Colonel Anderson in his 69th paragraph, I have no hesitation in expressing my opinion that the said enhancement of the present assessment will not press with undue severity upon the cultivators, who, I am disposed to think, are not so exceedingly poor as Mr. Price imagines. However, should some of the poorer cultivators throw up their lands, owing to the enhanced rates (which I rather doubt), little or no loss will result to Government as pointed out by Colonel Anderson in paragraph 78 of his letter.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
C. M. HOGG,
Collector.

No. 533 of 1874.

To

THE COLLECTOR OF KALADGI.

SIR,

Adverting to paragraph 12 of your letter No. 205, dated 30th ultimo, I have the honour to inquire whether the price of jowári and bájri conjointly at Sindgi in 1872-73, namely, 25 seers for one rupee and at Indi 24 seers for one rupee, is officially authenticated, and, if so, by what officers; is it the price of one market day or an average of several days; is it beyond all doubt that a seer of capacity of 160 tolás, *i. e.*, one double the Indian seer of capacity used in Mr. Price's calculations, is given?

2. As there is not time to receive your reply before despatch of the settlement papers, I beg you will send it direct to the Chief Secretary to Government, favouring me with a copy.

सत्यमेव जयते

Kánara District, Camp Haliyál, }
12th February 1874. }

I have, etc.,
W. H. HAVELOCK,
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

No. 498 of 1874.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department, Bombay.

Kaládgi Collector's Office, 2nd March 1874.

SIR,

As requested by Mr. Havelock in his letter No. 533, dated 12th ultimo, a copy of which is herewith forwarded, I have the honour to report that the prices of jowári and bájri conjointly at Sindgi and Indi, as given by me in paragraph 12 of my letter No. 205, dated 30th ultimo, are in accordance with information supplied to me by the Mámlatdárs of the said talukas. The seers given by me are, as already stated, ones of 160 tolás.

2. In the talukas of this Collectorate, north of the Krishna, the seer is of 160 tolás, whilst in those south of the Krishna the seer is of 80 tolás only. Notwithstanding this, I find that the seer in the northern talukas is not quite double that of the southern ones in capacity for the following reason.

3. In the talukas north of the Krishna the seer of capacity has been fixed so as to hold grain equal in weight to 160 tolas of *water*, whilst in the southern talukas the seer of capacity has been determined by the average weight of *several kinds of grain*.

4. On making further inquiries I find that the seer used in the Sindgi and Indi Talukas holds about 149 tolas' weight of grain.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

C. M. HOGG,

Collector.

No. 539 of 1874

MEMORANDUM.

1. From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D., No. 28, dated 11th January 1874, and accompaniments.

2. From the Collector of Kaladgi, No. 205, dated 30th January 1874.

3. From the Survey Commissioner, S. D., No. 193, dated 2nd February 1874.

* 41 in Indi, 66 in Sindgi, 5 in Bijapur.

The Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, has the honour to lay before Government correspondence as per margin, relative to the revision of assessment of 102 villages,* marginally noted, in the Kaladgi Collectorate.

2. The report of the Honourable Colonel Anderson, Commissioner of Survey and Settlement, S. D., is accompanied by a report and certain statistical tables furnished by Mr. Price, Assistant Settlement Officer, illustrative of the material progress made during the now expiring term of 30 years' settlement.

3. The details of Mr. Price's report and others of at least equal interest regarding the land revenue management of the area under revision, which accompany the report of the Commissioner of Survey and Settlement, have been very fully discussed by that officer. It remains only for the Revenue Commissioner to add briefly his full concurrence with the previously recorded opinions on the subject that the extension of cultivation and with it increase of population, the absence of late years of remissions and of standing balances of any amount, the addition to the number of wells and of agricultural stock in ploughs and kine, and especially the enormous increase in carts, are standing proof of the prosperity of the district and of the success of the Survey Settlement of 1843-44.

4. As shown in paragraph 5 of the Survey Commissioner's letter there has been a total increase in the area of the 102 villages of 10,217 acres, and a reduction under the head of "Kharab" or unarable of 11,476 acres. The Government and alienated lands are shown in lump for the whole area, and for separate villages in the Statement E: thus, it is not practicable, deducting the total Government occupied land and assessed waste, to ascertain the precise extent of unarable in the Government land. It is presumed, however, that whereas the total former deduction was 29,823 acres, or between 7 and 8 per cent. of the aggregate Government and alienated land, and is now only 18,347, or between 4 and 5 per cent. of the aggregated Government and alienated land, the reduction on each is nearly proportionate. Had there been any marked difference, this would probably have been mentioned. The increase derived from former unarable Government land newly brought under assessment at revision is thus assumed at about 3 or 4 per cent. of the Government assessed area—a very moderate amount.

5. A reference, however, to paragraph 21 of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner's report and to column 5 of Statement E will show that whereas the deductions of unarable under the former Survey were generally moderate and not much in excess of the percentage allowed at revision, there was a very large deduction in some cases, especially the 4 villages Nos. 93 to 96 of the statement, which aggregated about 24 per cent. of the whole area of those villages. Indeed, in Kyatankeri, the deductions attained nearly one-half of the area, and in Rajnal, the village specially discussed in the Survey Commissioner's 21st paragraph, more than two-fifths of the area.

6. These conspicuous cases evidently demanded careful consideration, and it is not too much to say that the re-adjustment of assessment has been effected most fairly to Government and the occupants. For the reason above mentioned the area of Government land not being separately entered, the precise average per acre of the former assessment is not ascertainable, but while in Rajnal the total Government demand has been more than doubled, the new assessment represents an average of only 3 annas 8 pies per acre, while the assessment of the adjoining village of Kyatankeri has been raised 20 per cent. with an average assessment per acre of only 2 annas and 8 pies. It is unhesitatingly affirmed by the Revenue Commissioner that, if similar moderation had been evinced in bringing to

account land formerly deducted as unarable, and in re-assessing the lower class lands in the revision of the adjoining talukas of Sholapur, there would have been no grounds for the loud and general outcry which has been there raised.

7. The question of division and sub-division of numbers or fields is discussed in paragraphs 10 to 14 of the Honourable Colonel Anderson's report. The Revenue Commissioner entirely concurs in the advantage to all parties of dividing the holdings of large fields so as to give those who were under the former Survey entered as recognised occupants of an area fixed but not demarcated a clearly defined boundary. All the arguments adduced tend to establish this point.

8. It is not, however, by any means so clear that there is advantage to a sole holder of a large field to have it arbitrarily sub-divided to suit the views of the Survey Officer. Much improvement of position and tenure is claimed on account of the facility for sale and transfer to be afforded by this interference with the area of a field. The only real facility is that derived from the recognition by Government and formal transfer in the village books. This is certainly not devoid of importance, but, on the other hand, there is the expense of first construction and subsequent maintenance of additional boundary marks. Limits of area quite intelligible to the occupant and connected with his system of cultivation, though not conspicuously defined with boundary marks, may be wantonly removed, unless great care to avoid such annoyance on the part of subordinate Survey Officers be taken. Much must depend on the degree in which the convenience of occupants is consulted in the matter, and, with one exception, no complaints have been preferred up to the present.

9. There is no part of the report in which the Revenue Commissioner finds cause for more cordial concurrence than in paragraphs 14 to 24, which describe and compare the former and present systems of classification. It has long been admitted that, with much good work, the practical benefits of which have been abundantly established in the currency of the different leases, the former settlement officers erred somewhat in not imposing a sufficiently high rate on the best soils, and in not giving a sufficiently low range to the rates on the lowest soils, the latter error being compensated by liberal deductions. The advantage of extending the range to one anna, instead of two on a higher maximum, will give in the revised villages a range of from one anna upwards to 1 rupee 2 annas, or 1 rupee 1 anna, or 1 rupee according to the group of villages to which the land pertains, instead of from 2 annas to 10 annas, which is stated to be the ordinary range of the former assessment. That there was occasionally a greater range in the old classification it would be unjust to deny; because, as pointed out by the Collector of Kaladgi in his 5th paragraph, there were assessments over 10 annas in 58 villages and under 2 annas in 40 villages, and, as pointed out in paragraph 16, there was in two villages a dry-crop rate as high as one rupee to be found. These villages were apparently exceptions to the general limit of maximum quoted for the area under settlement. While they prove that the old settlement by no means lies under the imputation of neglect of special recognisable advantages in apportioning the Government dues, they do not derogate from the conspicuous advantages of the revised classification and assessment in the villages under report.

10. The Statement C, alluded to in the Survey and Settlement Commissioner's 37th paragraph, is well worthy of reference, illustrating how, with rise of price of agricultural produce, the cultivation spread and maintained itself with hardly any remissions on the increasing Jamabandi after the years 1853-54 and 1854-55 until in 1863-64 the cultivation of Government land and revenue from the same had almost reached the maximum of 290,000 acres and Rs. 1,09,000 of revenue, which it had since steadily maintained.

11. The subject of price of food-grains of the district discussed in paragraphs 38 to 44 of the Survey Commissioner's letter. The Assistant Settlement Officer, Mr. Price, had taken great pains to collect a sound basis of calculation of prices, and, though the data are full of inconsistency and confusion, much information has been extracted and compared, so that it appears probable that the decennial averages accepted in Colonel Anderson's 43rd paragraph are not far from correct.

12. The Collector of Kaladgi has endeavoured in his 12th paragraph to reconcile the prices quoted by Mr. Price for the year 1872-73 at Sindgi, Tamb and Bijapur. Mr. Price's figures are all for the Indian seer of the capacity of 80 tolas, and if Mr. Hogg's information for Sindgi and Indi, culled probably from official sources, is correct, it shows that the price of grains at those places was much lower than at Bijapur and Sholapur, lower in fact than the two days' journey respectively by native cart would lead one to expect. The question is one closely bearing on the capacity of the district to bear enhancement of assessment. There is not time to obtain reply to a reference, but the Collector of Kaladgi has been requested to inform the Secretary to Government direct whether his information is officially authenticated, and whether it is beyond all doubt correct.

13. There is force in the remarks in the 44th paragraph of the report, but there is a limit to the protection of fall of prices from improved communication. While the railway transport tends to prevent a glut in any markets within a few days' journey of a station it also tends to prevent by a beneficent operation any approach to famine prices in times of extraordinary pressure, and other than a moderate rise when there is a good season and the harvest is plentiful. As an illustration, jowari was selling in the bazar at the Barsi Road

Railway Station at about 40 of Mr. Price's Indian seers when the undersigned was last there in November 1873, and that staple is quoted at the dearer station of Sholapur at 37½ of Mr. Price's seers for a rupee, which is exactly a fall to the price mentioned at the close of Colonel Anderson's 43rd paragraph, or one-half the average quoted for the first decade, or 74·9 Indian seers per rupee.

14. This is undoubtedly a low price, and it is probable the failure in some part of the Kalādgi and Dhārwar Districts and the deficient crop in Sindgi and Indi Tālukas themselves will not allow the prices of the present year even to approach the rate of Sholapur above mentioned. On the other hand, while one of the causes of extremely low price enumerated in Colonel Anderson's 44th paragraph, that of absence of means of transport, has been removed, there has already arisen in consequence of arrears of revenue in some of the Deccan Tālukas and the necessity for remissions a desire to revert to other security for the revenue than the usufruct value of the land, to reduce the period of notice allowed by standing order for recovery by distraint, and to antedate somewhat the present instalments of land revenue. These are all symptoms indicative of a return to lower prices, and though there is no reason to apprehend a permanent fall to anything like price known to have prevailed in the earlier part of the thirty years period, there appears every probability of the low price quoted in the preceding paragraph for Sholapur, namely, 37½ Indian seers of jowāri for the rupee, being attained in Indi and Sindgi bazārs on the average of the next ten years.

15. Passing to a consideration of the other valuable staples, cotton and wheat, the prospect of opening up a trade in the latter with Europe will depend probably on the quality which the district can produce and its capacity to compete with the abundant supply and cheap wheat markets of the Central and North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Bhawalpur, and Upper Sind, which, as mentioned by the Commissioner of Survey and Settlement, the Suez Canal has placed in profitable communication with Mark Lane. Wheat now represents in Mr. Price's table 7 per cent. of the cultivation of the area under review.

16. The proportion of cotton to the total area under cultivation is entered at 8·3 per cent. This staple has, no doubt, been cultivated of late years with large profit. It is hoped that the district may continue to yield its quota of this valuable export on which the prosperity of the Bombay Presidency, in a great measure, depends; but it is easy to draw too favourable conclusions.

17. The price of 3d. per lb. in 1844 and 1845, quoted in paragraph 45, gives a price per candy of 784 lbs. of £9·16-0, or 98 rupees. The price quoted of Rs. 60 per candy at the Native bazar or field in Indi allows Rs. 38 per candy for transport to the coast, freight and other charges. Fair Dhollera was not born as far back as 1844 and 1845; but, as that name is now quoted in Liverpool as a good specimen of Surats, or Bombay cotton of old days, the price of fair Dhollera may be assumed as at least equal, without any reflection on the quality of the North Kalādgi staple. That price is now publicly quoted at 5d. per lb., or £16·6-8, or Rs. 163½ per candy. Deducting the sum allowed by the Survey Commissioner, Rs. 38 per candy for transport to coast, freight and other charges, there remains a balance of Rs. 125 per candy. A slight further fall of ¼d. per lb., which is already rumoured in the journals, would bring the price below the minimum of Rs. 120 per candy. The Revenue Commissioner, therefore, thinks the anticipations of the Survey Commissioner on this head are too sanguine. The sober figures in paragraph 45 are open to sober criticism, but the facile transformation from double to treble at the close of that paragraph must be absolutely rejected, unless the trade haggling of the Indi ryots can be guided by the hand of some beneficent magician in the glare of the Indian bazar as on the fair page of foolscap paper of a Government officer's report.

18. A comparison of the statistics of education in Mr. Price's 43rd paragraph shows great increase of Government schools, and a corresponding decrease of private schools; it is probable that many of the latter are too insignificant to have gained attention. The proportion of boys attending schools, recognized by the Department of Instruction, represents only about 1·1 per cent. of the population: and the district may, in this respect, be regarded as behind others, especially those which contain large towns.

19. The attention of the Collector and President, Kalādgi Local Funds, will be invited to the suggestion in paragraph 35 of Mr. Price's report, relative to opening a road from Almeleh to Dohwangaon on the Bhima in connection with the station of Dodni, though even from Almeleh and points east of it the traffic would probably tend westward and towards Sholapur itself.

20. The remarks in paragraphs 36 to 39 of Mr. Price's report and the accompanying statements afford interesting and valuable information regarding the sub-letting and mortgage and sale of land. There does not appear to be any very marked competition for land. Indeed, a very high value of land could hardly be looked for in an agricultural district with none but the most simple manufactures, furnishing little exportable produce, and with a population of only 118 to the square mile. Notwithstanding, however, a generally prevailing absence of wealth, it appears that 80 per cent. of the cultivators are also occupants of their fields, which is truly claimed by the Survey Commissioner as "satisfactory proof that indebtedness has not driven a large proportion of the people to part with their land and become the sub-tenants of their creditors."

21. In paragraphs 56 to 60 the Survey and Settlement Commissioner discusses the Jirayat or dry-crop rates which he recommends for adoption, and his recommendations on this point will probably commend themselves to Government, as they certainly do to the Revenue Commissioner. The only matter regarding which a doubt occurs is the addition mentioned in paragraph 59 of one or two annas for vicinity to the village in case of large places, without imposing an additional maximum rate on the lands of the whole village. It is not stated whether this addition is made in the classification or in the assessment after the classers' classification has been completed. Much will, of course, depend upon the practice of the Bombay Revenue Surveys, and possibly it was some such exceptional treatment which raised the classification to one rupee on a lower general maximum noticed in paragraph 16 of the Kaladgi Collector's letter No. 205, dated 30th January 1874.

22. The Revenue Commissioner concurs in the Honourable Colonel Anderson's recommendations for rice land in paragraph 62, for well garden land in paragraph 63, and for Patasthals or channel garden land in paragraph 64.

23. As regards the proposed maximum rate of Re. 1-12-0 for Bhurkis, the Revenue Commissioner defers opinion until disposal by Government of the question raised in the Survey and Settlement Commissioner's letter No. 1900, dated 17th November 1873, on which a report was submitted, No. 304, dated 27th ultimo.

24. Leaving out the assessed unoccupied waste, which represents Rs. 680 at 4 annas 10 pies per acre on 2,256 acres, the recommendation of the Survey Commissioner is to raise the assessment on 290,546 acres of Government occupied land under dry-crop, rice and garden from Rs. 1,09,656 to Rs. 1,63,207, or from about 5 annas $8\frac{1}{2}$ pies per acre to 8 annas 5 pies per acre, which represents an increase of 48·8 per cent., or, inclusive of Local Fund Cess, of about 52 per cent.

25. It must, in the opinion of the Revenue Commissioner, be admitted, regarding these proposals, that the revised average assessment per acre is itself moderate, and that the percentage enhancement is, relatively to other revisions which have lately been effected, moderate. An inspection of the Statement E shows that the increase on the Government assessment of individual villages rarely rises above 70 per cent., and there are reasons for concluding that, in the apportionment of assessment on individual fields, any great multiple of the old assessment will be capable of the simple explanation afforded under Rajnal in paragraph 21 of the Survey Commissioner's letter, or of similar satisfactory explanation.

26. The obvious grounds for entertaining doubts as to the proposed assessment being always leviable in full are derived from a consideration of prices. The cultivation of Government land during the first 10 years of the lapsed settlement period represents an average of about 180,000 acres, actual collections, after deducting remissions, amounting on an average to Rs. 3,000 per annum, rather less than Rs. 70,000. The cultivation of the succeeding 10 years rose to an average of nearly 240,000 acres, and the actual collections, after deducting remissions amounting to an average of about Rs. 2,000 per annum, were rather more than Rs. 90,000. The cultivation in the last 10 years was 290,000 acres, and the actual collections, there being virtually no remissions, stood at nearly Rs. 1,10,000.

27. Turn we now to the prices of the grain* staples during these three decennial periods as entered in the Survey Commissioner's 41st paragraph, and if, as appears extremely probable, the prices fall very much lower than those of the last decade, and nearly as low as those of the decade from 1853-54 to 1862-63, during which the assessment on the 240,000 acres was Rs. 90,000, it is difficult to affirm, unless there be a very much larger return in bullion for cotton, wheat and other exportable products than formerly, how the district can afford permanently to pay so large an assessment as more than Rs. 1,60,000 per annum, even on the full area of 290,000 acres.

28. On the other hand, the Revenue Commissioner places full confidence in the judicious adjustment of the assessment in the settlement under review, and if Government are prepared to remit a portion of the demand in years of general poverty and distress, whether these afflictions arise from poorness of harvest without commensurate rise in the money price of local produce or from a combination of causes which it is impossible to foresee even for a few years, the Revenue Commissioner sees no objection to the rates being approved and sanctioned.

29. In the event of sanction being accorded it is suggested that the Survey and Settlement Commissioner be requested to prepare a Notification, as ordered in Government Resolution No. 4584, dated 22nd September 1871, for publication in the *Government Gazette*.

Kánara Districts, Camp Halyál, }
13th February 1874.

W. H. HAVELOCK,
Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

No. 1837.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 16th March 1874.

RESOLUTION.—This is the first revision report that has been submitted by the Survey Commissioner, S. D.

2. The revised rates apply to 102 villages formerly comprised in the Indi Táluka of the Sholápur Collectorate, which were settled originally under the superintendence of Lieutenant Nash in 1844.

Since that period the progress that has been made in the direction of material prosperity has been very marked, as is evidenced by the following figures :—

	1843-44.	1872.	Percentage of Increase.	Percentage of Decrease.
Population	48,482	72,884	50.33	.....
Wells	305	522	71.0	.....
Agricultural Cattle	15,263	25,040	64.05	.....
Ploughs	887	4,118	364.26	.....
Carts	36	504	1,300.00	.....
Houses, flat-roofed and tiled	7,190	10,753	49.69	.....
" Thatched	2,941	3,306	12.41	.....
Cows and Buffaloes and young	24,474	37,267	52.27	.....
Sheep and Goats	29,969	22,045	.....	26.44

The decrease under the head of sheep and goats indicates the extent to which the lands, formerly lying waste and used for grazing only, have now been brought under cultivation.

3. The following figures show the steady increase that has been made in both cultivation and Government realizations in each of the three decades comprising the period during which the last settlement was in force :—

Years.	Average occupied Area.	Average unoccupied Government Waste.	Average Remissions.	Average Collections.	Average Outstanding at end of year.
				Rs.	Rs.
1843-44 to 1852-53	247,714	95,374	3,063	78,165	14,228
1853-54 to 1862-63	308,144	47,966	1,867	99,743	844
1863-64 to 1872-73	351,297	1,923	13	1,20,105	42

4. The evidence as to prices is confused and conflicting. This is chiefly owing to the changes that have occurred from time to time in the standard measures of capacity. From the careful inquiries that have been made the following are the fluctuations that are believed to have occurred during each of the three decades in the average prices of the two staple grains, jowári and bájri, combined :—

Years.	Seers per rupee.
From 1843 to 1853	74.9
" 1853 to 1863	41.9
" 1863 to 1873	26.9

There can be no doubt that a considerable fall has already commenced, and the existing prices are believed to vary between 30 and 35 seers.

5. It has been found difficult to arrive at any precise conclusion as to the market value of land, and as yet the competition for it has not been great. In the opinion of the Collector, dry-crop land will frequently fetch ten times, and garden land from fifteen to twenty times, the amount of the assessment. It is satisfactory to find that eighty per cent. of the whole area is held and cultivated by the ryots themselves.

6. The above is a brief sketch of the condition of the táluka on the expiration of the thirty years' guarantee. Colonel Anderson's proposals for revising the rates are characterized by much moderation. The main defect in the old classification (a defect which according to popular native opinion has marked most of our settlements) was that sufficient distinction was not made between the very poor and the best soils. Colonel Anderson asserts that in the present instance the range of assessment was particularly limited to between a two and ten-anna rate. This mistake has been carefully guarded against under the revised classification, and the range of valuation, and consequently of proportionate assessment, commences as low as one anna and rises to sixteen. The modification in the valuation of fields according to distance from village site (as well as from water), referred to in paragraph 21 of the Revenue Commissioner's Memorandum, is one recognised from the earliest days of the Survey, and is made by the settling officer in fixing the assessment. This system has the

full approval of Government, being based on facility for procuring manure, watching crops, etc., and, in the case of distance from water, on the greater or less time occupied by the ryot in watering his cattle.

7. The entire villages now reported on have been grouped into three classes with maximum rates of Re. 1-2-0, 1-1-0, and 1, respectively. These will give an average rate per acre on the whole cultivated area, inclusive of the assessment on rice and garden land, of Re. 0-8-5 per acre. Under the first settlement the maximum rates were Re. 0-12-0 and Re. 0-10-10, and the average incidence was Re. 0-6-0 per acre.

8. The average assessment on rice land will amount to Re. 1-14-11 per acre, and for Páthasthal or channel garden land the average will not be beyond Rs. 3-4-0 per acre. It is satisfactory to notice that the recent orders of Government regarding the exemption from special additional rates of lands irrigated from wells have been attended to, and it is the wish of Government that land under permanent Bhurki irrigation should be similarly treated.

9. The following statement shows the total financial result of these proposals :—

	Acres.	Existing Assessment.	Proposed Assessment.	Judi.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government occupied assessed land	311,324	1,09,656	1,63,207	.....
Government unoccupied assessed waste	2,256	402	680	.....
Inám	61,957	26,335	37,342	10,327
Unarable	18,347	...	...	.....
Total	393,884	1,36,393	2,01,229	10,327

The total increase of assessment is calculated to amount to 44 per cent.

10. A good deal of this increase is due to the very large reductions which were made at the time of the first settlement, on account of what was believed to be unarable and unculturable land. Under the revised classification the culturable area has increased from 353,844 to 375,537 acres, giving an increase of 21,693 acres brought under assessment.

11. It is particularly satisfactory to notice the care that has been taken to measure off into separate numbers lands that have become divided and that have passed into the occupation of different holders. There can be no doubt, too, that in the majority of cases it is a great boon to break up large numbers held by one occupant, so as to admit of the several portions being readily transferred and disposed of when necessary; but, as pointed out by the Revenue Commissioner, this is a measure of the advantage of which the occupant himself may fairly be considered the best judge, and it would not be right to put him to the expense of erecting new boundary marks against his wish and inclination.

12. It is calculated that the entire cost of the operations now under review will amount to Rs. 61,544, and that they will result in an additional annual State revenue of Rs. 53,551.

13. His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to accord his unqualified approval of the proposed rates, and concurs in the opinion expressed by the Revenue Commissioner that the "re-adjustment of assessment has been effected most fairly to Government and the occupants." The usual Notification is to be submitted with a view to its formal publication.

F. S. CHAPMAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 113 of 1874.

From

MR. W. S. PRICE,
Assistant Settlement Officer;

To

THE HON'BLE COLONEL W. C. ANDERSON,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

Sholápur, 16th November 1874.

SIR,

The 182 villages of the Kaladgi Collectorate, regarding which I have the honour to submit this report, belong to the following talukas :—

77 villages of the Sindgi Taluka.
69 villages of the Indi Taluka.
20 villages of the Bijápur Taluka.
16 villages of the Bágevádi Taluka.

2. The area of the country comprised in the lands of these villages is acres 764,360, or a little over 1,194 square miles. The following table shows the area of the different groups according to the tálukas they belong to:—

Táluka.				Number of Villages.	Area in Acres.	Area in Square Miles.
Sindgi	...	...	...	77	317,147	495.5
Indi	...	...	...	69	268,950	420.2
Bijápur	...	...	...	20	123,462	192.9
Bágevádi	...	...	...	16	54,801	85.6
Total				182	764,360	1,194.3

3. These 182 villages lie between $75^{\circ} 36'$ and $76^{\circ} 30'$ east longitude, and $16^{\circ} 38'$ and $17^{\circ} 28'$ north latitude. As the different groups are somewhat disconnected, I shall describe their situations separately.

4. The Sindgi Táluka villages lie in an oblong group, diagonally south and west of the town of Sindgi, being bordered by the Nizam's territories on the east, and extending thence in a north-west direction for 34 miles. Seven villages out of the seventy-seven lie isolated from the group. They are situated to the north and north-east of the town of Sindgi; four of them—namely, Hawalgi, Shirsangi, Koneh Kumutgi, and Baglur—being on the Bhima River in one group, and the remaining three—namely, Mangrul, Somjal, and Kurbathuli—away from the river and apart from each other, and are about from 6 to 12 miles to the north and north-east of Sindgi.

5. With the exception of one village, the Indi Táluka villages lie to the north-west and west of the town of Indi. The group is bounded on the north by the Bhima River, and extends along this boundary for about 24 miles, and from the river the group stretches to the south for about 25 miles. The one village excepted is Golsar; it lies 12 miles due east of the town of Indi.

6. The group of villages belonging to the Bijápur Táluka lies to the north and east of the city of Bijápur. It is a narrow slip of country about 30 miles in length, and of very irregular breadth, averaging about 7 miles.

7. The villages of the Bágevádi Táluka lie to the north of the town of Bágevádi and east of Bijápur, commencing about 15 miles to the east of Bijápur and extending nearly due east for about 16 miles, the average breadth of the belt of country being about 8 miles.

8. With the exception of an area of about 100 square miles, the country throughout the 182 villages is a bare, monotonous, undulating plain. The exception occurs in a group of 13 villages of those of the Indi Táluka and bordering this to the south 2 villages of the Bijápur Táluka. The villages of the Indi Táluka are Horti, Halgunki, Sonkanhuli, Hadal-sang, Satalgaum, Jugjiwangi, Hinchgari, Sawalsang, Kolorgi, Agasnal, Busnal, Deginal and Ninbal Burdruk; and of the Bijápur Táluka are Kanur and Damnal. The country in this group of villages is much broken up by a range of hills, which owe their conspicuousness less to their actual height than to the many miles of country of an unbroken bare level nature in which they are situated.

9. In the Sindgi Táluka group of villages, among those to the east bordering on the Nizam's territory, an out-crop of a compact limestone rock is noticeable. The houses of the villages where this formation occurs are chiefly built of this stone; and as the stones are of a light colour, and break up in slabs, the villages have a clean and neat appearance, entirely wanting in the villages where this stone is not procurable. During a trip I recently made by rail, as far as the Kristna Bridge, I noticed this limestone out-crop along the line beyond the Gulburga Station, and it seems to be the chief stone made use of on that portion of the line for building purposes.

10. The district under report is fairly well off for water. Streams, having water in them throughout the year, intersect the district on an average every four to eight miles; also the wells in most of the villages show that the water-bearing stratum round the village sites is generally within 20 feet of the surface. A few villages along the Dhon River belonging to the Bágevádi Táluka are not so well off for water. The water in this river in the hot weather is so brackish as not to be fit for drinking, and on account of the deep black soil along it there are very few wells round the villages on its banks.

11. The rainfall throughout these districts is said to be very uncertain; but all the villages to the east and south of Sindgi, including the Bágevádi group of villages, and the seven villages of the Bijápur Táluka east of Bijápur, are better off in this respect than the remaining portion of this district. A favourable exception ought also to be made of the hilly country, consisting of the group of villages mentioned above in para. 8, as the

range of hills in which they are situated has the effect of attracting the rain-clouds that come within their influence.

12. The state of agriculture in the villages along the Bhima and Dhon Rivers is very far in advance of that in the other villages, inasmuch as the fields belonging to the villages on the two rivers are more completely brought into cultivation, while in the other villages a very large percentage of many fields is waste in patches, being choked up with grass. This chief indication of slovenly cultivation is gradually disappearing before the increase in population, increase in trade, and the want of any other calling for the agricultural class than that of tilling the soil.

13. In the group of villages belonging to the Indi Táluka the principal crop grown is the late or rabi jowári, while in the Sindgi Táluka group of villages the jowári grown is chiefly of the early or kharif kind, showing that the early rains are generally more certain and favourable in the Sindgi than in the Indi Táluka. In the Bijápur and Bágevádi villages both the rabi and kharif kinds of jowári are grown, just as the rains happen to be most favourable for either the one or the other kind of crop. Besides jowári the other crops chiefly grown are—bájri, Native cotton, tur, wheat, gram, kardi and linseed. Of wheat, gram and linseed crops the villages on the Bhima and Dhon Rivers produce the greatest quantities, as the soil in the valleys of these rivers is generally of the rich black kind. This is particularly so in the Dhon River valley, the fertility of the soil in which has passed into a proverb among the Natives. Cotton is grown to a greater extent in the Bágevádi group of villages, and in the most southern of the Sindgi group, than in the rest of the portion of the district under report. In statistical Table No. III accompanying this report the relative proportions of the different crops raised in the groups belonging to the four tálukas are shown.

14. Of the 182 villages now under report the following have weekly markets held at them :—

In the Sindgi Táluka :—

Sindgi—A large bazár.

Hipargi—A large bazár.

Golgari—A small bazár.

Chandkowta—A small bazár.

In the Indi Táluka :—

Chadchan—One of the best bazárs in the district.

Halsungi—A small bazár.

Horti—A small bazár.

In the Bijápur Táluka :—

Kanur—A small bazár.

Besides the markets at the villages mentioned above there are others within easy reach of the different groups of villages under report; the chief of these are at the following places :—Almech in the Sindgi Táluka, Talikot and Tumbgi in the Muddebihal Táluka, Tamb and Indi in the Indi Táluka, Bijápur in the Bijápur Táluka, and Ookli and Bágevádi of the Bágevádi Táluka. Such produce as is exported out of the district, which is chiefly cotton, linseed, oil of kardi (safflower seed), and other minor oil seeds, bájri, and tur, goes to Sholápur and Uttni, and from thence to Bombay from the former place, and to the southern districts towards Belgaum from the latter place. Some of the produce that goes to Bombay from the southernmost portion of the districts is taken to the ports of Chiplun, Rájápur, and Vingorla.

15. Of the 182 villages now under report the eight noted in the margin were Inám villages, but are now Government ones. The Revenue Survey Settlement was introduced into them about 14 years ago. I

Sindgi Táluka Villages.

1. Balgaunur.
2. Mangrul.
3. Hawalgi.
4. Shrasgi.
5. Baglur.
6. Sonjal.
7. Kurbathali.

Indi Táluka Villages.

1. Golsar.

have, therefore, in the following paragraphs, not included any statistics referring to them wherever the former and present state of the district is contrasted. In such comparison only the 174 villages, settled 30 years ago, are meant. Where no such comparison is made, the whole district comprising the 182 villages is taken into consideration.

16. For the expressing of oil of kardi and the other minor oil seeds, in which linseed is not included, there are 274 oil mills in the 174 previously settled villages under report, distributed in the different groups of villages as follows :—

				Oil Mills.
In the 70 villages of Sindgi	...	...	...	111
Do. 68 do. of Indi	...	...	...	108
Do. 20 do. of Bijápur	...	...	...	30
Do. 16 do. of Bágevádi	...	...	...	25
Total				274

What number of oil mills were in use 30 years ago is not shown in the old Survey statistics.

17. The only manufactures in this district consist of Native blankets and cotton cloths. The number of looms for these articles have greatly increased within the last 30 years. In the following table I have shown in large figures the number of looms now in use, and in small ones the number recorded as existing at the time of the former Survey—that is, 30 years ago :—

Táluka.	Number of Villages.	Number of Cloth Looms.	Number of Blanket Looms.
Sindgi	70	203 52	92 1
Indi	68	249 79	40 5
Bijápur	20	38 16	49 3
Bágevádi	16	14 4	9 1
Total ...	174	504 161	190 10

Of the cloth looms there are about 50 at each of the following villages :—Sindgi, Hipargi, Chadchan and Nivargi. The remainder of these looms are scattered among 71 out of the 182 villages under report. There are Native blanket looms in 73 out of the 182 villages. The greatest number of them are at the villages of Chandkovta, Kokatnur, Bulganur and Sasbal.

18. Dyeing cotton thread with indigo and madder is carried on to a great extent at the village of Chadchan. The industry is of long standing at this village, and it is made mention of by Captain Stather, the officer who was engaged in the former Revenue Survey of the Indi Táluka portion of these districts, in his report dated 17th August 1844 (see para. 10). He mentions the village of Halsangi also in connection with this industry, but it has now fallen off there. The red-dyed thread of Chadchan is held in great estimation on account of the fast nature of this colour produced there. Much of it is exported to Bijapur, Utni and even as far as Hubli.

19 The population of the 174 previously settled villages under report, the percentage of its increase within the last 30 years, the number of inhabitants per square mile, and the numbers of acres to each individual, are shown in the following table according to the táluka the villages belong to. The large figures are according to the population as it now stands, and the small ones according to the population as it stood 30 years ago :—

Táluka.	Number of Villages.	Area in Acres.	Area in Square Miles.	Total Number of Inhabitants.	Percentage of Increase.	Number of Inhabitants per Square Mile.	Number of Acres to each Individual.
Sindgi	70	289,548	452	45,004 31,767	42	100 70	6 9
Indi	68	265,935	415	44,874 30,572	47	108 74	6 9
Bijápur	20	123,462	193	15,404 7,765	98	80 40	8 16
Bágedvai	16	54,801	86	12,488 7,714	62	146 90	4 7
Total ...	174	733,746	1,146	117,770 77,818	51	103 68	6 9

The largest increase in population appears in the Bijápur group of villages,—that is, 98 per cent. This apparently abnormal increase is attributable to two reasons : one is, and that the chief one, the Lambani tribe of people, whose wandering occupation as carriers of grain and salt has latterly much declined, have settled down to agricultural pursuits in greater numbers in these Bijápur group of villages than in the villages of the other tálukas. The other reason is, a number of families of Maráthás, from the eastern parts of the Sátára Districts, came to these districts between ten or fifteen years ago, and settled down in some of the villages where they could get land.

20. The following table is inserted here to show, in contrast, the cattle, ploughs and carts as they now number, and as they numbered 30 years ago. The small figures show the latter :—

Táluka.	Number of Villages.	Total of Population.	Cattle in use for Ploughs and Carts.	Ploughs.	Carts.
Sindgi	70	45,004 31,767	13,702 9,822	2,013 580	153 11
Indi	68	44,874 30,572	14,141 10,481	1,674 541	219 23
Bijápur	20	15,404 7,765	6,132 3,082	860 223	101 1
Bágevádi	16	12,488 7,714	4,051 2,859	343 251	179
Total	174	117,770 77,818	38,026 26,244	4,890 1,575	652 35

The figures in the above two tables show that the population of the 174 villages has increased 51 per cent. since 1843-44. The increase in working cattle for the same period is 45 per cent. and that of ploughs is 210 per cent. The increase in carts shows the greatest difference, being 1,763 per cent.

21. The area now under irrigation from wells for garden cultivation is acres 4,137-22 (sum of columns 3 and 6 in the table below). At the time of the current settlement it was recorded as acres 1,765-16. Under irrigation from "Bhudkis" along streams the area now is acres 643-23 (sum of columns 4 and 7 in table below). Land under bhudki irrigation had no additional assessment placed upon it at the introduction of the current settlement: so the area then under such irrigation cannot be stated. In the table below is shown the area of garden cultivation under different sources of irrigation both at present and 30 years ago. The present irrigated area is shown in large, and the old in small figures.

Táluka.	Number of Villages.	AREA IRRIGATED UNDER					
		Wells alone.	Bhudkis alone.	" Páts, " that is small canals from stream'.	Wells and " Páts " combined.	Bhudkis and " Páts " combined.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Acres. g.	Acres. g.	Acres. g.	Acres. g.	Acres. g.	Acres. g.
Sindgi	70	1,646 11 488 36	291 5	24 24	79 19	8 18	2,049 37 488 36
Indi	68	1,742 6 1,096 15	171 35	170 0	198 38	39 10	2,322 9 1,096 15
Bijápur	20	382 4 161 25	110 21	50 39	27 6	21 6	591 36 161 25
Bágevádi	16	61 18 18 20	1 8	...	...	...	62 26 18 20
Total	174	3,831 39 1,765 16	574 29 ...	245 23 ...	305 23 ...	68 34 ...	5,026 28 1,765 16

The area under irrigation for garden cultivation from dams across streams and from tanks amounts to acres 620. Of this area only acres 115-19 are under three tanks—two in the Indi Táluka at the villages Kerrur and Hinchgari, and one in the Bijápur Táluka at the village of Kumatgi.

22. The two tanks of the Indi Táluka villages are of recent construction, made within the last 15 years. The one in the Bijápur village is an old one, and must have been constructed about 200 years ago when Bijápur existed as a kingdom. Besides the area entered as garden cultivation under these tanks, there are also about 53-24 acres of irrigated rice cultivation under them.

23. In the following table I have entered the number of wells that were in use for irrigation at the introduction of the current settlement and the number of wells that have been subsequently dug. Of these latter I have shown the number dug during each decade of the 30 years. From the table it will be seen that in 1844 there were 528 wells in use; since then 481 new wells have been dug, showing an increase of 91 per cent. Beside

these wells in use for garden irrigation, there are 250 bhadkis along streams, used for the same purpose. The great increase in the number of wells in each subsequent decade on the one immediately preceding it, is worthy of notice. In the first decade 35 new wells appear, in the second decade 115, and in the third decade, the one now closing, 331. This is a progressive increase in the most expensive agricultural industry known to the Natives of these districts, and may fairly be taken as a sign indicating that the people can no longer be taxed with such indolence and apathy as the officers who conducted the Revenue Survey operations 30 years ago remarked on of the then scanty population. See paragraph 16 of Mr. Bell's Report, dated 28th September 1842, and paragraph 20 of Lieutenant Nash's Report No. 4, dated 4th January 1845.

Taluka.	Number of Villages.	WELLS.												BHADKIS.	
		Existing in 1844-45.		Dug during the 1st decade.		Dug during the 2nd decade.		Dug during the 3rd decade.		Total Number of New Wells.		Total Number of Wells, Old and New.		Substantially built.	Not substantially built.
		Substantially built.	Not substantially built.	Substantially built.	Not substantially built.	Substantially built.	Not substantially built.	Substantially built.	Not substantially built.	Substantially built.	Not substantially built.	Substantially built.	Not substantially built.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Shindgi	70	197	27	15	3	57	13	95	77	167	93	364	120	76	61
Indi	68	209	20	12	2	27	6	80	33	119	41	328	61	50	13
Bijapur	20	62	3	2	...	7	2	27	11	36	13	98	16	34	9
Bagewadi	16	9	1	1	...	3	...	3	5	7	5	16	6	...	1
Total	174	477	51	30	6	94	21	205	126	329	152	806	203	166	84
		428		35		115		331		481		1,009		250	

In the above table it will be noticed that the fewest number of wells appear in the 16 Bagewadi Taluka villages. The reason for this is, most of them are on the banks of the Dhon River, and the water of the wells sunk in this river valley is often so very saline as to be unfavourable for garden cultivation.

24. The acres—53·24—of rice cultivation mentioned above in paragraph 22 as under tank irrigation, is the only artificially irrigated rice land in the villages under report. As described in my former report on the portion of these districts that fell in for re-settlement last year (see paragraph 22 of my letter No. 123, dated 29th October 1873), an inferior coarse kind of rice is cultivated in insulated small patches in banked up hollows. The total area of this cultivation throughout the 182 villages under report is acres 1,627; that is, only 0·2 per cent. of the whole area of the district. These patches of rice crops are entirely dependent for a sufficiency of water upon direct rainfall. An after green crop of gram, or linseed, or some sort of pulse, is generally grown on these patches after the rice crop is reaped.

25. Statistical Tables Nos. IV and VI accompanying this report show in detail the number of the population, the number of houses, cattle, ploughs and carts as ascertained during the progress of the revision survey, and as they existed at the time of the introduction of the current settlement. A summary of the information given in the two tables is as follows:—

Items.		In 1843-44.	In 1873-74.	Increase.	Decrease.
Population	...	77,818	117,770	39,952	...
Houses	Flat-roofed and tiled	11,951	22,566	10,615	...
	Thatched	3,995	2,311	...	1,684
Cattle for agricultural purposes	...	26,244	38,026	11,782	...
Cows and buffaloes and their young	...	43,348	54,734	11,386	...
Sheep and goats	...	49,241	43,018	...	6,223
Ploughs	...	1,575	4,890	3,315	...
Carts	...	35	652	617	...

26. The increase in the population is about 51 per cent., and the most marked feature with regard to this increase is, that the non-agricultural portion of it is about 22 per cent.

less than it was 30 years ago. In Statistical Table No. V, is shown the number of the population engaged in agriculture, and the number not so engaged. In the Bijápur Táluka villages alone is there a slight increase in the non-agricultural class. The reason for this is, there is a great deal of land in this part of the district unfit for cultivation, and, therefore, a larger percentage of the population in it than that in the other parts of the district is forced to depend solely upon labour for a livelihood. This labour is obtained, during the harvest season, in the richer portions of the district, chiefly in the villages of the Bhima and Dhon River valleys.

27. The increase in the number of the better class of houses is over 88 per cent. The number of thatched ones is now 42 per cent. less. In the Bijápur Táluka villages alone is an increase in thatched houses noticed; this is accounted for by there being a greater number of the Lambani caste of people settled down there than in the other taluka villages; and this tribe of Natives almost invariably live in hovels of a temporary structure.

28. All live and dead stock, with the exception of sheep and goats, connected with agriculture has increased throughout the villages under report. Horned cattle have increased nearly 32 per cent. The number of ploughs has more than trebled. Carts have increased about eighteen fold. Sheep and goats have on the whole lessened in number by nearly 13 per cent. In the Bijápur and Indi hilly land villages, where there is more grazing land unfit for the plough than in the other villages, this stock has increased

29. The made roads that run through the different groups of villages under notice are the following:—In the Shindgi Taluka group a road runs east from Hipargi to Sugthan, a village on the Nizam's frontier. This road is joined at right angles by one from the town of Shindgi, from which place it continues on north to the town of Almeleh, and thus connects the district with Sholápur by way of Indi. A new road has been lately made from Almeleh to Dewangaum, a village north-east of Almeleh and on the Bhima River. From Dewangaum the station of Dudneh on the G. I. P. Railway is about 12 miles. Made roads also pass through Hipargi to the south-east to Talikote, a large market town of the Muddebhál Táluka, to the south to Muddebhál, to the west to Bijápur, and to the north to Indi.

30. The trunk road between Bijápur and Sholapur runs through the centre of the Indi group of villages, and branch lines of road join it from the towns of Indi on the east and Chadchan on the west. The branch road from Chadchan comes from Pandhapur, and little or no traffic goes along the portion of it passing through this district. All cart communication from Chadchan and the neighbouring villages, and those to the south of that town with Sholápur is by cross country roads; and the river Bhima is in this case crossed at the village of Umrani, where there is a ford in the dry season.

31. The Bijápur group of villages is well within reach of two made roads, the one from Hipargi to Bijápur passes through the villages due east of Bijápur. And the other from Bijápur to Sholápur passes through the villages to the north of Bijápur.

32. The following table shows the percentage of occupied and waste survey numbers in the different groups of villages under report:—

Táluka,	Number of Villages,	Total Number of Survey "Nos."	Total Number of occupied Survey "Nos."	Total Number of waste Survey "Nos."	Percentage of occupied Survey "Nos."	Percentage of waste Survey "Nos."
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Shindgi ...	77	17,516	16,795	721	96	4
Indi ...	69	14,782	14,437	345	98	2
Bijápur ...	20	6,450	6,216	234	96	4
Bagewadi ...	16	3,099	3,018	81	97	3
Total ...	182	41,847	40,466	1,381	97	3

It will be noticed that the Shindgi and Bijápur Táluka villages have the greatest percentage of waste land. This is entirely owing to the large area of land unfit for the plough in the Bijápur Táluka group of villages, and in a number of the Shindgi Táluka villages, chiefly about Hipargi. This waste and in most parts consists of the very poorest description of land, bare of soil other than what disintegrates by weathering in loco, lying in extensive slightly undulating plains, devoid of hilly ground from which the advantage of surface drainage in moisture and fresh soil could be gained.

33. Notwithstanding the large area of hilly country of the Indi Táluka villages, mentioned in para. 8 of this letter, the percentage of unoccupied waste numbers is small. The reason of this is, the greater portion of the hilly ground has been taken up permanently

for the sake of the good grazing it produces. The Patels of Satalgaum, who are large landholders, are owners of a large number of cattle and sheep, for the grazing for which they have permanently taken up most of the hill numbers of Satalgaum and Jagjiwangi. Most of the hill numbers about Horti belong to the Patel and Kulkarni of that place. Also a number of ryots permanently hold many of the hill numbers. These hill lands, besides affording grazing to the animals belonging to the holders of the land, generally bring a certain income to them every year, as they sell the grazing on it to owners of flocks of sheep that are brought to these hills at the commencement of the rains from such of the surrounding villages as have little or no uncultivated land. I have heard of shepherds coming with their flocks to these hill villages for the rains, even from the neighbouring Jaghir districts of Jutt and Mangalvera.

34. Before dismissing this subject of waste land, I would beg to remark that the permanently setting aside the hills in the lands of the villages, mentioned in para. 8, for forest plantation, is, I believe, worth taking into consideration. The want of timber trees in these districts is most marked, and I believe the trees in gardens around villages are getting used up more and more every year, and with very few exceptions are any new trees growing up. Throughout these level plain districts waste land fit for the plough is now very limited, and the waste land unfit for the plough is throughout unfit also for tree plantations on account of its rocky nature. The hills under notice form the only exception to this; as their slopes, though unfit for the plough, will in time bear small timber plantations, especially on the western slopes, where remnants of former extensive growth of the *mimosa catachu* (Marathi "Khair") are still to be seen.

35. The height of these hills above the surrounding country is sufficiently great to cause an appreciable difference, remarked of to me by some intelligent ryots, in the frequency of rainfall attracted to them during the monsoon at the villages in and immediately around them, compared with the rainfall at villages at a distance from them. If they were allowed to be covered with trees, their influence for the better on the climate of the country immediately around them would probably be greater and more extended, and a valuable extent of forest would in time grow up. At present most of the survey number of these hill lands are held by ryots, but there are a few still not occupied; these might at once be permanently set aside for the purpose here advocated. And in future every advantage might be taken, of ryots wishing to resign or sell their hill numbers, to permanently exclude their being re-occupied, and thus absorb them in the numbers reserved for forest.

36. In Statement A, I have shown for each group of villages under notice the number of occupied survey numbers, according to the Revision Survey, cultivated by the holders in whose names they are entered in the Government village accounts, and the number sublet by them, wholly or in part, on money or grain rents. In the 182 villages together, about 74 per cent. of the land is cultivated by the occupants themselves; the remaining 26 per cent. is sublet by them.

37. The terms obtainable in subletting land vary greatly; they are much more favourable in the villages along the Bhima River, on account of the nearness of the Sholapur market, than in the villages further south. This will be seen from the examples I have given in Statement B attached to this report. These examples are from information obtained by me during test. Of them those numbered from 1 to 6 are of cases in villages on or near the river Bhima. Most of them show terms of subletting for half produce, together with a money rent equal to not less than half of the Government assessment. I was told that such terms were generally obtainable for fields of good soil and free from "nut" grass in all the villages on or near the Bhima River. In villages at some distance from the river the terms of subletting in kind are generally to the extent of half the produce.

38. Subletting on money rents is much more common than on rent in kind. The chief reason for this is, such landholders as are engaged in trade or in occupations other than agricultural are, in general, unable to devote the time necessary at the time of harvest to look after their own interests; when rent in kind is to be taken, by watching the gathering in of the harvest. Such landholders are generally sowcars and Brahmins, and they, as a rule, let out their lands on cash rents.

39. From information I could gather, the terms of subletting for money alone are seemingly less advantageous than those of subletting for grain rents, for, generally, I was told that a field was sublet for nothing more than the Government demand,—that is, assessment and local fund cess together. But I noticed that in most of these cases the fields were choked up with "nut" grass, and the eradicating of this out of the fields by the sub-tenant, within the fixed period of the lease, formed a part of the agreement and often the chief object of so subletting them. In other cases I noticed that, although the fields were let for nothing more than the Government demand, yet there were reasons for so letting them, which though known in a vague way by outsiders to exist, yet neither the owners of the fields nor the sub-tenants would on enquiry admit. The fact is, reliable information can rarely be obtained in these districts regarding the subletting of land on purely cash rents, because the people, without an exception, fully expect an increase of assessment: so any question so directly connected with the nature of assessment, as money rent realized by subletting, is, without a moment's hesitation, answered untruthfully or prevaricatingly.

40. In Statement C at the end of this report are entered a number of cases selected from entries made within the last three years in the Sub-Registrars' records, of sums realized by sales and mortgages of fields and sales of usufruct of fields for a number of years. The cases of sales of fields show that from 3 to 8 times the assessment can generally be obtained for such property.

41. For the 174 villages under report, in which the Survey Settlement was introduced 30 years ago, I have shown in the following table the average collections, the average remissions, and the average outstanding balances in them for the 10 years previous to the introduction of the current settlement,—that is, from 1834-35 to 1843-44, and also for the three decades of the subsequent 30 years,—that is, from 1844-45 to 1873-74. With regard to the latter period, I have shown in the table the average occupied and the average waste area during each decade :—

Periods of 10 years.	Average of Occupied Acres, including Government and Alienated Land in 10 years.	Average of Waste in 10 years.	Average of Total Collections on Government, Alienated, and Grazing Lands in 10 years.	Average of Remissions in 10 years.	Average of Outstanding Balances in 10 years.
1	2	3	4	5	6
From 1834-35 to 1843-44 ...	...	...	128,660	6,881	14,444
From 1845-45 to 1853-54 ...	430,884	208,486	155,943	6,284	14,117
From 1854-55 to 1863-64 ...	530,529	112,028	210,317	390	104
From 1864-65 to 1873-74 ...	628,875	15,808	246,518	45	33

From the above table it will be seen that the average increase in the collections during each period of the three decades of the current settlement on the 10 previous years is as follows :—

	1st decade.	2nd decade.	3rd decade.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Average increase in collections ...	27,283	81,657	1,17,858

During the last decade the amount of the average collection is nearly double that of the 10 years previous to the current settlement.

42. After the first two years of the current settlement a large increase in the occupied area and the collections commenced and continued till the year 1853-54, a year of great distress among the ryots on account of extensive failure of crops throughout these districts. After this year, the last of the first decade, the area occupied and the collections again increased, and continued doing so steadily without a check till 1866-67. In this year and the next one a slight decrease took place, chiefly on account of the re-action that followed the great desire to possess land, created in the years immediately preceding, by the rise in the price of cotton caused by the civil war in America. Since 1869-70 most of the cultivable land has been occupied, and since 1856-57 remissions and outstanding balances have almost ceased.

43. The number of notices issued, and the number of cases of actual sale of land on account of non-payment of assessment during the last three years in the 182 villages under report are entered in the following table. In it I have also entered the number of cases, during the same period, of resignation of fields :—

Year.	Number of notices issued.	Number of cases in which actual sale of Land took place.	Number of Fields thrown up or resigned.
1871-72 ...	402	25	4
1872-73 ...	969	43	25
1873-74 ...	751	11	27

In 1871-72 a marked failure of crops took place throughout these districts, to the distressing effects of which is attributable the large number, in that and the ensuing year, of the actual sales of land for non-payment of assessment.

44. The average, for the last three years, of the amounts realized at the auction sales of grazing in the 182 villages is shown below. This is shown separately for survey numbers bearing assessment and for unarable survey numbers.

	Total Number of Survey Numbers.	Total Area.	Total Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre by Assessment on Total Area.	Average of three years' Realization from Auction-sales.	Average rate per Acre by the average realization of three years on Total Area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assessed Survey Numbers.	635	Acres. 14,321	Rs. 2,118	A. p. .2 4	Rs. 500	A. p. 0 7
Survey Numbers not assessed.	58	1,978	...	...	91	0 9

The realization from auction sales, shown above in column 6, does and show the true value of the grazing, for, in general, at the auction of extensive grazing ground the grazing is bought with the view of sub-letting it. Information on such sub-letting cannot easily be obtained in a form in which the value can be appreciated, because almost invariably the grazing is sublet on the head of cattle, and not according to the area of the land to be grazed on. From what I was told it appears that, for sheep, grazing is let at from Rs. 5 to Rs. 8 per hundred sheep; and for cattle at from annas 2 to annas 4 per head.

45. To form some estimate on the above subject of profit from subletting of grazing, I obtained the following information from the village officers of the village of Shindgi of the Bijápur Táluka. At this village there is a great deal of very poor land fit only for grazing purposes most of it has been permanently taken up by the Police Patel of the village solely with the object of subletting the grazing every year. The total survey numbers and Government assessment of this land, and the income obtained during the last three years by subletting it, is as follows :—

Total Number of poor Soil Survey Numbers fit only for grazing.	Total Area.	Government Assessment.	Rate per Acre by Assessment on Total Acres.	Income obtained by subletting the grazing during the last three years.		
				In 1871-72.	In 1872-73.	In 1873-74.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
52	Acres g. 1,518 38	Rs. a. 95 14	Rs. a. 0 1	Rs. a. 465 1	Rs. a. 359 6	Rs. a. 245 14

The average (about Rs. 357) of the three years' income shown in columns 5, 6 and 7 is nearly four times the Government assessment on the land. To obtain this income by subletting the grazing, the Police Patel seems to have strictly enforced his right, for he has incurred a great deal of odium in the village by putting a stop to the ryots making a common grazing ground of the land for their animals as they had formerly done. On account of some money difficulties this Police Patel has got into, he has sold the occupancy of six of the survey numbers included in the above table. The area of these numbers is acres 161-36, the Government assessment on them is Rs. 15, giving a rate of 1 anna 6 pies per acre. He has obtained Rs. 26-5-0 for this land.

46. With my report No. 123, dated 29th October 1873, on the 102 villages of the Kulladghi Districts into which the revised rates have been introduced, I attached a statement showing the average prices of jowari and bajri for the previous 38 years. During last season these grains were selling at the average rate of 48 and 46 seers respectively for the rupee throughout the district by the seer of 80 toals. In Statement D, attached to this report, I have given the prices, for the last 30 years, of linseed and safflower seed, the chief oil seeds grown in these districts, and of wheat and gram. These prices are for the markets of Indi, Chadchan, Shindgi, Tamb, Bijápur, Bagewadi, and Ukli. The information was obtained for me by the Mámlatdárs of the four tálukas under notice, from sowcars and grain merchants. No record of prices has been kept in the Mámlatdárs' offices. As in the statement accompanying my previous report, alluded to above, so in the one now sent great differences appear in the prices at the different markets for the same year. The only reasons for these discrepancies are the frequent changes—I have been told of three at least—that have taken place in these districts in the size of the grain measures, and these

changes probably did not take place simultaneously at the different markets. Also the rates ascertained cannot be for the same time of the year, as the information has had to be gathered from the sowcars of the different market towns.

47. The great progress that has been made in the last 30 years in supplying the means to the people of educating their children, can be judged of by the following table regarding schools and the attendance at them. The ordinary figures are according to present statistics, those in antique according to the statistics made out 30 years ago during the progress of the Revenue Survey. Out of 63 schools now in existence two are girls' schools—both Government ones—one in the town of Shindgi and the other in the town of Chadchan. Throughout these 174 villages 30 years ago there were no Government schools and only 7 private ones:—

Talukas.	Number of Villages.	GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.		PRIVATE SCHOOLS.		Total Number of Schcols.	Total Attendance at the Schools.
		Number of Schools.	Attendance at the Schools.	Number of Schools.	Attendance at the Schools.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Shindgi ..	70	11	511	14	162	25	673
Indi ..	68	8	303	14	207	22	510
Bijápur ...	20	3	105	2	16	5	121
Bágewadi ...	16	1	35	8	131	9	166
Total ...	174	23	954	38	516	61	1,470
				7	41	7	41

48. The sanitary state of these districts is, I believe, throughout good. Cholera, it is said, has not prevailed as an epidemic in it for the last 5 or 6 years. In 1872 cases of cholera did occur at Hipargi and one or two small villages, but it did not spread over the district. The statistics taken during the progress of the revision classification work show that vaccination is not resorted to by the people as generally as is desirable. In the total present population of 123,540 in the 182 villages only 4,860 appear under the head of vaccinated, giving 3.9 only as the percentage of vaccinated.

49. The statements and returns attached to this report are as follows:—

1. Statistical Table No. III for 182 villages
2. Do. No. IV for 182 do.
3. Do. do. for 174 do.
4. Do. do. for 8 do.
5. Do. No. V for 182 do.
6. Do. do. for 174 do.
7. Do. do. for 8 do.
8. Do. No. VI for 182 do.
9. Do. do. for 174 do.
10. Do. do. for 8 do.
11. Statement (A) showing number of fields cultivated by occupants and by sub-tenants.
12. Statement (B) of examples of subletting.
13. Statement (C) of examples of mortgages and sales.
14. Statement (D) a price list of grains.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. S. PRICE.

From

Colonel W. C. ANDERSON,
Survey Commissioner, Southern Division ;

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Revenue Department.

*Survey Commissioner's Office,
Poona, 17th January 1875.*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward proposals for the revision of the assessment in one hundred and eighty-two (182) villages of the Kaladgi Collectorate formerly comprising parts of the old Indi, Mongoli, Hipargi and Muddebihal Tálukas of the Sholápur Collectorate, and now included in the following tálukas:—

69	villages in	Indi.
77	do	Shindgi.
20	do.	Bijápur.
16	do.	Bagewadi.

182

2. These villages were settled thirty years ago by the Poona Survey then under the superintendence of Lieutenant Nash, excepting eight (8) villages which were settled in different years since 1858, and therefore their term expires with that of the rest of the táluka under Government Resolution No. 2474, dated 27th June 1868, paragraph 3. It was formerly the practice for one Assistant Superintendent to have a táluka or a

Government letter No. 272 of
22nd January 1844.
Government letter No. 337 of
21st January 1845.
Government letter No. 372 of
24th January 1845.
Government letter No. 372 of
24th January 1845.

portion of a táluka made over to him which he measured, classed and proposed rates of assessment for; there are consequently five separate original settlement reports relating to these villages, copies of which are appended. The settlement now expired was made in 1845 and took complete effect in the following year 1845-46. The settlement now proposed is intended to take effect in 1875-76. The expiring settlement was sanctioned by separate Government letters dealing with each

of the five settlement reports separately

3. These villages have now been entirely re-measured and re-classed. The remarks at paragraphs 3 to 13 of my letter No 28 of 11th January last, on the first revision settlement in this Collectorate regarding the former and present measurement, apply precisely to the villages under report; the course there described has been followed in reference to those villages, and the completion of this part of the Collectorate, north of the river Krishna, which was transferred from Sholápur to Kaladgi, is being carried on in the same manner, and will be finished in the field season now current.

4. The old classification I find to have been somewhat variable. At least four officers, as before stated, had charge of the whole work in the villages allotted to them. At that time none of them could have possessed any lengthened experience, and though a certain amount of uniformity of system had been introduced, it was impossible that as a rule results could be expected equal to those now attained by the system of the assignment of each branch of the work to separate officers working under well-defined rules.

5. In the old assessment what first attracts notice is the narrow interval which separates the low and middling soils from the superior. The lowest rate of assessment per acre commonly met with is two annas, and the highest does not often exceed twelve annas except in some of the villages in the south near the river Dhon, where rates one to two annas higher are met with. As the maximum rate of old assessment adopted was in most of these villages either twelve annas or 10 per cent. higher, and in those near the Dhon in some 15 per cent. higher, and in a few 20 per cent. higher, it is evident that the ordinary dry-crop assessment could only in rare cases of some exceptional advantage above ordinary dry-crop cultivation, much exceed thirteen annas, except in the villages near the Dhon, where it might attain to one anna or one and a half anna higher. But it is a very common thing to find in cases of fields now classed between two (2) and six (6) annas that the old assessment based on a maximum about an anna above twelve annas is higher than the present classification valuation based on a maximum of sixteen annas. In the case of

Footnote to paragraph 5.—In letter of Superintendent, Revenue Survey, No. 4 of 4th January 1845, mention is made of the valuation of inferior soils having been increased upwards of 30 per cent. in part of the tract now reported on.

superior lands such an occurrence is so exceedingly rare as to be almost unknown. In the old assessment the superior soils will ordinarily be found at between eight and twelve annas assessment. In the present classification those same soils will be found ordinarily between twelve and sixteen annas. A field of good land is almost certain to be found bearing classification value from two to six annas higher than the old assessment, while, as before stated, poor and middling lands are very often found placed at a present classification value less than the actual old assessment.

6. I am aware that the Collector of Kaladgi, in his letter No. 205 of the 30th January last, paragraph 5, states that I was mistaken in what I said, to much the same effect as the above, in paragraph 15 of my letter No. 28 of the 11th January last, on the revision of assessment of the northern part of this Collectorate adjacent to the villages now reported on, as assessments under two annas and over ten annas occurred in many villages, though concurring in the close of the same paragraph with my remarks regarding low assessment in good soils and high assessment in poor soils being common. But the Collector laid an undue stress on the purport of my words; I spoke of the usual range of the old assessment which did not all preclude the occurrence of unusual cases both above and below the limits named by me, and in the same sense I speak of the range of the old assessment in the villages now under report.

7. On the whole, regarding the old assessment, there can be no doubt that the valuation of the poorer soils was high, compared with that of the better descriptions. It is not that the poor soils were as a rule generally too highly assessed, but in proportion to the good soils they were so, or the good soils were too lowly taxed in comparison with the assessment placed upon the poor soils.

8. The point in which the greatest variability in the old classification occurs is in the entry of land as unarable and the deduction of it from the assessable area of survey fields. In some villages the deductions are in few fields and exceedingly sparingly made, the deduction in the new classification being frequently in excess of those formerly made; in other villages the deductions are excessive and made in nearly every field in the village, but it is very remarkable that in very numerous cases of large deductions on account of unarable, in most if not indeed every village where those large deductions occur, and in a very large proportion of cases in some villages, the old classification valuation on the portions recorded as arable is actually higher than the new classification valuation on the whole field, though very much less is deducted as unarable; in very numerous cases indeed the difference between the old classification valuation of part of the field is so much in excess of the new classification valuation of the whole, that although the present proposed maximum is Rs. 1-2 or Rs. 1-1, and the old was never in any village above 13 annas, excepting in the southern villages where there is very little poor land, an actual reduction of assessment on the whole field will occur. The only way I can account for this is by supposing that the part actually cultivated alone was classed, and the part uncultivated was recorded as unarable, and that the classers were ordered in such cases to put a higher classification valuation than they otherwise would have done on the portion recorded as arable; so that some approach to a fair assessment should be imposed on the whole field. I have myself examined carefully the old and new classification valuations and the unarable deductions of every single survey field, and have noted many hundreds of such cases.

9. We also find many cases of large areas, up to even over 400 acres, made into a single survey number and a mere fraction recorded as arable; I note one case of a number of 433 acres in the village of Allabad, in which acres 8-5 are recorded as arable and bearing assessment Rs. 2-8-7, all the rest as unarable and unassessed. In the new classification acres 10-20 are entered as unarable, and the average classification of the remainder is one anna per acre, and the assessment per acre will amount to the same sum. The total assessment would be Rs. 27 dropping fractions, but being divided now into twenty-two survey fields, any one would, were it desired, be separately saleable or resignable.

10. I can easily understand how these cases occurred from the early practice of the Southern Mahratta Country Survey; small bits of cultivated land in the middle of large tracts of such a quality as to be at that time considered unarable, or hills, etc., were not made into separate survey fields, but noted by the classers and classed, without the rest of the number being classed beyond looking over it to see if the measurer had omitted to measure off any other clearly culturable parts; at a later period about 1851, a distinct rule was made not requiring the classer to note any separate bits of culturable land of less than half an acre in extent situated in a survey field recorded as unculturable.

11. It was never intended that the occupation of one or two acres in a field of as many hundreds should give a right to the whole. I have a recollection of an order to this effect, and know that a provision of the kind was made in regard to such large fields in one taluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate. However, whatever the orders were at the time, they have passed out of observation long ago. Some of these cases also doubtless occurred under the operation of Rule 13 of the Joint Report, which runs as follows:—

“There are some survey fields, consisting in great part of * land covered with dense jungle, or otherwise unsuited in their present state for cultivation, upon which no assessment is placed in the Survey Registers. In the event of portions of such fields being brought under cultivation, rates of assessment should be fixed by the Mámlatdár upon the

Unarable.

acres under tillage, equivalent to those of similar soils in the same village. This rule applies to all fields in the Survey Registers on which rates of assessment have not been fixed."

12. By the above it is clear that parts of unassessed survey fields might be assessed and come into occupation without any claim on the rest of the area being conceded at the time; this, however, would in time follow under the operation of that part of Joint Report, Rule 4, which provides that, during the period of the settlement, the assessment of the field holds good without liability to any addition of assessment on account of land recorded as unarable being brought into cultivation, though this too was certainly never intended to apply to cases of parts of fields given out for cultivation by the Māmlatdārs.

13. Of the original mode of working classification we have little information. Every officer, as before stated, measured, classed, and proposed rates of assessment for the táluka or portion of a táluka assigned to him, and evidently from the variable results much depended on the individual views of officers, many of whom at that time had very little experience. Now the officers entrusted with classification are always selected after considerable preliminary trial. It is not every officer who has an aptitude for classification, many very good and careful measuring officers have proved to be quite unfit to make classers of, some want confidence in their own judgment and are therefore too apt to be led by their men instead of leading them, some find it difficult to make up their minds between the adoption of one class or another, others find it difficult to keep up the constant attention necessary; from one cause or another the fact is certain and proved by experience that every officer, however careful he may be, will not make a good classer. This alone was sufficient to render the early system of making every officer both measure and class conducive to a great deal of variability of work. Captain Wingate, in the three or four years he had been previously employed on systematic survey work, was so sensible of this that, on coming to the Southern Mahratta Country, he adhered strictly to the system of keeping separate officers for the classification branch.

14. The classification valuation adopted in this tract differs slightly from that of the Joint Report. The first change is one which was introduced by Captain Wingate as long back as 1850. The Joint Report scale ends with 9th valued at 2 annas—Captain Wingate, as soon as he came in the north of Belgaum to the trap districts, in which the very shallow "mal" lands are met with, introduced a 10th class valued at one anna; the lower part of the scale then stood as follows:—6th class=6 annas, 7th class=4½ annas, 8th class=3 annas, 9th class=2 annas, and the new class 10th=1 anna. This valuation I altered two years ago by making 7th class=4 annas, 8th class=2½ annas, 9th class=1½ annas, leaving 10th at one anna. I further directed, for the Kaladgi Collectorate, that, after the classification was all completed and the final classification papers being made up in the rains, an increase of valuation should be imposed on the better soils as follows:—All original classification in excess of 12 annas takes one anna increase; in excess of 11 annas, 9 pies increase; in excess of 10 annas, 6 pies increase, and in excess of 9 annas, 3 pies increase, and below 9 annas no increase.

15. The effect of the above increase in the valuations of better soils is to widen the difference between good and bad soils, so that the increase of revenue raised under a given maximum shall fall more on the good soils than on the bad. It may be taken roughly that in trap districts we commence to enter on the fair fields at about nine annas and upwards ordinary classification value, and on the poorer at about six annas and downwards. The increase to the better soils above detailed and the decrease to the poorer are not very much taken separately, but they pull different ways and undoubtedly tend, and in a safe degree, to an assessment more in proportion to the native valuation, and to the relative rent-paying capabilities of the good and poor soils at the present day, than the scale of the Joint Report, and especially in revision work where it is above all things desirable to obviate as far as possible any chance of pressure of the increase of assessment on the less productive lands, particularly in tracts of doubtful rainfall.

16. It may be that this comparatively low assessment of superior soils was not altogether unintentional at the first settlement, and certainly it was not altogether without advantage. In all native assessments it is usual to find superior soils very highly valued and the poor soils allowed to be held for next to nothing; the result was that much of the better soil was thrown up, and the people were driven to the poorer class of soils. It is plain that a very low assessment on the good soils in the first settlement would have the effect of a bounty in inducing cultivators to abandon the poor soils and resort to those of a better class previously thrown up and remaining waste. After a time when capital had accumulated from the remunerative cultivation of the better soils, those of a poorer description would gradually be brought into cultivation,

17. It has for years back been a common reproach against the survey assessments that the assessments on the better class of soils were much too low compared with the assessments on poor soils. In this complaint there was undoubtedly a certain amount of truth, even at the very first imposition of the assessment; and from the landholder's point of view this disparity of assessment would go on increasing, for as the country progressed and capital increased, the capability to pay rent above the Government land tax would continually increase on the superior soils, and this capability would descend step by step in

a decreasing proportion through each successive grade until the lowest soils of all were reached. At first the comparatively low assessment on superior soils would not attract much notice, as there would, in the abundance of waste land of all qualities, even the best, be little opportunity for obtaining rent by subletting; but as each successive quality of soil was appropriated, those above would command a rent, and the constantly increasing disproportion of this rent to the Government tax on good lands would naturally attract notice.

18. To pile up assessment on the superior soils and reduce the inferior to nominal rates would be to again introduce the faults of native assessments which aimed rather at securing for the State a fixed proportion of the gross produce than a reasonable tax upon rent-paying capabilities, which should be the object of our assessments. In the present classification conducted under the supervision of Mr. W. S. Price, who has been employed in classification continuously for the last fifteen years, every possible attention has been given to keeping a due separation between the poorer and better soils, and from my own inspection I feel satisfied that this desirable result has been well secured.

19. Appended to this letter is a very full and careful report from Mr. W. S. Price, Assistant Settlement Officer, on the tract of country now under discussion, the principal facts relating to which I will now endeavour to put into as concise a shape as possible.

20. These 182 villages comprise acres 764,513 or 1,194 square miles with a gross population of 123,540 or 103½ to the square mile. With the exception of a few hills in the eastern villages near Horti, the country generally consists of an undulating plain of trap formation, except in the south-east where limestone appears. The tops of the swells generally consist of shallow soil; in the bottoms along the nallas the soil is generally of greater depth and of better quality. Through the southern villages runs the river Dhon, the land on the banks of which is of proverbial fertility; it consists of deep black soil. These lands have the repute of seldom failing; even one or two good wettings are said to suffice to give some crop, so retentive is the soil of moisture once obtained. My own impression is that this soil, which is decidedly saline, imbibes moisture from the atmosphere and thus to some extent can dispense with constant wetting from rain.

21. Rainfall over the whole tract is somewhat uncertain. It is, however, far more regular and seasonable than in the country situated a little to the westward, and in the villages to the east and south-east the rain is somewhat more certain and seasonable than in the villages to the west.

22. The principal products of these villages are jowari and bājri, the common food-grains of the country; pulse of several kinds, wheat, cotton and oil-seeds. The bulk of the common food-grains in comparison with value would preclude their export by ordinary cart or bullock transport to any great distance, unless the disparity of local price and that at the point of export was greater than usual. Pulse, oil-seeds and cotton are all much more valuable in proportion to weight and are articles always in demand. The area under cotton in the last two seasons was as follows:—

			Acres,
1873-74 ...	...	...	51,441
1874-75 ...	...	...	62,141

Notwithstanding that the price of cotton has had during the last five years an undoubted tendency to fall, it is satisfactory to see that the price is still so clearly remunerative in the opinion of the people that the cultivation has not only not decreased but considerably increased. I do not attach exact accuracy to returns made out from Kulkarnis' data, but one year is based on as trustworthy data as the other, and that there has been a decided increase in cotton cultivation appears beyond question.

23. The railway passes within about 20 miles of the northern villages, and is at some point within little more than 50 miles of the most distant villages in the tract under report. Though both the Dudneh and Kurubgaum stations are considerably nearer than Sholapur yet the latter place is much more resorted to; the fact of Sholapur being the centre of a very extensive trade sufficiently accounts for this. Of minor markets there is no want, both in the tract itself and at short distances outside.

24. The course of trade appears to be double, one *vid* Sholapur and the railway to Bombay, and another to the westward towards Utni, Belgaum and the ports of Vengurla and Chiplun. The southern villages have some trade with Kārwar and Kumpta; I have myself met cotton carts coming from as far north as the southern of these villages at the former place. Of the extent to which the railway diffuses surplus produce over the country the annexed Statement A of the Appendix will give some idea. We find here jowari and bājri sent in considerable quantities from Sholapur to Gujarāt, and wheat, gram and tur (dall) are sent as far as Madras, Vellore and Bangalore. Of course it does not by any means follow that this produce comes from any of the villages under report, but the removal of any quantity of produce from any centre of trade must tend to keep up prices for a considerable radius round.

25. As described in Mr. Price's paragraphs 29 to 31, this tract is well supplied with fair weather roads, both for internal and external communication. The nature of the country comprised in it is in fact such that in the fair weather a cart can go anywhere without difficulty by the ordinary country tracks.

26. There are no very important manufactures in this tract, but what there are it is satisfactory to find have greatly increased during the last thirty years. The number of cotton-weaving looms now ascertained to be in use is 504 against 151 recorded in the papers made out at the time of the previous settlement and 190 kumli or native blanket looms against 10 formerly recorded. I should imagine that the former records must have been incomplete, but in all probability we may accept the conclusion that these manufactures have considerably increased. One village, Churchun, is stated by Mr. Price to have an extensive business in dyeing for which it stands in high repute.

27. The following statement, extracted from that at Mr. Price's 25th paragraph, exhibits the principal statistics relating to the whole one hundred and eighty-two (82) villages for the present time in comparison with the same figures for the time of the expiring settlement. These figures are compiled from the statistical tables appended to Mr. Price's report which are separately made out for the one hundred and seventy-four (174) villages originally settled in 1845 and those settled in and about 1859. Mr. Price has given the abstract at paragraph 25 of his report for the original one hundred and seventy-four (174) villages only, excluding the eight (8) subsequently settled. It will, I think, be more convenient to consider the whole together under this head, and I here present the combined figures for the whole of the villages concerned :—

	At the time of previous Settlement.	1874.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage, Increase or Decrease.
Population	82,404	123,540	41,138	...	+49·9
Houses ... { Flat-roofed and tiled ...	12,691	23,660	10,969	...	+85·4
{ Thatched	4,140	2,401	...	1,739	—42
Agricultural Cattle	27,798	40,331	12,533	...	+45
Cows, buffaloes, and their young	45,318	57,875	12,557	...	+29
Sheep and Goats	52,173	25,825	...	26,348	—48·5
Ploughs	1,626	5,211	3,585	...	+220·4
Carts	45	657	...	...	+1,360
Horses and Ponies	1,625	2,259	634	...	+39·
Wells ... { Irrigation	633	1,306	673	...	+106·3
{ Drinking	368	299	...	69	—18·7
{ Out of repair	202	464	262	...	+129·7

28. The above statement exhibits a most satisfactory picture of progress and calls for very few remarks. The increase in the better class and the decrease in thatched houses is a most sure indication of the improved condition of the greatly increased population. The increase in the number of cattle of all kinds, together with the increase in ploughs and carts, shows a greatly improved cultivating power, and also an enormous increase in the power of transporting produce to a market. The decrease in sheep and goats is a necessary concomitant of the decrease of waste lands and the increase of cultivation. The increase in horses is a proof of prosperity, as the difficulty and expense of feeding them must have greatly increased. The increase in irrigation wells is an evidence of spare capital available for improvements. The decrease in drinking-wells is probably due to the transfer of some to the irrigation hoad. The number of wells out of repair has considerably increased. I can only account for this by supposing that the first return was not made with the same care as at present, or that new wells have supplanted old ones; this last cause is probably entitled to a full share of the difference; the old well assessment I could plainly see in examining the papers of each village was exceedingly heavy in many cases in which it was still levied, and may probably have induced the relinquishment of the use of some old wells. Finally, we have to note an increase of population to the extent of 49·9 per cent.; the above detailed facts will show that this increase has been also accompanied by decided improvement in the condition of the people.

29 In Statistical Statement No. 5 and in his 26th paragraph Mr. Price shows the present and former recorded division of the population into agricultural and non-agricultural. In the old returns 31,750 only are shown as purely agricultural out of a total of 82,404 souls or 38 per cent. In the present returns 62,528 souls are shown as agricultural out of a total of 123,540 or 50 per cent. I have no faith whatever in the correctness of either of these returns, the error in both of which is occasioned by the extreme difficulty of separating in this country between those who derive their subsistence solely and directly from the cultivation of the soil, and those who unite some other occupation with it. The present returns show 34,516 as entirely non-agricultural out of a total of 123,540 or 27 per cent.; even this I should imagine to be over the mark. The class alluded to by Mr. Price in the close of his 26th paragraph, people making thier livelihood by field labour during certain portions of the year, are certainly agricultural, yet he reckons them under the non-agricultural class. I should imagine that in tracts such as that under report with moderate trade and no manufactures of consequence, the purely non-agricultural class will not exceed from 10 to 15 per cent. of the whole.

30. In paragraph 21 Mr. Price gives the comparative statistics of irrigation for the 174 villages settled in 1845; in that year there were but acres 1,765 of artificially irrigated land of all kinds recorded, there are now acres 5,026, acres 620 of which are watered either by pāts (channels led from streams) or pāts and wells or burkis in combination,—burkis being constructions raised on the banks of streams by means of which water is raised in a manner similar to that of well irrigation. The well irrigation alone has increased from acres 1,765 in 1845 to acres 3,831 in 1874.

31. Paragraph 24 of Mr. Price's report gives some interesting information regarding the progress of well sinking in the 174 villages originally settled, showing a total of 428 wells of all kinds in existence in 1845; 35 only were sunk in the first ten years of the new settlement, 115 in the 2nd decade, and 331 in the 3rd or last decade: these figures give some indication of the progress of accumulation of capital in these villages.

32. In the whole 182 villages returns made out at the time of the classification shows as described in Mr. Price's 36th paragraph, that about 74 per cent. of the lands is cultivated directly by the occupants under Government and 26 per cent. is sublet. In a district where the sowkar or money-lender is very active, a larger proportion of the lands would have passed out of the hands of the cultivator. These figures give no indication of the extent to which the actual cultivating occupants may have involved themselves in mortgages and loans on security of their lands, but they show at any rate that a very large proportion have retained actual possession of their lands. A considerable amount of subletting must unavoidably occur from land being held by persons engaged in trade, minors and others, who would prefer the secure profits of subletting to undertaking the trouble of superintending cultivation themselves.

33. Regarding the terms of subletting, it is always difficult to procure information. Mr. Price remarks on this subject in paragraphs 37 to 40 of his report and appends a statement, marked B, giving all the cases of this kind regarding which he was able to procure information. He states that in the northern villages nearest to Sholapur, the terms ordinarily amount to half the gross produce, in addition to a money payment equal to not less than half the Government assessment. In villages more distant from Sholapur the terms of subletting are the common ones of payment of half the gross produce in kind.

34. It is also a common plan for neglected fields to be sublet on the Government assessment only for a term of years on condition that the tenant shall eradicate the "nut" or "hurealee" grass with which they are infested, an operation which involves much labour or expense, as the soil requires to be dug up with pickaxes to a depth of about one and a half feet in order to reach the long-spreading roots, which run along parallel with the surface at about that depth. I have been informed that Rs. 8 to 12 per acre is a common contract sum to be paid for the eradication of this grass, the existence of which is utterly preclusive of all good cultivation.

35. It is shown in Mr. Price's 47th paragraph that there are now 23 Government schools, two of which are for girls and 38 private schools, with a total daily attendance of 1,470; there being not one Government school thirty years ago and but 7 kept by private persons, the daily attendance at which was 41.

36. At paragraph 46 of his report, Mr. Price adverts to the subject of the prices which have prevailed during past times in this tract. Mr. Price refers to the Statement B appended to his report on the adjacent and intermixed northern villages of this Collectorate, which was appended to my report on those villages, No. 28, dated 11th January 1874, and was summarized at paragraphs 38 to 43 of that report. I will here repeat the figures relating to ordinary food-grains, bajri and jowari, the prices shown being the average of the two grains:—

Years.				Seers per Rupee.
From 1843 to 1853	...	...	...	74.9
" 1853 to 1863	...	...	...	41.9
" 1863 to 1873	...	...	...	26.9

and the prices for the last four years may be quoted as follows:—

Years.				Sholapur.	Bijapur.
1871	...	...	...	14½	20
1872	...	...	...	18½	14½
1873	...	...	...	30	35½
1874	...	...	...	47	

37. The statement of the price for 1874 I take from Mr. Price's statement in paragraph 46, that during last fair season jowari and bajri were selling at that price throughout the district, for the seer of 80-tolas it must be borne in mind, which is a little more than half the ordinary local seer.

38. But the price of food-grains of the ordinary description is comparatively of very minor importance. The ryot grows his own food and it is only any surplus which he may happen to have which he sells; in former times a good season produced an utter glut locally of these common grains, and they became almost unsaleable: to this must be attributed the extraordinarily low prices recorded as prevailing in some years, such as 172 seers of jowari in Indi for the rupee in 1850-51 and 128 in Tamb in the same year.

39. Appended to Mr. Price's report is a statement, marked D, which gives the price of wheat, gram, linseed and safflower in the principal markets in or near this tract for the last forty years on information supplied by sowkars. I have made out a general average for each ten years of all these statements which is here given. I also show the average prices given in the report of Mr. Bell, the Survey Officer, who was employed upon the first settlement:—

Years.	Wheat.	Gram.	Linseed.	Safflower.	REMARKS.
1835 to 1843	{ 34½ 44½	36 44½	40 ...	70 141	Sowkar's information. According to Mr. Bell's report.
1844 to 1854	40	40	32	85	
1854 to 1864	31½	22½	23	73	
1864 to 1874	14	17	17½	31½	
1871	11½	11½	17	24½	
1872	17	15	17	35	
1873	23	21	18	43	

I entirely distrust the accuracy of the figures given by the sowkars for years long past as shown in Mr. Price's statement. This information was recently collected, and, we may reasonably assume, was given with an intention to mislead. It may be that some single sales occurred at the named prices in the respective years, but that those prices prevailed is absolutely out of the question. In the Churchem market, for instance, appears from 16 to 20 seers of 80 tolas as the price of gram between 1841 and 1843. The Shindgi returns show from 30 to 36 for the same year, while Mr. Bell's return shows from 48 to 58 seers for 1841 and 1842. Mr. Bell was framing his return on the spot, and gram is the one article, the price of which, as the common horse food, gentlemen in this country are pretty certain to be aware of. I am sure, from my own recollection, that 16 to 20 two-pound seers of gram for one rupee as a ruling price in any large inland market between 1840 and 1843 cannot be correct. As regards the prices before 1844, I, therefore, have no hesitation in adopting Mr. Bell's statement and generally rejecting those supplied by the sowkars. In round numbers it may be stated that the prices of wheat and gram are now 100 per cent. higher than they ranged 30 to 35 years ago and safflower about 200 per cent. Regarding linseed we have no return in Mr. Bell's report, but the price would probably rise and fall in an equal degree with that of safflower. On the sowkar's statement even the price of this article has risen about 100 per cent. over that stated on their information to have prevailed between 1844 and 1854.

40. Regarding the price of cotton, which is one of the chief articles of export in this tract, we are independent of local statistics. Captain Boye, in paragraph 6 of his letter of the 10th December 1844, reporting on part of the Mangoli Taluka, states the then price to be 7½ seers in the Bagewadi market and 7¼ in the Muddebihal market (each seer being 80½ rupees' weight) for one rupee, or as nearly as possible one anna per pound, or Rs. 49 for the Bombay candy of 784 pounds. We know that 65 to 75 rupees a candy was a common range of price in Bombay between 1840 and 1845, when the average price of "Surat"

Page 32, Cassel's Cotton in
Bombay Presidency.

was quoted at as low as three pence, and up to four pence per pound in Liverpool, and now (December 22nd) with Fair Dholera quoted at 4d. 1½ the price of the cottons, which may range with those grown in the tract under report such as "Khandesh", stands at Rs. 160. Therefore it appears that as regards the ryot he must be a full 175 per cent. better off in the price of cotton now than formerly. Out of the Rs. 65 to Rs. 75 per candy procurable in Bombay formerly for the somewhat inferior cotton of these parts, at least Rs. 20 must have been swallowed up in intermediate profits and unavoidable expenses, transmission to Bombay, etc., leaving from Rs. 45 to 55, or an average of say Rs. 50, as all that could remain for the grower, which tallies closely with the local price in 1844 as quoted by Captain Boye. The expenses have not increased but have decreased; taking them, however, at the same sum, it is plain that a very considerable further fall in the value of cotton must occur before the grower is not a full hundred per cent. better off than before. When cotton of the class grown in the tract under report which probably ranges lower than "Fair Koompta" cotton is even quoted at Rs. 120, the ryot will, on above figures, be fully 100 per cent. better off than thirty years ago, and till a fall to that price occur, he will be over 100 per cent. better off, as the above estimate will show:—

	Rs.
Ryots' possible receipt per candy thirty years ago as above	... 50
Add 100 per cent. ... ..	... 50
Estimated charges and expenses of transport to Bombay	... 20
Total	... 120

I have taken the cost of transport, etc., in both cases at Rs. 20 per candy; at present from Sholapur to Bombay loose dokras are carried for about Rs. 14 per candy and full-pressed cotton for about Rs. 9-0, carriage to the station, and other expenses will fully make up the Rs. 20. Regarding the cost of carriage, etc. in former times I have no information, but it cannot have been materially less than Rs. 20 per candy from these districts to Bombay by any route, and if a few rupees more or less, my relative estimate of the past and present profits of the grower will be little effected.

41. In Statement C, appended to his letter and alluded to in the 40th paragraph, Mr. Price gives information relating to sales and mortgages of land during the past three years, obtained from the Sub-Registrar's Office. It appears that land is frequently sold at from 8 to 10 times the survey assessment, in some cases more and in many less. Cases of mortgage appear in the statement more numerous than those of sale, which leads to the conclusion that land has such a value that the people prefer paying a very high interest to parting with it absolutely.

42. At paragraph 43 Mr. Price gives a statement of the number of notices issued, those in which sale followed, and the number of cases of resignation of fields in the past three years. As this statement is of great importance and will give it here in full:—

Year.				Number of Notices issued.	Number of cases in which actual sale of land took place.	Number of fields thrown up or resigned.
1871-72	...	...	...	402	25	4
1872-73	...	...	...	969	43	25
1873-74	...	...	...	751	11	27

43. I do not think much importance need be attached to the number of notices issued in default of payment of revenue within the proper date. The dilatory habits of the people and a want of activity on the part of the village officers would account for of a large proportion of these, the very few cases in which resort to actual sale became necessary will bear out this view. The old rules regarding payment of instalments tended to much delay in ultimate realization often only effected by the issue of notices and legal proceedings. The thrifty ryot would often find himself less able to meet the Government demand at the end of the long day allowed him than he would if the call of the tax-gatherer had been more prompt and had anticipated that of the money-lender. The recent orders for hastening the period of instalments of revenue falling due will have the effect of seriously weakening the security of the money-lender, and are therefore loudly exclaimed against by the native press, which is much more the organ of the lenders than of the borrowers. It may be said that a weakening of the security will only tend to an increase of the rate of interest, and therefore farther involve the reckless cultivator. But the rate of interest is not susceptible of increase. In fact, cases could be quoted if necessary, exhibiting terms so exorbitant and preposterous that the only conclusion is that they were neither intended nor expected to be observed. There was a kind of tacit understanding that the lender would take all he could get and the borrower would pay no more than he could avoid. According to the ancient customs of the country they would have in some way come to an understanding falling much short of the letter of the agreement, but now the lender with the civil courts to back him is more than a match for the cultivator. The prompter levy of the Government revenue will therefore practically tend to the ultimate advantage of the cultivator by rendering him a less easy prey to the money-lender.

44. The resignations of fields are very few and no decided conclusion can be drawn from them without a knowledge of the circumstances of each case. It is more than probable that most of the resigned fields consisted of very poor land, of which there was still last year 1873-74 acres 11,498 unoccupied and sold annually by auction for grazing purposes. A ryot might think it would answer better to take what land was required annually for grazing at auction sale than to hold it permanently. Moreover, there can be no doubt that many ryots tempted by the high prices of past years then took up more land than they had any need for.

45. At paragraph 41 of his letter Mr. Price alludes to the revenue statistics of the past forty years for the 174 villages originally settled thirty years ago; the figures given by him were framed from statements compiled in my office which will be found appended to this letter, Appendix B. In those the total area occupied and waste, the gross demand, the remissions, outstandings, and total realizations on all land, Government and Inam, for the (10) ten years before the last settlement and the thirty years which have since elapsed, are

Attention is requested to these calculations in reference to the remarks of the Revenue Commissioner, S.D., in paragraph 17 of his forwarding Memorandum No. 539, dated 13th February last, on the Settlement Report on the northern part of this Collectorate. The Revenue Commissioner appears to have confused the Liverpool quoted price with the Bombay quoted price.

shown. The averages for each decade, that antecedent to the last settlement, and the three which have since elapsed, are here given:—

Period of ten years.	Average occupied land, Gov- ernment and Inam.	Average Gov- ernment, arable unoccupied waste.	Average Collections on Gov- ernment Inam, and Grazing Land.	Average Remissions.	Average outstanding Balances at end of year.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From 1834-35 to 1843-44 ... ..	.....	.....	1,28,660	6,881	14,444
From 1844-45 to 1853-54	430,884	208,486	1,55,943	6,284	14,117
From 1854-55 to 1863-64	530,529	112,028	2,10,317	390	104
From 1864-65 to 1873-74	628,875	15,808	2,46,518	45	33

46. The above averages speak for themselves. The Statement B appended to this letter in detail merits some little examination. It appears that, from 1834-35 to 1841-42, the total collections under all heads (column 16) gradually rose from Rs. 1,14,936 to Rs. 1,45,717 and then fell year by year till in 1843-44; Rs. 1,18,017 only were collected. The year of settlement 1844-45 produced a total revenue of Rs. 1,28,941, in the same year for the first time the occupied area is recorded and at acres 276,420. The occupied area and revenue during the next ten years rapidly rose, and in 1854-55 amounted to Rs. 1,65,490. But during all this time since the settlement both remissions and outstanding balances were considerable, the latter especially. After 1854-55 the occurrence of outstanding balances becomes exceedingly rare, only appearing in two years, it is probable that their cessation is connected with a change in the revenue year which was made about 1851 fixing a later date, thereby giving more time for closing up accounts. Since 1855 remissions have also become, as a rule, of most insignificant amount. As regards Government land only the following figures show the progressive increase of the area of the occupied lands from 1844—54, the year after the settlement:—

Years.	Government Occupied Land.		Government Arable Waste.	
	Acres.	Collections.	Acres.	Assessment.
		Rs.		Rs.
1844-45	276,420	1,18,689	232,965	77,197
1854-55	326,942	1,39,775	204,989	78,180
1864-65	528,973	2,24,537	17,280	3,450
1873-74	535,452	2,25,591	11,493	2,688

47. It will be observed that the total area of Government occupied land and Government waste in 1844-45 and 1874-75 do not tally; in the former year the total is acres 509,385, and in the latter it is acres 546,950, a difference of acres 37,565. This is partially, but not entirely, accounted for by the decrease under the head of Inam, which was acres 116,217 in 1844-45 and acres 98,676 in 1873-74, a difference of acres 17,541. The surplus is certainly caused by the transfer of land from the unarable area to that appearing under arable, which is alone recorded in the statement. I have no information as to the precise circumstances of this transfer; but, from the increase in the total area in column 14 of the statement in 1846-47, and again in 1867-68, I think it probable that only the arable area of a field was at first in some cases recorded as occupied; and that in 1867-68 there was some considerable area of unarable transfer to the arable head, probably from unarable land, entire survey fields, or parts of fields being given out on assessment by the Collector under Rule 13 of the Joint Report.

48. The (8) eight villages settled in and since 1858-59 are excluded from the above consideration of the past revenue history of this tract, as their figures would not run through the entire years. In another Statement C appended, are shown the returns for these eight villages, and at the foot a combined statement for the entire (182) one hundred and eighty-two villages for the last five years.

49. It may be remarked that, while the area under occupation has nearly doubled, the population and cattle have by no means increased in the same extent. As regards the cattle, which may be looked upon as a measure of the cultivating power, they have everywhere much improved in quality, as grazing is by no means so abundant as formerly; as

cattle are required, which can draw carts as well as plough, the number of useless cattle kept must have much decreased. The disproportion in excess of the increase of cultivation to the increase population may be attributed to the increase of exports as well as to more liberal internal consumption.

50. In paragraph 44 of the Report, Mr. Price adverts to the value of grazing land and the profits derived from it. He shows that the average realizations on the assessed survey fields at the annual auction for the past three years amounted to but 7 pies per acre, while the average for the unassessed fields amounted to 2 pies more. The average rate per acre realized on all the land, of which the grazing was sold last year, I find to have here 9 pies per acre. Mr. Price's remarks in paragraphs 44 and 45, regarding the imperfect clue afforded by the price obtained by Government to the real profits of grazing lands, are deserving of attention. Where there is any large amount of this land, the sale of it merits the close attention of the officer in charge of the district; for there is no point in which jobbery is more prevalent, through which the land is apt to fall into the hands of village officers and other influential contractors, who on the one hand do not pay a just amount to Government, while on the other they exact the uttermost farthing from the ryots. Mr. Price quotes a case in which, through accidental circumstances, a full knowledge of the transaction and its profits has become available. From acres 1,518, bearing assessment all over Rs. 95-14-0, or one anna per acre, the holder derived an annual income, on an average of three years, by subletting for grazing, of Rs. 357 and Rs. 245-14-0 in the last and lowest year of the three. The village in which this land is situated is not on a high road, or in any way specially situated so as to give grazing an exceptional value.

51. At the time of the last settlement even the people of this tract appear to have not been on the whole in a markedly impoverished condition, excepting in the northern part towards * Indi and Almella. In the eastern and southern parts the people are spoken of as fairly well off, in paragraph 7 of Captain Stather's Report of 17th August 1844, and the thrifty habits of the Canarese people are specially alluded to in paragraph 32 of Mr. Price's Report of the 18th September 1844. Whatever the condition of the people was thirty years ago; all facts point to the conclusion that it has since much improved here, as well as in all other parts of the country. Land has become property, eagerly sought for; in fact, the feeling of property has become so strong in some parts of the country, that there is a decided disposition to question the right of Government to a small portion even of the share of the produce accorded to it by the ancient custom of the country.

52. In the southern villages towards the Dhon River the husbandry and condition of the people appears to be superior to that to the north; it is mentioned in the former settlement reports, that even at that time there was not a waste acre in the rich soil near that river. Long occupation may, therefore, have much to do with the good and clear cultivation to be seen there. But the superiority in thriftiness and industry of the pure Canarese people of the southern villages over the more mixed Mahratta and Canarese population in the northern villages, will always place them in a better economical position.

53. Before coming to the rates of assessment, I propose for the future I will advert to the relative assessments imposed at the first settlement.

54. I find that the old Indi Pargunna was assessed on what was called the Indapur scale, namely, at 12 annas on the best soil, or what we should now call 12 annas maximum. Almella was assessed on the Indapur scale reduced 10 per cent., that is, at a maximum of Re. 0-10-9½. The villages assessed at those rates were all settled last season.

55. The rates fixed for the Burdal and Halsungi Pargunnas, comprising the north-western part of the tract under report, were the Indapur rates, or a maximum of 12 annas and 10 per cent., in addition for the northern villages, or Re. 0-13-2½. I cannot find what rates were actually sanctioned for the Horti Pargunna, but the same as those for Burdal and Halsungi were proposed.

56. For the Mamlátdár's Division of the old Hipurga Taluka, comprising the central part of the tract under report, the Indapur rates were sanctioned with an increase of 15 per cent., or a maximum of say 14 annas (it really comes out ¼ of a pie less). For the villages on the Dhon River an additional 5 per cent. was sanctioned, or Re. 0-14-5, and the same rates were sanctioned for the Tumbgi Peta of the old Muddebhiál Taluka, in which the south-eastern villages, now under revision, were comprised. For the Bagiware and Nidagundi Pargunnas of the old Mungoli Taluka the Indapur rates with an addition of 10 per cent., or Re. 0-13-2½ maximum; but a few villages only of the Bagiware Pargunna come under settlement this year: they are situated in the extreme south of the tract under report. The rates formerly sanctioned were thus, as follows:—

					Maximum.
Indi villages settled last year	...	...	...	Re.	0 12 0
Almella do. do.	...	...	...	"	0 10 9½
North-western villages now for settlement	...	...	...	"	0 12 0
Those in extreme north do. do.	...	...	...	"	0 13 2½
Central and south-eastern villages now for settlement	...	...	...	"	0 14 0
And villages on Dhon villages now for settlement	...	...	...	"	0 14 5
Southern villages now for settlement	...	...	...	"	0 13 2½

57. It will be observed that all the villages now for settlement were, with the exception of some of the north-western villages, assessed thirty years ago at higher rates than the villages revised last year. It may be that further experience led the survey officers at that time to consider the Indi and Almella rates somewhat lighter than was necessary, or possibly the advantages of Indi and Almella were considered to be inferior to those of the southern villages. However that may be, as regards communications involved in vicinity to the great artery of the country—the railway—circumstances are now reversed, and in that respect the northern villages are better off than the southern, and specially than the south-eastern. In climate, I believe, the southern villages, and especially the south-eastern, have some advantage over the northern. With reference to the tract under report generally, it may be said that advantage in climate is about counterbalanced by disadvantage in communications, except possibly in the extreme eastern villages, which, though their climate is superior, are at special disadvantage in being at a greater distance from the rail, and also are farther removed from the general lines of traffic to the westward.

58. I have, therefore, after much consideration and balancing advantages and disadvantages of each part and of each village in the more doubtful parts on the margin of a change of rate, decided on adopting two classes or groups only with a maximum rate, or that on 16 annas classification of Rs. 1-2-0, on one group containing (152) one hundred and fifty-two villages and of Rs. 1-1-0 on the other, comprising thirty villages, the latter being confined to the villages on the Nizam's frontier far to the east, and two villages on the west in proximity to those assessed at Rs. 1-1-0 in the settlement of last year. I was at first inclined to put a few of the villages immediately to the east of Bijápur itself in the lower class, as the climate there is undoubtedly less favourable than it is farther east; but proximity to so good a market and to a much frequented line of road, that from Hubli to Sholápur, finally induced me to think that all these villages were best put in the first group. No special extra maximum rate is proposed for market towns. The case of the lands near these places is best met by the ordinary extra rate imposable on lands within a certain distance of very large places.

59. I may here mention that, as regards the lands immediately on the river Dhon, their case has been met by a special increase imposed on the classification, which amounts to 4 annas on the best soil near the river, and falls to (1) one anna on lands between 7 and 9 annas classification, the rate decreases with distance from the river. The propriety of a special increase on the soils in the Dhon valley was the subject of some discussion at the previous settlement; eventually Government sanctioned an increase of 5 per cent. This valley is one of very gentle slope down to the river, and comprises an immense plain of black soil; as I before remarked, the special fertility, which is the subject of a proverb,* is partly due to very fine soil, which even for black soil is singularly retentive of moisture. The lower part of the valley nearest the river is naturally the dampest; in the evenings and mornings it is sensibly so, and the soil here imbibes a good deal of moisture from the air. The crops grown in these lands are jowari, wheat, cotton and gram—all rubbi or late crops.

60. For the rice lands, amounting to acres 1,502 of Government land, which are scattered over these villages generally in very small patches in low-lying places, and dependent on rainfall and natural moisture of situation, I propose a maximum rate of Rs. 4. Some little of this is of a better quality as regards water-supply being under channels from tanks or streams. The existence to some extent of rice cultivation in this tract is, I see,

Paragraph 9, letter from Captain Stather of 17th August 1844.

noticed in one of the old settlement reports; but nothing is specially said regarding its assessment, and it does not appear to have been separately recorded. The average assessment of the whole rice land is Rs. 0-15-2 on the proposed rates.

61. The well garden land, amounting in all to acres 3,831, will, as regards that recorded at the old settlement, be assessed within the highest dry-crop rate; and the burki garden land, amounting to acres 574, it is proposed to treat in the same manner. All the new garden land will be assessed at the simple dry-crop rate, in accordance with Government Resolution No. 1028, dated 25th February 1874. Under the old assessment all well garden land paid a tax, the incidence of which appears to have been put at Rs. 2 per acre; it was levied on the well in the form of a well tax. It appears that Rs. 2,679 was levied under this head last year; the greater part of this will now be entirely foregone, as the increase on the soil assessment of the well garden, which is within the highest dry-crop rate, will cover but a fraction of the remitted tax.

Which may be rendered: If the Dhon bears crops who will eat them, if the Dhon bears no crops who will eat

62. For the Pathasthal garden land, or land watered by channels from tanks or streams, amounting to acres 620, a maximum of Rs. 5 is proposed. Very little of this is perennial, or nearly perennial, as regards the supply of water, which alone would bear the full rate or near it. The average rate all over will, I estimate, be about Rs. 2-8-0.

63. The following statement shows the result of the imposition of the rates, as above proposed, in comparison with the assessment at present in force:—

Class.	Village.	Maximum Dry-crop Rate.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.					
			Area and Assessment by present Accounts.		Area and Assessment by Revision Survey and proposed Rates.		Increase.	Percentage of Increase.
		Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	
1st	...	1 2 0	498,775	2,10,925	548,315	2,65,455	54,530	25.8
2nd	...	1 1 0	60,345	26,000	62,888	29,935	3,935	15.1
Total	559,120	2,36,925	611,203	2,95,390	58,465	24.6

The average rate per acre all over the land returned as occupied by the present survey realized last year on the old assessment is Re. 0-6-2 against Re. 0-7-9, according to the proposed assessment an increase on the average of Re. 0-1-7 per occupied acre.

64. The Government unoccupied waste land amounts to acres 18,082, bearing, according to the present survey, an assessment of Rs. 2,920, or Re. 0-2-7 per acre. Some of this will probably be removed from the arable head at the settlement, and given to the villages free of assessment for common purposes; any small pieces of waste land adjacent to the village are so given at the settlement. They are useful to the people for many purposes, extension of the village, &c.; and if they have remained waste up to the present time in such a situation, are not very likely to be occupied, except by some one deservng to do an ill-turn to his neighbours. Giving such small pieces of land free where they exist is no real loss to the Government, and is very satisfactory to the villagers. Land hitherto enjoyed as free grazing is always confirmed as such, and even added to where the present quantity is clearly insufficient, and additional land is available for this purpose.*

65. I must now make a few remarks regarding the low rate of increase of revenue compared with that attained in the northern villages settled last year. The total increase there attainable was estimated, in paragraph 67 of my letter No. 28 of 11th January last, at 48.9 per cent. This was before the final field assessment had been calculated, at which stage no more than an approximate estimate can be ordinarily made. It remains to be seen how far the small increases of assessment for vicinity to village site will counterbalance the reductions for distance from the same. Where villages run very large, the latter will of course preponderate, as the areas affected are on the outside of the circle and cover much the larger area. The actual increase attained I find, according to the last accounts received, to be 41 per cent. Though the final revenue accounts for the current year have not been yet received, this will prove within a decimal of the truth. In the villages for settlement this year, and now under report, I have checked the calculations by the detailed field assessments in a large number of villages for which the papers are made out: as the increase is so small, I desired to be accurate in the estimate of it, and I believe that the actual result will prove to be within one per cent. either way of the estimate of 24.6 per cent., total increase above given.

66. The cause of the increase being so much less than occurred last year, is in the *old* assessment having been in the villages settled last year considerably lower than it is found to be in the villages now under report. While the revised assessment is pitched at the same standard as it was last year. This is shown in paragraph 57 of this letter. I will not say that a somewhat higher increase might not have been attained and paid in these villages; but we could not have assessed them higher in justice, if they were to be taxed on the same standard as that applied to the northern villages. Considering the great advantages enjoyed by them in proximity to the railway, those northern villages could perhaps have taken a somewhat higher assessment, and have then drawn these villages up with them another 5 to 10 per cent. But, taking all things into consideration, I think that the rates in the northern villages were fair and sufficient; and if that is conceded, those for the southern villages are also fully sufficient.

67. We must also bear in mind that the maximum rate in the adjacent villages of the Sholapur Collectorate across the Bhima River was but Rs. 1-2-0, and the assessments there are liable to reduction under the action of Government Resolution No. 5739 of the

* All lands given free at the Settlement are now entered "for common until Government shall order otherwise," which in case of any of this land being required for any Government or public purpose obviates any objection, or exclusive claim being set up by the village community.

29th October last. This was of course not anticipated at the time the settlements on the south of the Bhima were made last year. But even then it was clear that it would not be just to impose *higher* rates south and on the wrong side of the Bhima than were imposed in the northern villages in close proximity to the railway.

68. The following statement shows the total area and assessment under every head of all the land in these villages :—

	OLD SYSTEM.		By REVISION SURVEY.		Judi.
	Acres.	Existing Assessment.	Acres.	Proposed Assessment.	
		Rs.		Rs.	
Government occupied assessed land ...	559,120	2,36,925	611,203	2,95,390	...
Government unoccupied assessed waste ...	11,535	2,709	18,082	2,920	...
Inám	104,050	50,202	103,583	62,108	22,314
Unarable	75,863	...	31,655	...	...
Total ...	750,568	2,89,845	764,523	3,60,418	22,314

69. In estimating increases of assessment generally, I have not observed that any deduction has been made for the percentage increase of emoluments of the village officers due to the increase of revenue. These emoluments will in future form a larger percentage on the revenue than heretofore, partly from the grant of contingent allowance to Patels, and partly to the increase of Patel's remuneration, which either generally or in special cases is now under discussion, and will, I apprehend, certainly be conceded. The amount of this extra remuneration devolving on the treasury it is impossible to estimate beforehand, as it will depend on the valuation of the Vatan Inám land and on the Judi collectible upon it. But I do not suppose that on the average we shall be very far wrong if we estimate that 5 per cent. of the percentage increase will be required to meet the additional charge for village officers; and this amount might fairly be deducted in all cases from the net percentage of increase estimated as realizable by the treasury.

70. It will be observed that there is an increase in the total area of these villages as brought to account by the revision survey of no less than acres 13,955. This is partly accountable for by more accurate measurement of roads, nullas, village sites, and the inclusion in the recorded area of the strips of one chain or 11 yards wide left as neutral ground on village boundaries, by which much valuable land would have been annulled had not the people of the village very generally neglected to respect these strips and cultivated up to within a yard or so of one another.

71. The arable area increased from acres 559,120, recorded last year on the papers of the former survey, to acres 611,203, as ascertained by the present survey. This increase is due to a certain extent to greater economy of land, in allowing space for tracks and paths intersecting fields and closer measurement up to the point when cultivation ceases on nullas and rivers, and the strips village boundaries alluded to in the preceding paragraph; and also to some, but an unascertainable, extent to encroachment on adjacent Government waste land. There is also a considerable increase on the whole by transfer of land from the unarable to the arable head; and this is certainly the principal cause of the increase in the arable area, and I should imagine accounts for fully 40,000 acres of it.

72. I alluded to this subject above in paragraphs 8 to 12 of this Report. I find that in 64 villages of those under report the area deducted as unarable is greater now than it was in the old survey. This will arise from more generally careful and systematic measurement of roads, paths, small nullas, &c., land from which the occupant can derive no benefit. In the remaining 118 villages, the present unarable area is less than that formerly recorded. In examining the detailed returns of former assessment and present classification, I observed that land formerly recorded as unarable was now *generally* classed at one anna or a very few pies over; so that there was in such cases no reason to consider the former work to be so far in any way wrong. The land was not of a quality from which any profit could be derived thirty years ago, and therefore was justly exempted from taxation. Now, by no act of the occupant, but under general causes affecting the value of land, the occupancy of the land has acquired a certain value, and is therefore under Section XXX of Bombay Act I of 1865 a just subject for taxation. No plea for exemption under Section XXX of the above Act could possibly apply to this land as some contend. The occupant may have cultivated it partly, or entirely even; but the ordinary processes of cultivation cannot be improvements under the section above quoted, and still less can grazing such land, the use to which it is more commonly applied, be termed an improvement. The profits from such land may be small: the taxation should be therefore proportionate; but because the profits are small per acre, there can be no reason for entire exemption from taxation. In fact, no profits are more certain than those from grazing lands, or attained with less exertion on the part of the holder of them.

73. Some few cases I remarked where the land recorded as unarable by the former classification was now classed so high (4 or 5 annas) as to show that the former work was manifestly wrong even on the standard of that time. Such cases, however, were of rare occurrence; the propriety of the correction of such cases in the present classification can hardly be a matter of question.

74. To show how little the reduction of the unarable area and the transfer of a large proportion of it affects the increase of assessment on whole villages, I give, in the statement on the opposite page, all the classification which the former deductions of unarable attained near to, or exceeded, 1,000 acres, and were excessive compared with the present deductions, showing also the percentage increase of assessment on the whole village :—

Number of Village in the List D appended.	Name of Village.	By FORMER SURVEY.		By REVISION SURVEY.		Increase per cent.
		Culturable Acres.	Unculturable Acres.	Culturable Acres.	Unculturable Acres.	
1	Horti	6,243	1,085	6,971	349	12.2
2	Kolorgi	2,665	991	3,510	119	18.4
4	Hadulsing	2,858	1,714	4,386	184	22.5
5	Nimbal Bujruk	3,630	1,159	4,601	210	9.6
6	Nimbal Khurd	4,585	1,101	5,251	291	20.8
8	Busnal	2,556	953	3,449	200	18.1
9	Sawulsung	3,140	1,185	4,180	120	16.2
23	Satulgaum	3,477	1,107	4,475	154	9.4
26	Havinal	8,286	1,331	9,324	518	21.7
33	Jugjivani	11,695	2,608	14,095	482	32.3
37	Ichgeri	7,319	936	7,882	249	14.3
70	Hipurgi	12,939	2,944	15,167	923	25.7
72	Jalwad	8,074	1,611	9,096	727	29.8
73	Munnur	3,791	1,168	4,800	325	40.9
85	Mulsawulgi	9,560	1,131	10,453	344	23.
121	Aliabad	3,179	2,643	5,643	228	32.
122	Sivungi	12,637	3,151	15,783	440	19.3
124	Mukhnapur	6,065	1,730	7,541	237	28.9
128	Kumutgi	4,059	1,896	5,755	465	42.6
129	Kugod	3,666	1,401	4,889	314	47.5
130	Hudgulgi	6,069	3,566	9,370	377	42.
132	Honutgi	3,928	1,650	5,311	333	36.3
134	Uheri	7,559	1,267	8,548	447	40.
136	Kunur	12,594	1,612	14,170	309	17.7
Total		150,694	39,940	184,650	8,395	...

75. It will here be observed that out of these 24 villages the increase of assessment is less than the average rate of increase on the whole tract—24.6—in exactly one-half, or 12 cases. In three cases only does the increase exceed 40 per cent.; not one of these villages comes among the seven (7) villages which show increases in excess of 50 per cent. Therefore in this district, at any rate, abnormal increases of assessment are quite disconnected with the placing land formerly recorded as unarable at the value of the present day.

76. The question regarding the assessment of land formerly recorded as unarable may indeed be reduced to a very narrow issue. Our object now in the words of Section XXX of Bombay Act I of 1865 is to frame an assessment as correctly as we can "on general considerations of the value of land" not caused by private improvements. The present value we must look to as the ground of taxation, not that of a past time, however rightly and correctly recorded according to the valuation of that time; if from any cause wrongly recorded in the former classification, the stronger the reason for correcting the error at the present time. If the land formerly recorded as unarable is under a reading of the law not to be taxed on considerations of value at the present time, it must be equally illegal and wrong to tax any other formerly assessed land on the present standard of valuation; and the only consistent conclusion is that all revision is illegal.

77. Statement marked D in the Appendix shows the rate of increase of assessment in every village. The highest increase of all is in the village of Neginal, No. 140 of the list, amounting to 59.9 per cent. This is a village throughout of exceptionally good soil, the average assessment per acre being Re. 0-13-1. It is also to be remarked that of the (10) ten villages in which the increase exceeds 44 per cent., in (7) seven the average assessment all over is 10 annas and upwards, implying that the whole land of the village is above average quality. Six of these ten villages are on the river Bhima and contain exceptionally fertile inundated lands.

78. In (21) twenty-one villages there is either an increase below 8 per cent., or an absolute decrease of the old assessment; with the exception of one village increased 5 per cent., Buglur, No. 150 of the list, the average assessment of which is Re. 0-12-3, the whole of these villages contain soil below the average; in fact, most of them consist of poor soil, bearing from 4 to 5 annas average assessment. Of the (11) eleven villages in which the

assessment is decreased, the present average assessment ranges between Re. 0-4-5 and Re. 0-8-6, which will bear out what I stated in paragraph 5 above regarding the high standard of valuation adopted in the old classification on the poorer soils.

79. I have compared all the old assessment of every field with the present classification, and, wherever the difference between the old and new was excessive, reduced the present classification by an amount not exceeding one anna, or half a class in any case, and by half an anna in the inferior soils. This amount may be considered a moderate margin of what may be called instrumental error, or the amount of error which is liable to occur here and there, and this even in good classification. In reducing by this amount in special cases, there is no violation of practical principle or deterioration of the general standard of valuation. The absolute amount of reduction of assessment caused by a reduction to the extent above indicated is very small. But the effect is not the less marked in obviating the commencement of discontent. Any man who finds his assessment much increased, should he petition, at once asserts that his land is assessed higher than that of his neighbours of similar quality; and with the more persistence, if he can see, or fancy that he sees, his assessment to be a little higher than that of adjacent similar fields. If, however, he finds on examination that he cannot assert this with any show of truth, he will very probably remain quiet; and even should he petition the fact of a small deduction having been actually made, will fully preclude the possibility of any small error in classification having unfavourably affected him. If one man takes to petitioning against the assessment, he certainly will not stand alone; and one petition, followed by a reduction of assessment, will certainly call forth hundreds. Were classification a mathematical operation like measurement, such a reduction as I have described would be clearly wrong; but as classification is to a certain extent a matter of estimate and opinion, there can be no breach of principle in allowing a reduction within the extent of the working margin of error in cases where we may reasonably anticipate objections, which we meet by anticipation in these reductions. Reductions of this kind have been made by myself solely, after comparison of the old and new rates on tabular statement showing full particulars for every survey field. Reductions were in this manner made in 1,927 Survey Fields out of the total number of 41,847 Survey Fields, and caused a total reduction of Rs. 1,687 or 8½ annas per cent. on the total revenue. An amount small in itself, but calculated, I believe, to have an important effect in obviating the commencement of discontent.

80. I have now completed my proposals regarding the revision of the assessment, and have but a few remarks to add regarding the future of the tract of country under report. In discussions during the last few months regarding the pressure of new assessment, it has been generally argued that the supply of money, bullion, in a District is insufficient to meet the increased Government demand. The tract in question is perhaps a fair average specimen of exporting power, and the exports afford a measure of the influx of cash into a District. From Statistical Table No. III., appended to Mr. Price's Report, it will be seen that jowári and bájri, the staple food grains of the people, absorb 51 per cent. of the land, 49 per cent. remaining for other produce. Of the jowári and bájri the surplus only is exported after supplying internal consumption. Some is undoubtedly exported at present to the south of the river Kistna in the Bágalkot direction; but how much we can hardly say. But it must be certain that the 300,000 acres, which represent in round numbers the proportion of the occupied land under food grains, after making due deduction for land kept for grazing are on the average of years considerably above supplying the internal consumption, and the surplus must be sold somewhere and bring either money or goods in return into the District.

81. But it is the wheat 5·4, cotton 7·9, gram 4·2, safflower-seed 2·7, linseed 1·7, and tur 2·9, to which we must mainly look for certain saleable exports. According to the figures after each which represent the respective percentage proportional area of each (shown in Mr. Price's Statement No. III., made out from data collected field by field at the time of the classification), 24·8 per cent. of the whole area is under those crops which may be taken at acres 120,000, of which acres 62,141 are returned under cotton alone in the present season. Now, we know that 45 lbs. of clean cotton per acre is a very moderate average return. In Dhárwár the average for Native cotton is certainly 10 lbs. higher; and supposing the ryot gets no more than three pence per pound, or 8 pounds for one rupee, this area of cotton must bring Rs. 3,49,543 into the District. Wheat, oil-seeds and pulse are all at the least as remunerative as cotton; and at the same rate the saleable price of all these exportable articles produced on 25 per cent. of the land of the District would be Rs. 6,75,000, or considerably more than double the proposed land tax of the District. I do not think that the trustworthiness of the above figures can be disputed, every item being taken at an undisputable minimum; if 25 per cent. were added to them, I believe they would still much fall short of the truth. Wheat, oil-seeds and pulse are far more remunerative crops than cotton at the present price; but the area under these is limited by the necessity of rotation of crops and the very exhausting nature of oil-seed crops.

82. In his 29th and following paragraphs, Mr. Price alludes to the subject of communications. Though there are a good number of made roads so-called, there is not one passable after rain, or which is more than a fair-weather track. Where the soil is naturally hard the road may be pretty good all the year round; where the soil is of the black description, which is

common, the road will be totally impassable for carts after a couple of hours rain. Instead of spending all available money on transient repairs to such roads, it will be far better to make it a rule that a certain sum should be annually devoted to constructing good first class trunk lines as far as money would permit, well drained and passable in all weather. Two or three miles of such road made annually would be of more benefit to the District in a few years than any number of miles of so-called fair-weather road, which is for practical use seldom better than an ordinary Native track. I would suggest that the increase to the Local Fund, excluding the share of the Educational Department accruing from the revision of last year and this, which may be put at about Rs. 5,200 a year, with a grant of a similar amount from Provincial Funds, may be annually solely devoted to the construction of a well-raised, well-drained sound murum-bottomed road on the two main lines between Bijapur and Sholapur, and Sholapur and Muddebihal *via* Hipurga. The parts which are most impracticable in the rains might be taken up first; three or four miles of good road where most wanted might perhaps be thus annually obtained.

83. There is also a great want of one or two bridges over the river Dhon, which has a very deep and muddy bottom. One should be on the main line of road between Hubli and Sholapur in the Bijapur Taluka near the village of Suwunhulli,* and another probably near Satihal on the Muddebihal Hipurga and Indi road. Stoue bridges would, I apprehend, be out of the question, from the depth of foundation required; but some kind of iron bridge on piles might possibly be obtained within a manageable cost.

84. In his 34th paragraph Mr. Price alludes to the desirability of resorving the low hills near Horti for the growth of forest. This would, I fear, be of little use, as trap hills once denuded of what little wood they may have once had on them, are, I fear, fated to remain bare. The Forest Department have not overlooked the wants of this tract, and several Babul reserves have been formed in suitable situations.

85. I estimate the entire expense of the revision survey and assessment in these villages at Rs. 1,19,465, for which an additional annual revenue of Rs. 58,465 will be obtained even at the exceptionally low rate of increase proposed.

86. Besides the 182 villages now reported on, there are about 183 villages originally settled in the same year with those now reported on, in which the revision survey operations are not sufficiently advanced to enable them to be settled in the present season. They will, however, be completed in the current field season, and be ready for settlement next year.

87. In closing this Report I must express my obligations to Mr. Price, Assistant Settlement Officer, who has solely conducted the classification work in the revision of this Collectorate, and has also during the rains afforded much help in regulating the work of assistants stationed with him in Sholapur. I have also to recognize the care and precision shown by him in the preparation of his Report forwarded last year with my Settlement Report and that now forwarded. The attention given by Mr. Price to the collection of trustworthy statistics, and tabulating them in an appreciable form, has lightened my task much.

88. It only now remains to request the sanction of Government to the rates now proposed and the issue of the guarantee for the usual period of thirty years.

Your obedient Servant,

Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

Forwarded through the Collector of Kaladgi and the Revenue Commissioner Southern Division.

No. 230 of 1875.

From

GILBERT ELLIOT,
Collector of Kaládgi ;

To

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER, S. D.

*Kaládgi Collector's Office,
Camp Sheemikeri,
24th January 1875.*

SIR,

I have the honour to despatch the Survey and Settlement Commissioner's reports, and paper sent with it, concerning proposals for the revision of the assessment in 182 villages of the Indi, Shindgi, Bijápur and Bágewádi Tálukas of the Kaládgi Collectorate.

2. In doing so I shall refrain from remarking on the purely technical subjects of the report. Not so much because my opinions on these matters are likely to be of less weight than those of the Survey Department. But principally, indeed absolutely, because I am convinced after carefully reading the Survey Commissioner's report, that his reasoning on the facts inserted so as to prove his mastery of the subject he writes of, is unanswerable, being based on the truths which he expresses.

3. I trust, however, I may not be judged to have departed from the limits of official writing by putting myself forward as a witness on the side of the Revenue Survey System of the Presidency. Nor do I think that in doing so I am altogether beyond what should be the scope of these remarks. Since I intend to do what I can to show that the proposed revision is just, and altogether within what the Government ought to do.

4. Looking to what I know of these Districts, I have no sort of hesitation in stating, that the increase of rates set forth in paragraph 63 of the Commissioner's report, which is I may say the heart of the report, is as moderate as could be made with anything like fairness to the Revenue ; and it is noticeable that the report carefully and exhaustively exhibits all the causes which led to moderation in enhancement of rates, while paragraph 77 explains conclusively how it happened to be necessary to introduce larger percentage of increased rates in particular villages. The highest increase of all being 59.9 per cent. in the case of the village of Neginal, which was well justified by the exceptional worth of the soil.

5. I will now diverge somewhat from what may be thought to be the direct way of my report. I desire to tell Government something of what I know of this District, and how I have reasoned upon my knowledge. For the last one and twenty years, I have been an interested and practical worker and student of the Revenue Survey System, and for five years past, I have been incessantly occupied in observing the results of the system on the prosperity of the Presidency, and comparing them with other land systems elsewhere ; and I will say that my observations are perhaps to be depended upon, because they have been made in course of a personal necessity. My health may at any moment oblige me to leave India, a contingency which I have provided for, as well as I can, by careful and practical examinations and comparisons of soil, climate and all sorts of circumstances bearing on agriculture and farming, here and elsewhere, so as to help me to choose land, and work it, and in course of this I have concluded there is no country in the world which offers more profitable employment of capital in arable agriculture than the Bombay Presidency. The rents charged for excellent lands are almost everywhere much below what would have to be paid elsewhere, while the facility of working with cheap, abundant and docile labour is in excess of that of any other place I have heard of. Water is very often to be got by very simple means of irrigation. Markets are handy, and easy to reach ; and there is but one thing, the climate which prevents me for choosing this Presidency as the place where I would settle and farm. A chief inducement to do so could be the system under which I should rent land. I would much rather use a capital of say £5,000 as a Government ryot at the very small rents charged, than pay even so little as two pounds an acre to buy in the Australian Colonies or in America, land in fee simple. For I am sure the lessee here has as good a title as the so-called proprietor elsewhere, and with the advantage, that he occupies his land without touching on his capital to do so.

6. But one thing, the climate forbids my becoming a ryot of the Bombay Government. However if I were to settle here, I can think of no locality where I should get easier terms of rent than in the Kaládgi Collectorate which looking to the fertility of much of its soil, to rivers running through it, offering their water to farmers as easily as water can be got on to land anywhere, to markets and means of reaching them, is as fairly situated as most places in point of these advantages, and much more so considering the rents.

7. The fact is that the ryots of this Collectorate are as concerns the rent paid by them touched with a feather. The facts inserted in the Commissioner's report prove this: and towards establishing the truth of what is stated I will put myself forward as a witness, and declare that since I left Maháleshwar in March of last year till now, I have been observing how much, and how visibly the Southern Marátha Country including the Sátára District has improved. I had not been south of Poona since 1860. Previous to that I knew this part of the country well, and, in travelling to take up this appointment, the change of things on the way, for the better, astonished me. I met people better dressed, the carts were much more numerous, the road excellent between Sátára and Kolhápur, here before there was none at all, the increased growth of timber was noticeable everywhere. On the Sátára and Kolhápur Road the value of the Bábul must counterbalance appreciably the capital spent on making the road. The great bridge over the river at Karrar and a superb anicut close by are, though they directly originated from causes apart from the increased prosperity of the ryot under the survey system, still not more* striking signs of the times than the direct* proofs of the improvement I contend has occurred.

8. And in this District I see every day how great a change has been brought about in the last fifteen years. When I left the Southern Marátha Country, I used to think the Municipalities were good for nothing. I knew they were distasteful to the people. But now I am surprised to find they are popular, as they well may be; for they have done much good, and are improving every year. The people of Ilkal, Guledgud, Kerur, Bágalkot and Bijápur take great interest in their Municipalities; the incomes are judiciously spent, and the places are prospering, a result in no slight degree referable to the light rents, and admirable conduct of the Revenue Survey System, to which is also due the effect of the Local Fund Collection, barely perceptible to the people in the taking, a blessing upon them visible to and acknowledged by all.

9. In stating, that *great* improvement has resulted from the Revenue Survey System, I carefully weigh the value of the adjective and use it bearing in mind, that changes have been, from the conservative habits and indolence of the people; necessarily slow, and exceptional, and I point to the evidence set forth in the Commissioner's report, and to my own observations as proof, that the survey system in this Collectorate, and indeed almost throughout the Presidency, has been by far the most potent cause of improvement. I write too to show by the facts that much which has recently appeared in newspapers and elsewhere criticising and condemning the Revenue system of this Presidency, owes whatever importance it may have, rather to fine writing than to solid worth derived from exposition of things as they are. No doubt in places the application of the system and even the system itself may have been faulty. That is not for me to discuss here. I merely touch on this point to give force to what I assert in regard of the Revision of the rates in the Kaládgi District, which is that the increase is well justified by the improved circumstances altogether attributable to the success of an admirably devised and conducted arrangement, and I will add that the increased rates proposed for the 182 villages reported on will still leave their holdings rented at very light rates indeed.

10. I am with the Commissioner in what he writes in his 25th and 82nd paragraphs about roads. The roads of this District do well enough for fair weather roads, but now that an Executive Engineer has been appointed I believe that steps will be taken in the direction suggested by the Commissioner in the 82nd paragraph of the report. A certain sum ought no doubt to be annually devoted to constructing good first class trunk lines, as far as money will permit; and I will do my best while I am here to inaugurate and carry out the slow and sure development of really good roads pretty much in the manner suggested by the Commissioner. The lines of roads to commence upon in that way should certainly be the Provincial lines passing through the Collectorate from Sholápur to Hubli and from Sholápur to Gadag in the Dhárwár District. Seeing how difficult it is for the Provincial Funds to meet all the calls upon them, I think an annual amount might very well be provided from Local Funds to be spent in gradually making these roads first class lines.

11. Concerning what is said about bridging the Dhone in the 83rd paragraph of the report I must state that Rs. 17,500 have been provided in the Local Fund Budget of 1875-76 for the purpose and I am on the point of consulting with the Executive Engineer about the project. The bridges, I think, will have to be built on solid iron piles and this will be provided for year by year in the Local Fund Budgets.

12. I notice the statistics tabulated in paragraph 27 of the report, as being much more substantial proof of the state of things I have testified to than my testimony. But I add my evidence, for what it is worth, believing that it is my duty to do so, and that I do not waste time and paper in supporting the facts by my observation and reflections on them. I entirely concur in the deductions from the facts drawn in paragraph 28 of the report, and I agree with what is written in paragraph 29 as to the proportion of the agricultural part of the community to the rest.

13. Admitting, as is stated in paragraph 30 of the report, that irrigation has increased, I have no doubt that greater increase should have occurred, and may be looked for. I have

* Corrected under instructions from Mr. Elliot.

failed to invent a wind mill pump, cheap and effective, by which ryots might get the water from the rivers on to their lands. But I have no kind of mechanical aptitude, and I anxiously hope steps will be taken to introduce here the sort of cheap wind mill pumps that are so much used in the Western States of America to irrigate prairie lands from streams and wells. I am having erected at the Kaládgi Jail, where there is a deep well, a whim on the principle used everywhere in mining Districts, which will put an empty Kop downer, while a pull Kop comes up, thereby saving time and power, and doing as cheaply, and simply, and better, the work of the old fashioned whip and pull which is used in those Districts to drag up water with a Kop. The remarks in paragraph 31 on the progress of well sinking tend to prove the general progress insisted on.

14. I am glad to be able to state, I can corroborate the truth of the statements of paragraph 32. I and my assistants have made many inquiries as to the state of indebtedness of the ryot, and I am convinced that the ryots of Badámi, Hungund, Bágalkot, Muddebihál, Bágewádi and Bijápur are not at all seriously or generally involved. In Muddebihál and Bágewádi, there is, I am told, more money owing than in the other four tálukas, but even there the ryots are by no means in the hands of Sawkárs. I am not able to say any thing about this matter as concerns Indi and Sindgi. I have not seen them. These tálukas are far away from Head-quarters, and were visited last year by Mr. Hogg, so that I could not fairly go there until I had made my tour in the other Districts. But I venture to propose that these tálukas should be given over to Sholápur as they are nearer to it by fifty miles and more than they are to Kaládgi. At any rate they should never be without a Covenanted Assistant, and one has not been there for some years. From 1871 to 1874 they were in charge of the District Deputy.

15. During my service I have invariably found that sub-letting is at rates which show that the sub tenant makes a profit, which is convincing that the Government rate leaves a large margin in favour of the rentor, and my knowledge of this Collectorate assures me that it is easy to get sub-tenants to pay more than the Government rates. This matter and the argument drawn from private schools in paragraph 35 tends to prove case of circumstances of the ryot. I agree with conclusions derived from the consideration of prices of food-grain and cotton in paragraphs 36 @ 40. Prices no doubt have fallen in the last ten years. But they are remunerative, and do not press upon the rent-paying ability of the ryots. They would be well able to pay the proposed increased assessment even if prices were to fall four annas in the rupee lower than they are. Land as stated in paragraph 41 is increasing in value, and it is not easy to buy the right of occupancy to fair land at much larger prices than eight to ten times the survey assessment. I had an instance of that fact the other day at Herah Badvadgi of the Hungund Táluks where a ryot thought himself very much ill-used when he was compelled by order of a Court to take Rs. 400 for a field assessed at Rs. 8. It is very difficult to buy rights to land, and the ryots part with their occupancies with great reluctance.

16. The table in paragraph 42 makes it apparent how few holdings have been thrown up consequent on the issue of notices of sale, and I am disposed to agree with much that is argued in paragraph 43. But I cannot go so far as the Commissioner and I believe that "the prompter levy of the Government revenue will therefore practically tend to the ultimate advantage of the cultivator by rendering him a less easy prey to the money-lender." I feel certain that it is against the Government interest to force its tenants into a market, which must often follow on the immediate levy of rent. I would always give plenty of time for selling produce, and I stated my views freely on that subject in supporting Mr. Pedder's proposals for receiving Revenue instalment.

17. I attach much weight to what is said in paragraph 44 on the subject of resignations, and have read attentively paragraphs 45 and 46 with instruction. The table of paragraph 45 is a proof of the case I contend for. The ryots of this Collectorate are well off and increasingly so. Another thirty years will bring with them very substantial improvement.

18. No doubt, as stated in paragraph 49, cattle will decrease in Indian Districts where agriculture is improving. This however is an agricultural paradox necessitated by the non-flesh eating prejudices of the people. The thrift and skill of Indian husbandry is admirable. But there can be no real farming of land without increase of stock, through which manure is best put on. It is true that cattle have decreased in number in this Collectorate hand in hand with an increased agricultural prosperity. But it is a pity that it should be true, for it points to two things, invincible prejudice and waste of arable skill and thrift. What stock the Dhone lands would carry and fertilise under.

19. I have noted what is said in paragraph 53 as to the importance of watching narrowly the sales of grazing lands to prevent jobbing and rascality by village officers. It has long been apparent to me that the grazing lands of the Presidency are undervalued by the State.

20. The Commissioner's explanations of the reasons which guided him in grouping and fixing rates are very clearly put in paragraphs 54 @ 59 of his report, and there was much reason for the special increase in case of the Dhone lands written of in paragraph 60.

21. I concur with the justness of rates fixed for rice and garden lands, *vide* paragraphs 60 @ 62 of the report.

22. The average increase from Re. 0-6-2 to Re. 0-7-9 is as I have said very moderate indeed, perhaps too much so, and the terms proposed in paragraph 64 for the disposition of unoccupied waste lands, while liberal to the ryots, are judicious and politic.

23. The explanation in paragraphs 65, 66, 67 as to why the proposed increase of rates is less than was fixed in case of the rates of the villages where revision was made last year is clear and reasonable. I must confess that I am disposed to think a larger rate might fairly have been proposed. On the other hand, however, it is apparent that the circumstances, *pro* and *con*, have been attentively and liberally weighed with full knowledge and judgment of the circumstances which should be considered.

24. I must mention on this subject, that during this month I have received eight petitions from 133 persons stating they hold fields in the villages of

Satulgaum	Shirshad	Marshanhully	Gownal
Attargaum	Arjimgi	Feczihally	

of the Indi Taluka, of which the revised rates of last year are stated to be excessive. These are the only complaints hitherto received against the revised rates introduced into this Collectorate during last year. Only three of the petitions are so far definite as to enable me to analyse and compare the rates complained of with those of the old regime, and I am not prepared to say more on this subject at present than that these eight petitions are the first batch of complaints yet received and that they do not seem important enough in point of number or otherwise to assail the revision seriously.

25. Of paragraphs 68 and 74 I have only to remark that I agree with the argument contained in paragraph 74 to show that there can be no reason for entire exemption from taxation of lands by former surveys deducted from the area of arable cultivation which have since proved cultivable. It should always be well proved in case of such lands that they have been brought into cultivation by actual and valuable improvement of them, and unless this has occurred they are clearly liable to assessment; and I am of opinion with the Commissioner that proof of improvement by the occupant would at least be very rare in case of roads and nullahs and the like formerly deducted but now brought into cultivation. The act requires proof of *bona-fide* improvement by the occupant as the reason for exemption from assessment or increase of it.

26. The moderation of increase is conclusive from what is stated in paragraph 75.

27. Paragraph 76 seems to me to have suffered from clerical error, and I must confess I do not understand the argument as it is written.

28. Paragraphs 77 @ 80 evidence the case with which the revision has been made. I have noted the reasonableness which characterises the deductions accounted for in paragraph 79.

29. The calculations and arguments of paragraphs 80 and 81 to show how the sale of produce at present prices must bring money into the district to recoup, and much more so, the increase of proposed assessment, are I think plainly unanswerable, and I believe there is more wealth in the Collectorate than might be expected. No doubt much money and bullion is locked up and hidden away; but some day or other capitalists will see their way to investments, and that way it seems to me is having opened up by light rents, and the confidence and scope for operations with land which they must eventually develop. I believe there is not so much a want of capital, as of knowledge how to use it, and of assurance of profit, things which come perhaps slowly but surely.

30. Of what is stated in paragraph 29 about forests, I may remark that I have within the last few days concluded arrangements with the Conservator of Forests, S. D., by which I have handed over to that Department all the kurans of this District for plantations and nurseries. This area comprises 2,524 acres 36 gunthas in blocks at 23 points of the Collectorate, and will entail a decrease in the credits to land revenue on account of grass rates of something under Rs. 3,000 per annum. I made this concession, because it was necessary to do so to make plantations, and although the immediate effect will no doubt decrease the amount taken for grass sales, which will be credited to the Forest Department, still the rates will not altogether cease. On the other hand the timber will increase in value, and when it is mature the grass sales will be as valuable as ever, perhaps more so, as the Conservator tells me he intends to fence the land and to take as much care of the grass as possible. There will in reality be very little loss even at present. The principal difference will be that the collections for grass sales will be credited to the Forest Department; instead of to Land Revenue. Other arrangements I made with the Conservator of Forests are, I believe, calculated to do much good to the ryots by securing them fuel free of charges in some cases, and in others at rates decreased by one-half below the fees at present charged. Demarcation is in progress, and we have now defined and well understood forest arrangements, which was not the case last week.

31. I have now reviewed the Commissioner's report, perhaps at greater length than may be convenient to read. But if it be objected that the first paragraphs of this report contain writing outside the pale of official correspondence, it must at least be conceded that very little loss of time has been caused. The papers I am reporting on reached me on the evening of the 22nd instant. They leave my office on Sunday the 24th instant.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) G. ELLIOT,
Collector of Kaládgi.

No. 438 of 1875

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT,

Bombay.

Ahmednagar District,

Camp Ráhari, 16th February 1875,

SIR,

1. From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D., No. 85 of 1875, dated 17th January, with accompaniments.

2. From the Collector of Kaládgi, No. 230 of 1875, dated 24th January.

No.	Tálukas.
69	Villages in Indi.
77	Do. in Sindgi.
20	Do. in Bijápúr.
16	Do. in Bágavádi.
182	

I have the honour to submit papers as per margin, regarding proposals for revision of assessment in 182 villages of the present Kaládgi Collectorato detailed as per margin. These villages formerly belonged to the Indi, Mangoli, Hipargi and Muddebihal Tálukas of the old Sholápur Collectorato.

2. These villages (excepting 8 settled subsequently to 1858) were originally settled in 1844-45 under the superintendence of Lieutenant Nash, and the settlement introduced in the following year. The revised rates now proposed will, if sanctioned, take effect in 1875-76.

3. These 182 villages comprised 764,513 acres or 1,194 square miles, and have a gross population of 128,540, or 103½ to the square mile. They have been entirely remeasured and reclassified. Paragraphs 3 to 18 of the Survey Commissioner's report treat of this important part of the subject. Colonel Anderson states that "the remarks at paragraphs 3 to 13 of his letter No. 28 of 1874 on the first revision settlement in Kaládgi, regarding the *former* and *present* measurement, apply precisely to the villages now under report; and the course there described has been followed in reference to these villages." The general result of the remeasurement, as found from last line of figures, Appendix D, appears to be as under:—

				Arable.	Unarable.	Total.
Former Survey	...	...	...	674,705	75,863	750,568
Present do.	...	...	...	732,868	31,655	764,523
	Increase	...		58,163	.....	13,955
	Decrease	...		.....	44,208	.....

The cause of the increase in area (13,955) is as given in paragraph 6 of the first report, viz.:—"The total area is doubtless increased from the areas of land taken up by roads, beds of streams and village sites, being more accurately determined now than formerly. It is indeed doubtful if these areas were accurately ascertained and recorded at the last survey." The great reduction (44,208 acres) in unarable area is chiefly attributed to the fact that

"land of apparent low quality, which at that time had little value, was freely deducted as unarable, and, therefore, free from assessment, whether forming part of a holding or comprised in Government waste land." In paragraph 71 of the report under review, Colonel Anderson states that this cause accounts for fully 40,000 acres of the increase in Government arable land. Attention is invited to the remarks in paragraphs 8 to 12 of Colonel Anderson's report regarding the great variability under the former survey in the quantities of land deducted as unarable from the assessable area of survey fields in different villages. It seems undoubtedly to have been the practice to make large fields containing a great proportion of uncultivated land, and allow a large deduction for Kharáb, and put a higher classification value than it really had, upon the small portion of arable. Colonel Anderson states that he has noted hundreds of cases in which the old classification value on the portion recorded as arable is higher than the new classification value on the whole field though less has been deducted as arable, and although the proposed maxima rates are Rs. 1-2-0 and 1-1-0 against 13 annas of the old survey. In paragraphs 72 to 76, Colonel Anderson reverts to this subject. He shows that the unarable area deducted under the present survey is less than that recorded formerly in 118 of the 182 villages under report, while in the remaining 64 villages it is greater. He demonstrates by comparative figures how little the increase of assessment in whole villages is affected by the transfer of a large proportion of the former unarable to present assessed area; and he puts forward some forcible arguments which I do not think can be resisted to justify the assessment now of land formerly deducted because "*not of a quality from which profit could be derived 30 years ago*" but which "*now by no act of the occupant, but under general causes affecting the value of land has acquired a certain value and is therefore, under Section XXX, Bombay Act I of 1865, just subject for taxation.*"

In paragraphs 13 to 18, Colonel Anderson draws a comparison between the former and present mode of classification, and shows how the valuation scale adopted now differs from that of the Joint Report. He describes the slight increases in the valuations of superior soils, and decreases in those of the inferior soils which have been judiciously made with the view of widening the difference between good and bad land. In fine, I think, it must be admitted that, in working out the present classification, the greatest possible attention and the most judicious treatment have been brought to bear on this most important part of the subject by Colonel Anderson's Department.

4. In paragraphs 20 to 44 of Colonel Anderson's report, the present condition and comparative prosperity of these villages and their inhabitants are discussed. That material progress has been made in the direction of real improvement, may be fairly deduced from the following figured statement taken from paragraph 27 :—

		In 1844-45.	In 1874.	Percentage Increase.	Percentage Decrease.
Population	...	82,404	123,540	49.9	.....
Houses	{ Flat roofed and tiled	12,691	23,600	86.4	.....
	{ Thatched	4,140	2,401	.....	42
Agricultural cattle	...	27,798	40,331	45	.....
Cows, buffaloes and their young	...	45,318	57,875	29	.....
Sheep and goats	...	52,173	25,825	.....	49.5
Ploughs	...	1,626	5,211	220.4	.....
Carts	...	45	657	1,300	.....
Horses and ponies	...	1,025	2,259	39	.....
Wells	{ Irrigation	633	1,306	106.3	.....
	{ Drinking	368	299	.....	18.7
	{ Out of repair	202	464	129.7	.....

5. The past Revenue History of the District is treated of in paragraphs 45 to 52. The following figured statement for the three decades of the expiring 30 years' settlement shows progressive increase as regards cultivated area and Government Revenue:—

Period of ten years.	Average occupied land Government and Inam.	Average Government arable unoccupied waste.	Average collections on Government Inam and grazing land.	Average remissions.	Average outstanding balances at end of year.
1	2	3	4	5	6
From 1844-45 to 1853-54	430,884	208,486	1,55,943	6,284	14,117
" 1854-55 to 1863-64	530,529	112,028	2,10,317	390	104
" 1864-65 to 1873-74	628,875	15,808	2,46,513	45	33

The difference between the figures for the first and the third decade are very striking. The following table gives the same statistics as regards the Government land only:—

Years.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.		GOVERNMENT AVAILABLE WASTE.	
	Acres.	Collections.	Acres.	Collections.
1851-55	326,942	1,39,775	204,989	78,180
1864-65	528,973	2,24,537	17,280	3,450
1873-74	535,452	2,25,591	11,498	2,688

6. In paragraphs 36 to 41, the Survey Commissioner reviews the subject of prices of agricultural produce. of agricultural produce during the period of the lease about to expire. The figures given for the food grains—bājri and jowāri—are as below:—

Years.	Seers per rupee.
From 1843 to 1853	74-9
„ 1853 to 1863	41-9
„ 1863 to 1873	26-9;

and in the past 4 years as below:—

Years.	Sholāpur.	Bijāpur.
1871	14½	20
1872	18½	14½
1873	30	35½
1874	47	35½

This shows a fall in prices now, lower than the average in the 2nd decade. Colonel Anderson is of opinion (para. 38) that the price of ordinary food grains is comparatively of minor importance; and he is doubtless right, if the prices of more valuable articles of export keep in the ascendant. The following are the prevailing average prices during the past 30 years of the more valuable products exported, *viz.*, wheat, gram, linseed and saffron:—

Years.	Wheat.	Gram.	Linseed.	Saffron.
1844 to 1854	40	40	32	85
1854 to 1864	31½	29½	23	73
1864 to 1874	14	17	17½	31½
1871	11½	11½	17	24½
1872	17	15	17	35
1873	23	21	18	43

From these figures, it is clear that prices are now at least 100 per cent. higher than they were 30 years ago. Colonel Anderson in paragraph 40 expresses his opinion (and the reasons for holding it) that the producer of cotton is now 100 per cent. better off than formerly. Reference should here be made to paragraphs 80-81 of Colonel Anderson's report.

7. Regarding the value of land, the general conclusion to be drawn from the Registration Records is that it realizes on sale about 10 times the value of the survey assessment; but that it is more often mortgaged than sold, which indicates a higher value to the ryot, as evidenced by his unwillingness to part absolutely with his occupancy rights. From the Assistant Superintendent Mr. Price's report, it will be seen that 74 per cent. of the land in the villages under report is directly cultivated by the occupants under Government.

8. Paragraphs 53 to 59 of the Survey Commissioner's report treat of the dry-crop rates of assessment to be imposed for the future. It will be seen from paragraph 56 that the existing rates range from annas 12 to annas 14-5 pies, and from paragraph 58, that Colonel Anderson has decided upon two classes or groups only, *viz.*:—

	Maximum rate.
1. Comprising 152 villages at	Rs. 1-2-0
2. Do. 30 do.	„ 1-1-0

9. (Para. 60 of Survey Commissioner's Report.) The rice lands amount to acres 1,502. The maximum rate proposed for a small area of exceptionally good quality is Rs. 4. The average assessment on the whole rice land is Re. 0-15-2.

10. (Para. 61.) The well garden land acres 3,831, as regards that recorded under the old settlement, and the Bhurki garden land acres 574, is assessed within the highest dry-crop rate, and all the new garden land is assessed at the simple dry-crop rate in accordance with Government Resolution 1028, February 25th, 1874.

11. (Para. 62.) The Patasthal garden land watered by channels from tanks or streams acres 620. A maximum rate of Rs. 5 is proposed. The general incidence of assessment on this class of land is estimated at Rs. 2-8-0.

Patasthal.

Financial results of the settlement

12. The following statement shows the financial result of the proposed rates, compared with the existing assessment as regards occupied land :—

Class.	Villages.	Maximum dry-crop rate.	GOVERNMENT OCCUPIED LAND.					
			Area and assessment by present accounts.		Area and assessment by revision survey and proposed rates.		Increase.	Percentage of increase.
			Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.		
1	152	Rs. a. p. 1 2 0	498,775	2,10,925	548,315	2,65,455	54,530	25.8
2	30	1 1 0	60,345	26,000	62,888	24,935	3,935	15.1
Total ...	182	....	559,120	2,36,925	611,203	2,95,390	58,465	24.6

It will be seen that

- (1) The total percentage of increase is 24½.
- (2) The average rate per acre on the whole cultivated area, including rice and garden land, is Re. 0-7-9 against Re. 0-6-2 of the former survey.
- (3) The average increase per acre is Re. 0-1-7 or 25½ per cent.

13. (Para. 69.) Colonel Anderson estimates the probable deduction from increased Revenue under this head at about 5 per cent. Increased allowance will result from increased Revenue and also from the increased remuneration to village officers either generally or in special cases, which is now under the consideration of Government and will, doubtless, be conceded. I am of opinion that present circumstances require a general percentage increase as proposed by Colonel Francis, and that certain special cases will require a special increase to Patil's emoluments. If the general percentage increase be conceded, I think, it will not be necessary to depart from Colonel Wingate's mode of estimating the value of service land at its new assessment, as Colonel Francis has proposed to do in certain cases.

Probable deduction on account of allowances to village officers.

14. (Paras. 77-78.) It is satisfactory to find from statement D, that

- (a) The highest increase is below 60 per cent.
- (b) In ten (10) villages only, the increase exceeds 44 per cent.
- (c) In twenty-one (21) villages there is either an increase below 8 per cent. or an absolute decrease of the old assessment with the exception of one village increased 5 per cent.

15. (Para. 79.) I have satisfaction in noting the great care and attention paid by Colonel Anderson in comparing the old assessment of every field, with the present classification, and the means taken to reduce the present classification wherever the difference between the old and new was found to be excessive. It is, in my humble opinion, most essential that such comparison and judicious adjustment of old and new classification should be employed in every revision survey, and that only by these means can successful results be obtained.

Field assessment.

16. (Paras. 82-83.) I cordially concur with Colonel Anderson's remarks under this head. It is essential that the two main trunk lines mentioned, viz. :—

- (1) From Sholapur through Bijapur to Kaladgi,
 - (2) From Sholapur branching from the former through Hipargi to Muddebihal,
- should invariably be kept in good repair. While lately passing over the latter, I found it in a very neglected state and the attention of the Collector was promptly called to the fact.

17. (Para. 84.) On this head I have to refer Government to my endorsement No. 351, dated 8th instant, forwarding an account of arrangements concluded between the Collector and the Forest Conservator, S. D., which I consider very satisfactory.

Forest Reserves.

18. (Para. 85.) The entire cost of the Revision Survey is estimated by Colonel Anderson at Rs. 1,19,465 and the increase to the State Revenue at Rs. 58,465.

Cost of Revision Survey.

19. (Para. 87.) I have pleasure in noticing the high terms of commendation bestowed on this officer by Colonel Anderson.

Mr. Price, Assistant Settlement Officer.

20. At the close of paragraph 13 of his report, the Collector proposes that the talukas Indi and Sindgi—should be transferred to Sholapur. But I do not concur, considering that the limits of the Kaladgi Collectorate were judiciously fixed with reference to natural boundaries and the language of the people. It is to be regretted that the Head Quarter Station is not more central (*sic*). Bijapur would, in my humble opinion, have been a better location for the Huzur Establishment of the Collectorate, and I consider that a change to that place is not unworthy of consideration. I also think that the hands of the Collector should be strengthened by giving him an additional Assistant.

21. In paragraph 24 of his report, the Collector of Kaladgi mentions having received petitions from 138 ryots of Indi villages settled last year, complaining of the increased rates. I have also received petitions giving details, and complaining of increased assessment of Survey Numbers above 100 per cent. The principles for limitation of revised assessment laid down in paragraph 5 of Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 5739, dated 29th October 1874, having been applied to the villages now revised, I am strongly of opinion that it would be unfair to withhold the application of the same principles to the 102 villages in the same tract of country settled last year; and that simple justice calls for sanction to the modification of these rates on the same limitation rules which have been abided by in the revision of the villages under discussion.

22. It only remains for me to state that after the most careful consideration of the voluminous papers submitted, I have come to a decided conclusion that Colonel Anderson's proposals for revised rates in these villages are so thoroughly characterized by sound judgment and moderation, that it will be quite safe to sanction their adoption.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) J. E. OLIPHUNT,
Acting Revenue Commissioner, S. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment.

No. 1670.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th March 1875.

Letter from the Revenue Commissioner, S. D., No. 438, dated 16th February 1875—Submitting, with his opinion, papers as per margin, regarding proposals for revision of assessment in 182 villages of the present Kaladgi Collectorate comprised in the talukas of Indi, Sindgi, Bijapur and Bagevadi.

From Survey Commissioner, S. D., No. 85, dated 17th January 1875, with accompaniments.
From Collector of Kaladgi, No. 230, dated 24th January 1875.

RESOLUTION.—These proposals relate to the revision of assessment in a tract of country closely connected with the 102 villages settled last year in the Indi, Sindgi and Bijapur Talukas under Government Resolution No. 1337 of the 16th March 1874, and the maximum dry-crop rates are the same for both. The proposals are fully supported by the Collector of the district and the Acting Revenue Commissioner of the Southern Division.

2. The progress of the villages under report in material prosperity during the thirty years for which the expiring settlement has been in force has been marked. Population has increased by only a fraction less than 50 per cent. Land in occupation held directly from Government has risen by nearly 260,000 acres, and the revenue by over 90,000 Rupees. At the same time the number of agricultural cattle has increased by 45 per cent. and of other horned cattle by 29, that of ploughs from 1,626 to 5,211, and of carts from 45 to 657. That the people have been benefited by the development of agricultural wealth shown by these statistics is satisfactorily shown by the large increase of 85.4 per cent. in flat-roofed and tiled houses, and the diminution of 42 per cent. in houses of an inferior description. The only item of decrease among agricultural stock is that of sheep and goats, which is only the natural result of the conversion of so large an amount of grazing into arable land. When in connection with these circumstances it is considered that the value of agricultural produce, and especially that of other than the ordinary food grains of the country, bajri and jowari, has very greatly increased as proved in paragraphs 36 to 40 of Colonel Anderson's letter, there can be no doubt that a reasonable enhancement of the assessment may with propriety be sanctioned, and can be borne by the people without difficulty.

3. The general result of the adoption of the proposed rates (paragraph 63 of Colonel Anderson's report) will be an increase in average assessment from six annas two pies to

seven annas nine pies, or one anna seven pies per occupied acre, a little over one-fourth. As this enhanced rate even will only represent according to the current prices of 1873, a grain rent of about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a maund of wheat (21 lbs.), or between 2 and 3 lbs. of cleaned cotton, the assessment may safely be pronounced most moderate, so moderate, in fact, as to give support to the doubts expressed by the Collector and Revenue Commissioner that the State is not getting a fair rent for its land.

4. This is borne out by the information with regard to the subletting of land supplied in Statement B attached to Mr. Price's report, quoted by Colonel Anderson in the 33rd paragraph of his letter. Where land can be sublet for payment of a grain rent of $\frac{1}{4}$ of the gross produce, out of which the superior holder can pay the assessment and derive a profit himself, as appears frequently to be the case, the margin between the survey assessment and the value of the produce must be large. The evidence afforded by the returns of mortgages and sales contained in Statement C also proves that the land has acquired great value as a security, whilst the fact that only about two per cent. of arable Government land now remains unoccupied shows that there is very little room for such an expansion of cultivation as might tend to lower that value. The small portion still not occupied is of very inferior quality, as proved by its average assessment, being only 2 as. 7 ps. per acre, or $\frac{1}{4}$ that of the cultivated area.

5. It is observable that while the adoption of the same maximum rates as those now proposed for the 182 villages in the 102 villages settled last year resulted in the latter in an increase of assessment amounting (before deduction on account of field distance) to 52.4 per cent. in the first class and 40 per cent. in the second, the increase in the corresponding groups under revision will be only 25.8 and 15.1 respectively. As the present classification of soils has been carried out on a uniform system for all these villages, it is thus quite evident that the standards adopted at the first settlement by the comparatively inexperienced officers in charge of survey operations in the different small talukas and petas into which the district was then sub-divided, must have varied considerably. The comparative statement of maximum rates given at paragraph 56 of Colonel Anderson's report shows that in two adjoining groups, viz., those in the old division of Almolla and the south-eastern villages of the present revision, there is a difference of nearly 30 per cent. between them. The necessity of caution in not laying down for purposes of revision a hard and fast limit of increase beyond the first survey settlements now expiring is therefore clear. The increase in the present case is so reasonable that His Excellency in Council can have no hesitation in sanctioning adoption of the maximum dry-crop rates of 1 Re. 2 as. and 1 Re. 1 a. now proposed for the two classes of villages.

6. The method of providing for an extra classification rate on the rich soil in the immediate neighbourhood of the river Dhon reported in paragraph 59 of Colonel Anderson's letter is approved.

7. The maximum rate for rice land, Rs. 4 (paragraph 60), which gives an average of 15 as. 2 ps., or not quite double of that for dry-crop, is also sanctioned.

8. The treatment of garden land under permanent wells and bhoorkees reported in paragraph 61 is in accordance with recent orders of Government.

9. The maximum rate of Rs. 5 for Pathasthal land proposed in paragraph 62, which it is estimated will give an average assessment of 2 Rs. 8 as. an acre, is approved.

10. There remains to be considered the case of land recorded at the first settlement as unarable which is now found to be capable of cultivation. This point is very fully discussed in paragraphs 8 to 12 of Colonel Anderson's report. He shows that the system adopted on the first introduction of the survey for deducting land as unarable was very variable, and brings to notice facts which go far to show that in many cases only the land under cultivation at the time was classed at all, but was classed above its relative value in order to make up in assessment for the loss on the rest of the land in a field left uncultivated, which was recorded in the lump as unarable. There are also instances (one striking case is mentioned in paragraph 9) of very large areas containing only a fraction of cultivation and a disproportionate quantity of waste being amalgamated into survey numbers, in which it is manifest that there was no intention that the whole of the latter should be enjoyed free in consideration of payment of assessment for the former only. The probability is that in those early days of the survey settlements, when prices were low and land had not acquired a saleable value, inferior qualities were not considered worth assessment, and the term "unarable" was equivalent to little more than "unassessed." Land coming under Rule 13 of the Joint Report quoted in paragraph 11, although clearly arable from its capability of assessment being specially provided for, would in fact all be recorded as "unarable." The difference between the area recorded as unarable in the former and present survey papers amounts, according to Statement D, to 44,208 acres, and as there remain but 11,498 unoccupied, there have been brought under the plough, or paid for for grazing, within the last thirty years about 32,700 acres of what was formerly entered as unarable. There can be no doubt that this great discrepancy has arisen mostly from the change the subsequent experience of thirty years has shown the Survey Officers to be necessary in the system of classification, and the Survey Commissioner may be authorised to act accord-

ingly, taking care that no land reclaimed and made arable by the labour and capital of the occupant according to the spirit of section 80 of Act I of 1865, has any extra assessment placed upon it.

11. The usual guarantee for the permanence of the proposed settlement for 30 years may be published, and the thanks of His Excellency in Council given to the Survey Commissioner for the able and thorough manner in which he has placed all questions connected with this revision before Government.

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Revenue Commissioner, S. D.,
The Collector of Kaládgi,
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D.,
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D.,
The Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

Revenue Survey and Assessment: Temporary reduction of the enhanced assessment under the revised settlement sanctioned for certain talukas in Kaládgi.

No. 1459.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th March 1882.

Letter from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 315, dated 5th February 1882—Submitting with reference to paragraph 4 of Government letter No. 2468, dated 3rd May 1881, a statement showing among other things the rate of remission per rupee of the revision assessment proposed to be granted in two groups of villages in the Kaládgi District; requesting sanction to the rates proposed; observing that the information supplied by the Collector of Kaládgi regarding the villages settled in 1876-77 (*vide* Government Resolution No. 1669 of 1876) being not quite intelligible, he (the Commissioner) has asked for further particulars and will submit a supplementary statement if it is found necessary to do so; and adding that Mr. Blathwayt has also been requested to forward the statement referred to in paragraph 5 of the Government letter quoted above.

RESOLUTION.—The report refers to two groups of villages. The first group comprises 102 villages of which 41 are situated in the Indi Taluka, 56 in the Sindgi Taluka and 5 in the Bijápur Taluka. The revised assessment was first collected in these villages in 1874-75. It amounted to Rs. 1,91,408, showing an increase of Rs. 54,999 or 40·3 per cent. as compared with the original settlement amount. The Commissioner proposes a remission at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas per rupee, which would reduce the amount for collection by Rs. 29,907-8-0 and render the percentage excess of total amount for collection over the original assessment 18·4. The remission recommended appears however unduly high involving a materially larger reduction than that directed by the Secretary of State. It will suffice to grant the remission at the rate of $2\frac{1}{4}$ annas per rupee. This will diminish the amount for collection from Rs. 1,91,408 to Rs. 1,64,491, giving a decrease of Rs. 26,917 and reducing the percentage of increase of the revised over the original settlement to 20·6.

2. In the second group of 182 villages are included 69 villages of the Indi Taluka, 77 villages of the Sindgi Taluka, 16 villages of the Bágewádi Taluka and 20 villages of the Bijápur Taluka. The revised assessment of these villages was first collected in 1875-76 and amounted to Rs. 3,58,505-14-0 as against the original assessment of Rs. 2,89,866-6-1, showing an enhancement of 23·6 per cent. The Commissioner recommends the grant of a remission at the rate of 6 pies per rupee which would reduce by Rs. 11,203-5-0 the amount for collection and bring down to 19·8 the percentage of increase of the revised over the original settlement. This proposal is sanctioned.

JOHN NUGENT,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,
The Collector of Kaládgi,
The Accountant General.

Indáms, Bijápur.

No. 5828.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 25th July 1896.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 2769, dated 25th June 1896—Submitting for orders the following letter from the Collector of Bijápur, No. 4700, dated 20th November 1895:—

“In reply to your vernacular No. 34, dated 14th September 1895, I have the honour to send the following replies to the queries therein asked:—

1. The village of Nimbargi in the Indi Táluka of this district is a Sharakati (half Government and half alienated) inám village and the survey settlement was introduced into it in the year 1844-45.

2. The rayats pay the assessment fixed at the time of survey, the village officers collect the assessment, and the balance, after paying the village kadiam allowances, is paid to Government and the inámdár in equal parts.

3. The rájinámás and kabuláyats are accepted with the consent of both the Government and the inámdár.

4. The village is managed like a Government village with the exception that the inámdár is consulted before accepting rájinámás and kabuláyats.

5. The occupant of Survey No. 147 appears to have been quarrying and selling stones out of kharáb land in that number from a date antecedent to the passing of the Revenue Code and without the payment of any fees.

“Now the question at issue is whether or not the rayats in that village should be required to pay fees for quarrying and selling stones out of their lands.

“Ráma bin Bhima Waddár is the khátedár of Survey No. 147, which is assessed at Rs. 3, and its area is 34 acres 16 gunthás of which 8 acres and 39 gunthás is kharáb. The khátedár on the 2nd of March 1894 applied to the Mámlatdár of Indi to allow him to quarry and sell stones out of kharáb land in his number and agreed to pay extra assessment of Rs. 4 every year on that account, and the matter was reported to the Collector without the full particulars as to the right of the inámdár and the Government. Mr. Monteath, probably on the understanding that only half of the revenues of the village and not the lands were alienated, held that the rayats in that village have the same right as rayats of Government villages and ordered that the rayats should pay fees according to the rules in force in Government villages. Subsequently the Mámlatdár reported that it was the custom to consult the inámdár before accepting rájinámás and kabuláyats; and Mr. Monteath said that the inámdár might be consulted in this case also. The inámdár is of opinion that the rayats may be allowed to quarry and sell stones without the payment of fees. As the opinion of Mr. Monteath once expressed by him differs from that of the inámdár, the matter is reported to you for orders.”

the Commissioner adding as follows:—

“2. In the note at the end of slip No. 124 attached to the remarks on Táluka Form No. 27, it is stated that Sharakati villages should be shown as Government or alienated according as they are managed by Government or by the inámdár.

“3. The village of Nimbargi in the Indi Táluka of the Bijápur District, to which the present correspondence refers, has hitherto been treated in the Government accounts as an inám village, although the correspondence shows that it is managed by Government. In accordance with the note to the correction slip above referred to, the village in question will have henceforth to be treated in the Government accounts as a Government village. But as it has been entered hitherto in the Government accounts as an inám village, the orders of Government are solicited for its inclusion in Government villages.

“4. On receipt of the orders of Government on the point noted above, orders regarding the levy of sand and kankar fees asked for by the Collector of Bijápur in paragraph 5 of his letter No. 4700, dated the 20th November 1895, will be issued from this office.”

RESOLUTION.—In the circumstances stated the village of Nimbargi in the Indi Táluka of the Bijápur District should be shown in the accounts as a Government village in accordance with the account rule referred to by the Commissioner in paragraph 2 of his memorandum.

J. H. DuBOULAY,

Acting Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Collector of Bijápur (with the vernacular papers accompanying his letter),
The Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

Letter No. S.-357, dated the 26/27th August 1904, from the Assistant Collector, N. D., and accompaniments.

No. 3077 of 1905.

Camp Jath, 28th April 1905.

Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, S. D.

2. This report was received when the District was in the throes of expectancy over an impending famine. The timely fall of rain in September and October averted all chance of that, though it was below the average even for those months, leaving a large deficiency of 10 inches and 67 cents in the average of the 5 months from June to October. The November and December showers failed to appear at all and even the cold weather dews disappeared. By January last prices began rising, and in the following month preparations were made for opening test works. One was ready to be opened in March, but it did not draw any people. The harvesting in the neighbouring Moglai Territory where the crops are said to have been good attracted the people who went there in much larger numbers than usual.

3. (*Paragraph 3 of the report*).—Mr. Cama's proposals for the village of Nimbargi are awaited.

4. (*Paragraph 4*).—A perusal of the literature relating to the introduction in 1874-75 of the now expiring settlement furnishes very pleasant and interesting reading of the then existing prosperity of the taluka, to which the history of the last few years forms a painful contrast. The optimistic expectations of the Collector of the day have unfortunately not been realised; and such advantages as might reasonably have accrued from the construction of the Southern Mahratta Railway seem to have been entirely checked by the series of famines through which the taluka has passed.

5. (*Paragraph 5*).—Mr. Cama is I think right in his opinion that the villages on the Bhima are not so rich as those in the Don Valley. The scour from the strong currents of the heavy floods in the Bhima seems to cut up the fields in a very serious way while it deposits silt in favourably situated plots.

6. (*Paragraph 6*).—The striking point in the aspect of the tract is the utter absence of tree growth except in the vicinity of villages. Excepting these green patches almost the whole taluka looks a weary waste from end to end.

7. (*Paragraphs 7 and 9*).—The whole average rainfall for the period since the last settlement works out at 25 inches 11 cents, and the average, excluding bad years, *i.e.*, those in which the fall was under 15 inches, is 28 inches and 01 cent. My humble opinion is that as a general rule in this district we can have very good crops with 20 inches of rain if it is seasonable; under that and up to 15 inches would lead to a scarcity; under 15 to famine; on this theory there have been since 1875 five years of famine and two of scarcity as under:—

Years.			Rainfall.		Years.			Rainfall.	
			Ins.	cts.				Ins.	cts.
1876	...	...	4	14	1896	...	...	13	33
1884	...	...	12	16	1899	...	...	12	86
1888	...	...	18	23	1900	...	...	16	53
1891	...	...	13	32					

This corresponds pretty closely with known facts. From the absence of any reference in the settlement reports of 1874-75 it may be inferred that there were no such series of disasters during the period of the early settlement. In only one year, 1853-54, was there a great failure of crops resulting in a good deal of land being thrown out of cultivation, the depressive effects of which were carried to the following year. After this came an era of "remarkable stimulus" consequent on the civil war in America. This again was succeeded by a partial failure of crops in 1872-73, not a bad record for Bijapur District. But both the Assistant Settlement Officer and Survey Commissioner have noticed that the

rainfall was exceedingly uncertain, that the late rains were less variable than the early ones, the black soil was dependable whether in early or late rains, but the poorer uplands were capable of producing only early jowári and bájri; but if this failed the lands were not of much use even though the late rains be normal. This description is as applicable now as it was then with this unfortunate addition that the vagaries of the seasons have been much more pronounced of late years than they were formerly.

8. (*Paragraphs 10 and 11*).—The cultivation in this táluka as in the rest of the District is not of a high order. Unlike the Gujarát Districts a clean weeded manured field is a very rare sight. But one notices the general use of embankments to catch all running water. That it suits local conditions admirably is proved by the fact that this season the best dry crops have been obtained mainly in embanked fields.

9. (*Paragraphs 12 and 13*).—As compared with the crop statistics prepared in 1874-75 the striking feature is the reduction in the area under cotton from 7·9 per cent. to 3·6. This seems a great pity as cotton undoubtedly is a very paying crop. I am given to understand that the idea is that a cotton crop exhausts the soil more than others. Not being a practical agriculturist I will not hazard an opinion. It may be one of those numerous theories handed down from legendary lore which the rayat so implicitly believes in, but which may nevertheless be eminently practical. In a measure this loss is made up by the increase in oil-seeds from 3·14 per cent. to 9·40 per cent. The high price realized for cotton last year owing to the American boom may however tend to encourage the cultivation of the staple to a larger extent. That it has not done so yet, with the facility of transport afforded by the construction of the Southern Mahratta Railway, seems strange. In the central and southern tálukas the staple is by no means neglected.

10. (*Paragraph 14*).—The total irrigated area reported in 1874-75 was (3,645 and 5,026) 8,671 acres (paras. 35 and 30, Colonel Anderson's Nos. 28 and 85 of 11th January 1874 and 17th January 1875, respectively). These two reports however referred to (102 and 182) 284 villages, while the present report refers to 110 Government villages only. For the purposes of a rough computation the proportion for these 110 villages would be 3,358 acres against 4,667 acres, being the average of 6 years after 1896-97. This is an appreciable increase. The highest point however was reached in 1896-97 when the area was 9,093 acres, the year 1899-1900 being a good second with an area of 7,253 acres. Both these years however were seasons of great drought, the rainfall being 10 inches 70 cents and 10 inches 26 cents, respectively. These experiences seem to me to have a certain amount of educative value which ought to lead to greater facilities being given for irrigation.

11. (*Paragraph 15*).—The limit of occupied area would almost seem to be reached since 93 per cent. of the gross area is occupied and the proportion of cropped (83·7 per cent.) to occupied area shows that the extent of land lying fallow is not very large.

12. (*Paragraph 16*).—The number of crop experiments is very small, only 2. Both were performed in the season of 1902-03. The rainfall in 1902 was 21 inches and 27 cents. The season was a fair one, the early rains being short, the later ones sufficient. The incidence of assessment 5 and 7 per cent. is very moderate.

13. (*Paragraphs 17 and 20*).—The táluka possesses many facilities for transport by road and rail which are fully given in the report. The figures of export and import in 1903 from the 3 railway stations are instructive. It was a year of copious rainfall (34 inches and 88 cents), though not very seasonable yet the crops were very fair. The excess of exports over imports in grain and pulses was very large, being 181,524 maunds. This seems to indicate that given a fair rainfall the táluka can produce much more than is needed for its own consumption. A curious feature revealed by the railway figures is that though the year was a favourable one the excess of exports over imports in "other goods" was inappreciable being only 1,735 maunds: "other goods" include the bulk of the exportable produce, *viz.* oil-seeds and cotton which of all others bring most profit to the rayat. In the reports of 1874-75 considerable stress was laid on the wealth that the export of this produce would bring. But those expectations do not seem to be realised, if the railway returns are any guide. The

number of markets available both within the táluka and within easy reach of it is very fair.

14. (*Paragraphs 21, 22 and 24*).—There is not much to be said for local industries or fairs. Income Tax collections show a small falling off after allowance is made for the reduction in minimum taxable income.

15. (*Paragraphs 25, 29 and 30*).—In 1874-75 the population had increased about 50 per cent. during the then current settlement; agricultural cattle 45—64 per cent., cows, buffaloes and young stock 29—52; ploughs 364—3585 per cent., carts 1,300—1,360 per cent., horses and ponies 39 per cent. It was observed, no doubt, very rightly that it all exhibited “a most striking picture of progress.” The only item that showed any decrease as regards agricultural live-stock was in sheep and goats which was reduced 26—48 per cent. But even this loss was taken as a sign of increased wealth; for, it was taken to indicate the “extent to which the extensive wastes in which they grazed had given way to cultivation.” The closing years of the present settlement have a very different tale to tell. As compared with the census of 1872 the population had in 1901 gone down from 100,671 to 75,961 or 24·5 per cent.; plough and milch cattle, young and other stock has decreased from 54,067 in 1875-76 to 37,008 in 1903 or 31·5 per cent.; horses and ponies from 1,521 to 710 or 53·3 per cent.; ploughs from (2,947 + 2,641) 5,588 to (2,023 + 1,141) 3,164 or 43·4 per cent. Even sheep have decreased from 39,825 to 24,557 or 38·3 per cent. This last mentioned loss is however more than made up by the increase in goats from 13 to 35,854. This however is not an unmixed blessing and is not a sign of agricultural wealth. The only redeeming feature is the increase in carts which rose from 693 to 1,606 or 131·7 per cent. due no doubt to the increased facilities for transport. As Mr. Cama points out 2 lakhs of rupees given out in tagai for seed and cattle in this táluka did not suffice to save the live stock.

16. (*Paragraphs 31 and 36*).—Amidst all this depression it is some satisfaction to see that education has made a fair progress though that does not affect the agricultural wealth of the táluka.

17. (*Paragraph 32*).—I presume the inference to be drawn from Appendix I is that inámdárs do not cultivate their lands to the same extent as occupancy holders. A good proportion of the inámdárs are probably absentee land-lords.

18. (*Paragraphs 33 and 35*).—As remarked in the report the táluka is fairly well off for water. The question of the tanks at Atharga, Inchgeri and Kerur will be looked into and if practicable they will be included in the famine programme. The Sangogi Tank if carried out successfully would give a strong fillip to irrigation, but I hear (I do not know how far the information is correct) the project is not favourably thought of by experts.

19. (*Paragraphs 37 and 40*).—The prices realised at ordinary sales come to 14 times the assessment. The price of Civil Court sales seems to fluctuate considerably, but taking all such cases together the average is pretty much the same. The record of mortgages works out to the same effect and is confirmed by enquiries made by Mr. Cama amongst the people. This shows a material increase over the figures of 1874-75, but falls appreciably short of the popularly accepted standard of 25 times the assessment. In some of the tálukas in the south, notably Bagevádi and Bágalkot, I should be surprised if even this higher standard is not exceeded. The figures for sub-lettings show that land is generally given out at twice the assessment. This again in a way supports the estimate of the value of land. When the value is high the letting value is also high. In fact I am inclined to place more faith in the latter than the figures derived from mortgages and sales.

20. (*Paragraphs 41 and 49*).—I agree with Mr. Cama that we do not get a fair value for our grazing lands. The remedy however is not easy to find. The auction purchaser almost invariably makes a good profit. The only other way of disposing it off that I can think of at present is to fix an upset price and apportion it on the people. It would be fair both to Government and the people but there is no legal way of enforcing it and a couple of takrari persons can upset the whole scheme.

21. (*Paragraphs 42 and 45*).—The prices of food stuffs and other produce given in the reports of 1874-75 are in my humble opinion not free from great doubt. Colonel Anderson himself seems to have had great difficulty in arriving at them. It seems to me that the prices in Appendix N before 1888 are all open to some objection on the score of want of a fixed measure or as being for scarcity years. For example, 1884 was a famine year with a rainfall of 12 inches 16 cents. The effect of this would be felt most from January to September 1885. Yet the price of jowari is given as 42 seers to the rupee *i.e.* cheaper than any pre-railway year up to 1862-63 excepting the year 1872 when it was 48 seers. Again in the absence of any explanation it seems difficult to believe that 2 years after the construction of the railway the price should go as low as 60-65 seers. To use the Survey Commissioner's words "in former times a good season produced an utter glut locally of those common grains and they became almost unsaleable, to this must be attributed the extraordinarily low prices, recorded as prevailing in some years." This is, I submit, a very sound practical view of the matter. Is it then likely that the rates given up to 1887 and previous years are correct. It seems to me probable that the rates given from 1888 furnished by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture are the only reliable ones. When we come to the figures for 1888 and later we find that during the intervening 15 years there were 7 seasons of scarcity and famine. On the other hand, one year of good rainfall, 1903, sent the price of staple produce down to a lower level than any reached during the whole of these 15 years. All this to my mind tends to vitiate any inferences which may be drawn from prices alone. It seems to me then that the only reasonable conclusions to be drawn are (a) that there has been an appreciable rise in prices since the introduction of the present settlement, but it is difficult to say how much; (b) that the expectations formed then have not been realised, (c) that the series of famines and scarcities we have had have materially retarded progress, and for the same reason the advancement which generally follows in the wake of railway construction has not been accomplished.

22. (*Paragraph 46*).—At harvest time wages jump up as happens often; normally they range from 2-3 annas per day for a man.

23. (*Paragraphs 47 and 48*).—As remarked by Mr. Cama, the occupied area at the closing year of the settlement is actually less than at the beginning of it. It is remarkable however that it shows no appreciable decline since 1895-96, acres (169,501+215,385) 384,886 to what it is now, acres (168,644+215,227) 383,871 in spite of the series of bad years we have had, and speaks volumes for the liberality with which the rayat has been treated, both in the matter of remissions of Land Revenue and advances and remissions of tagai. The figures for collections during the last 8 years (Rs. 1,32,063) approximate to those of the previous settlement (Rs. 1,31,754) that is to say the increase of the current settlement over the previous one was practically wiped out during the latter period.

24. (*Paragraphs 54 and 55*).—Coercive measures with the exception of the issue of notices appear to have been taken in very few cases indeed. During a period of 10 years land was sold only in 44; $\frac{1}{4}$ fine imposed in 9 and other measures taken in 33 cases. This must be very nearly if not actually a record. As for notices they have long since ceased to have any terrors and are now only looked upon as harmless reminders that money over due should be paid.

25. (*Paragraphs 56, 57, 58 and 59*).—At present the taluka is divided into 2 groups, one containing 105 villages with a maximum dry-crop rate of 18 annas per acre and another of 5 in the south with a maximum of 17 annas and Mr. Cama proposes to retain these rates. In view of what has already been said as regards the condition of the taluka I do not see that any other arrangement is possible. The villages in the Indi taluka are certainly not better placed as regards rainfall, proximity to markets and railway than those to the north of the Bhima in the Sholapur District in which the maximum dry-crop rate is 18 annas. The Assistant Settlement Officer observed in his No. 123, dated 29th October 1873 (page 46) "nothing very favourable can be said regarding the condition of the people of this district. A very large percentage of them is exceedingly poor." As already noted matters have not improved since this

observation was made. It also must be kept in mind that the arrears of tagai in this táluka amount to about 3 lákhs of rupees and about Rs. 1,10,000 of Land Revenue will have to be suspended and remitted for this year alone. Under all these circumstances, I am respectfully of opinion that any change is out of the question and the present rates must be retained.

26. (*Paragraph 60*).—It is proposed to increase the rice rate from Rs. 4 to 6. In my report on the settlement of the Bijápur Táluka (No. 6545, dated 26th November 1904, paragraph 19) I gave my reasons against any increase. I do not see that there is any justification for any increase in Indi. The rice lands of this táluka are admittedly “not of a superior quality” (paragraph 62, Colonel Anderson’s No. 28, dated 11th January 1874). The area under rice has not increased to any extent and the condition of the tanks is, if anything, worse than that of those in Bijápur Táluka. I would therefore propose no change in the existing maximum rate of Rs. 4 per acre.

27. (*Paragraph 61*).—The treatment of Bagait lands requires no comment as the rates are the same as for dry-crop lands.

28. (*Paragraphs 62 and 64*).—As regards patasthal rates I see no reason to alter what I wrote in the Bijápur report which I quote here :

“The question of patasthal bagait is at present in a very unsatisfactory state. People have been paying patasthal rates for jirait crops. As in the case of rice lands I would respectfully deprecate any increase in the rates, but I beg to support very strongly Mr. Cama’s proposal to remit the patasthal share ($\frac{1}{3}$ th) of the assessment in seasons of scanty rainfall in preference to the crop rate system under section 55 of the Land Revenue Code. I submit, this is necessary, not only to encourage patasthal cultivation as far as possible, but in sheer fairness to the people. So far as I can see, there ought to be no difficulty whatever in the Collector arriving at a proper decision, as to when the full rate should be levied and when not. The rainfall returns and reports are now fairly exhaustive. It is not a question of trusting inferior village agency. The patasthal area is small. If necessary the Mámlatdár or the Pránt can easily visit some of the places and give a reliable estimate, if local enquiry becomes necessary at any time.”

It is admitted that the bhandharas are all kutchha and water fails in the majority of the channels whenever there is scarcity. It does not seem to me that any increase can be justified, and I would propose that the present maximum rate of Rs. 5 be maintained.

29. (*Paragraph 68*).—I agree with Mr. Cama that the settlement should be fixed for 30 years.

30. Eight petitions of objections received in response to the notification published in

1. Petition from the ryots of Indi village, dated December 1904
2. Petition from the ryots of Hanjagi, received from the Assistant Collector, dated 17th January 1905.
3. Petition from the ryots of Halsangi, dated December 1904.
4. Petition from the ryots of Halsangi to the address of the Commissioner, S. D., received under his vernacular No. 91 of 6th--12th December 1904.
5. Petition from the ryots of Khedgi, dated 28th November 1904.
6. Petition from the ryots of Deginal, dated 31st December 1904.
7. Petition from the ryots of Nadkhurd, dated December 1904.
8. Petition from Muttapa Ningapa of the village of Shirshad, dated 30th December 1904.

accordance with the provisions of paragraph 7 on page 7 of the Survey and Settlement Manual, Volume III, are appended. They

want the previous settlement rates restored which is absurd. As no change is proposed they have no reasonable ground of complaint.

31. Mr. Cama has prepared his report with his usual care and energy.

(Signed) K. R. BOMANJI,
Collector.

Through the Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

Below No. 3077, dated 28th April 1905, from the Collector of Bijápur.

No. 3477 of 1906.

Poona, $\frac{23\text{rd}}{29\text{th}}$ October 1906.

Forwarded with compliments to the Commissioner, Southern Division.

The taluka consists of 110 Government villages and 1 *Sharakati* village. Though settled at different times, the present rates were introduced into all these villages in 1875-76, and expired in 1904-05.

2. The rainfall statistics furnished by Mr. Cama require some slight correction. The averages for the period immediately preceding the settlement, and subsequent decades are :—

1868—1873	...	...	...	...	...	26.33
1875—1884	...	...	...	...	...	25.66
1885—1894	...	...	...	...	...	28.63
1895—1904	...	...	...	...	...	20.98

The last decade has been marked by four periods of seriously deficient rainfall.

3. Details of the crop areas of the taluka are given below. The principal crop areas are—

Jowari ...	...	...	...	...	60.8	per cent.
Bajri ...	...	...	...	...	18.6	"
Linseed ...	...	...	...	...	4	"
Safflower ...	...	...	...	...	4	"

From the statement attached it will be seen that the area of Government unoccupied assessed land was—

1885-86 ...	...	...	...	...	56,509	acres.
1902-04 ...	...	...	...	...	5,885	"
average 1895—1904	...	...	...	...	5,723	"

This average is one per cent. of the total area, showing that in spite of numerous bad seasons during the last decade, the cultivation of land has nowhere been permanently abandoned.

4. Since the last settlement the Hotgi-Gadag branch of the Southern Marátha Railway has been constructed, serving the whole length of the district. If the statistics for the year 1903 given in paragraph 19 of Mr. Cama's Report can be accepted as an indication of the normal course of trade, the railway would appear to have facilitated a considerable export trade in grain. There have been so many abnormal seasons in the district recently that it is not easy to decide how the railway has affected prices. A good metalled road now connects Indi with Bijápur and Indi station.

5. The movement in population has been—

1881	...	...	...	...	...	—28.5
1891	...	...	...	...	...	—8.0
1901	...	...	...	...	...	—23.5

and agricultural stock has suffered severely compared with the state of the taluka in 1875-76 in this respect, *viz.* :—

				1895-96.	1903.
Plough cattle...	...	...	...	—11	—46
Milch cattle ...	...	...	...	—21	—64
Horses	...	...	...	—8	—53
Sheep	...	...	...	—26	—38

goats alone have increased, and, since 1881, by 100 per cent.

6. It is not clear on what grounds Mr. Cama bases his opinion that the value of land has not increased. Colonel Anderson found that sale values did not exceed 13 times the assessment, and were usually much less. The selling value now seems to be commonly 11 to 25 times the assessment (*vide* Appendices K and K⁽¹⁾ to Mr. Cama's report). The facts, therefore, do not seem to support Mr. Cama's views.

7. Prices are so involved by the series of bad seasons in the táluka during the term of the settlement that it is not possible to do more than assert that except in the case of rice and safflower they have not fallen during the period. Rice has risen in value by 32 per cent. and safflower by 67 per cent. The rise recorded for the staple food grains jowári and bájri (7 per cent.) seems probably due to famine conditions and must for the present be ignored.

8. During the period of the settlement remissions exceeding three times the total annual assessment have been granted. In the 8 years ending 1902-03 they amounted to one quarter of the assessment. In consideration of this fact of the large falling off in agricultural stock, which will take ten good years to recover its former position, of the large outstandings of Government loans which amount to Rs. 3½ lakhs, and the instalments of which are greatly in arrears, I entirely agree with Mr. Cama and the Collector that the táluka is not in a position to bear an enhancement of the assessment. I do not recommend a temporary postponement of revision as I consider it will take many years of good seasons for the effects of recent scarcities to be obliterated.

9. Mr. Cama proposes to maintain the present grouping by which 105 villages are assessed at Re. 1-2 and 5 at Re. 1-1. The
- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 1. Atharga. | reason for placing these 5 villages in a separate group |
| 2. Kyatankeri. | at the former settlements was that they were held |
| 3. Rajnal. | to be remote from market centres. Since then the |
| 4. Benkanhalli. | Southern Marátha Railway and a road have brought |
| 5. Shirkanhalli. | this group of villages in close contact with Bijápur. I consider, therefore, that |

it is anomalous to maintain them in a separate group, and that they should be brought into the uniform rate of Re. 1-2 for the whole 110 villages. Mr. Cama's reasons for maintaining the separate rate, apparently supported by the Collector, are not, in my opinion, convincing. I agree with Mr. Cama that there is some justification for revising the rates for rice land; but in view of the circumstances of the táluka generally, of the fact that the area under rice cultivation has not increased, and of the very trifling addition the change proposed by him would make in the total revenue of the táluka, I would accept the Collector's proposal to leave the rate unaltered, on the ground of a considerable rise in price. The area affected is very small (1,167 acres). In regard to Mr. Cama's proposals for patasthal assessment, I would propose that a rate should be levied under section 55 of the Land Revenue Code when irrigation actually takes place. The rates suggested by Mr. Cama involving a slight increase may under this arrangement be accepted.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Acting Director of Land Records.

*Statement referred to in paragraph 3 of No. 3477, dated 23rd and 29th October 1906,
from the Director of Land Records.*

Crop.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Jowari ...	229,872	214,121	212,759	256,161	214,821	288,280	342,840	224,038	275,714
Bajri ...	57,463	53,115	72,890	58,941	90,914	38,844	17,859	107,280	41,978
Wheat ...	14,017	18,072	16,009	17,061	16,185	15,007	11,874	18,086	15,653
Total cereals ...	305,867	288,899	305,971	385,541	327,003	340,321	374,175	349,133	337,963
Total pulses ...	24,379	27,872	33,488	27,113	41,110	32,372	11,633	39,805	24,043
Sugarcane ...	340	264	329	365	299	253	325	318	336
Oil-seeds ...	54,318	64,083	44,717	33,899	39,364	46,247	37,109	35,825	52,239
Cotton ...	2,787	9,803	7,578	3,410	9,879	11,123	2,010	4,743	7,829
Total fibres ...	4,090	11,586	9,301	4,586	13,335	12,270	2,160	7,219	9,039
Gross area cropped ...	391,681	394,463	396,152	403,130	423,071	423,522	427,134	434,594	426,334
Net do. ...	390,931	393,574	395,085	402,221	421,903	422,844	426,576	433,222	424,990
Fallow ...	59,422	59,291	69,752	71,224	63,803	68,146	66,335	61,246	74,020
Total, occupied area...	450,353	452,865	464,837	473,445	485,706	490,990	492,911	494,468	499,010
Land available for cultivation (but not occupied) ...	56,509	58,985	41,757	33,185	20,932	15,642	13,706	12,111	7,576
Total, area ...	534,986	534,985	534,985	534,986	534,980	534,980	534,980	534,980	534,980

Crop.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.
Jowari ...	262,824	237,338	96,153	241,769	257,147	317,427	203,731	172,619	330,009	212,844
Bajri ..	51,330	69,540	44,359	71,143	67,865	19,086	132,334	175,146	47,348	74,407
Wheat ...	15,803	16,299	1,869	11,795	15,793	6,010	4,404	3,517	8,541	17,941
Total cereals ..	333,917	329,402	146,572	328,735	345,542	343,488	343,569	354,303	387,680	307,620
Total pulses ..	26,124	33,169	4,935	21,094	24,237	7,291	20,296	21,867	10,235	26,895
Sugarcane ...	279	201	147	69	81	136	144	152	47	110
Oil-seeds ...	56,684	64,383	6,754	40,610	42,947	29,483	20,724	13,279	30,353	49,644
Cotton ...	7,308	2,457	3,525	261	5,935	651	3,386	1,798	5,725	27,274
Total fibres ...	8,833	4,174	3,711	1,136	7,341	713	5,071	5,037	6,486	29,448
Gross area cropped ...	427,819	432,923	164,331	393,999	422,376	382,817	392,278	396,980	436,524	415,427
Net do. ...	426,738	432,019	161,986	392,735	420,831	381,357	390,835	395,140	435,882	414,069
Fallow ...	73,071	69,566	339,913	108,582	80,483	119,636	109,932	106,618	65,401	86,786
Total, occupied area...	499,809	501,585	501,849	501,317	501,314	500,993	500,767	500,753	500,783	500,805
Land available for cultivation (but not occupied) ...	6,775	5,169	4,923	5,451	5,422	5,762	5,960	5,953	5,935	5,885
Total, area ...	534,980	534,980	534,980	534,981	534,980	534,980	534,980	534,979	524,979	534,980

*Below Director of Land Records's No. 3478, dated 23rd/29th
October 1906, and accompaniments.*

No. 5251 of 1906.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Belgaum, 9th November 1906.

Submitted to Government.

2. The reasons given in the report on the adjoining Táluka of Indi in the same District for not proposing a general enhancement of rates apply with still more force to Sindgi, because the construction of the Southern Marátha Railway has not improved its accessibility to markets to anything like the same extent and its other communications remain in much the same state as they were 30 years ago. No improvement of the roads through the Nizam's dominions to Dudneh Station on the G. I. R. has been attempted. It seems pretty clear, therefore, that if Rs. 1-2-0 is a sufficient dry crop maximum for Indi Táluka and the neighbouring villages of Sholápur Táluka, it must be quite sufficient also for the most favourably situated of those in the Sindgi Táluka. A difference of 1 anna is not too much for the second group; the 3rd group, which consists of two isolated villages beyond the eastern boundary, is fully entitled to another anna less. Mr Cama, the Collector and Director all agree that these rates should remain as they are and the Commissioner supports their views.

3. For rice lands Mr. Cama proposes an increase of maximum rate from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6, but the Commissioner agrees with the Collector and Director that there should be no increase for the same reasons that were held to be good in the Bijápur Táluka.

4. Patasthal lands should be treated in the same way as in the Bijápur Táluka, assessed to the dry crop rate of their class, and charged an extra water rate under section 55, Land Revenue Code, leviable only when they are irrigated by "pát". And the Commissioner would recommend that such extra rate should not bring the combined assessments above Rs. 5 for the best lands.

5. The last Settlement was guaranteed up to the end of 1904-05. That now to be introduced might be guaranteed up to the end of 1934-35.

6. Mr. Cama's report has been prepared with the same ability and industry as shown in the Bijápur and Indi reports.

W. W. DREW,
Commissioner, Southern Division.